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THE
JOURNEY
FROM
CHESTER TO LONDON.

Printed by S. Hamilton, Weybridge.





V I E W O F C H E S T E R I N 1 7 7 7 .

THE
JOURNEY
FROM
CHESTER TO LONDON,
BY
THOMAS PENNANT, ESQ.

WITH NOTES.

LONDON:

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1811.

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1811

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE ground which is described in the following sheets, has been for some centuries passed over by the incurious Traveller ; and has had the hard fortune of being constantly execrated for its dullness. To retort the charge, and clear it from the calumny, is my present business. To shew that the road itself, or its vicinity, is replete with either antient historic facts, or with matter worthy of present attention, is an affair of no great difficulty. Possibly my readers may subscribe to the opinion, that the tract is not absolutely devoid of entertainment, and that the blame rests on themselves, not the country.

WHATSOEVER entertainment they may meet with, let them join with me in thanks to the following contributors. Firstly and chiefly, to the

ADVERTISEMENT.

Reverend Mr. COLE of *Milton*, near *Cambridge*; after him, to the Reverend Doctor *Edwards*, of *Nuneaton*, near *Coventry*; to Mr. *Greene*, Surgeon, in *Lichfield*; and to the Reverend Archdeacon *Coxe*, of *Flitton*, *Bedfordshire*. To these Gentlemen I owe great obligations for their assistance.

PUBLIC! smile on what is right: candidly convey correction of what is wrong.

THOMAS PENNANT.

DOWNING, *March* 1782.

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J. Calvert sculp.

GEORGE CALVERT, THE FIRST LORD BALTIMORE.

From the Original Picture at Gorbambury.

Published May 1811, by White & Cochrane, &c.



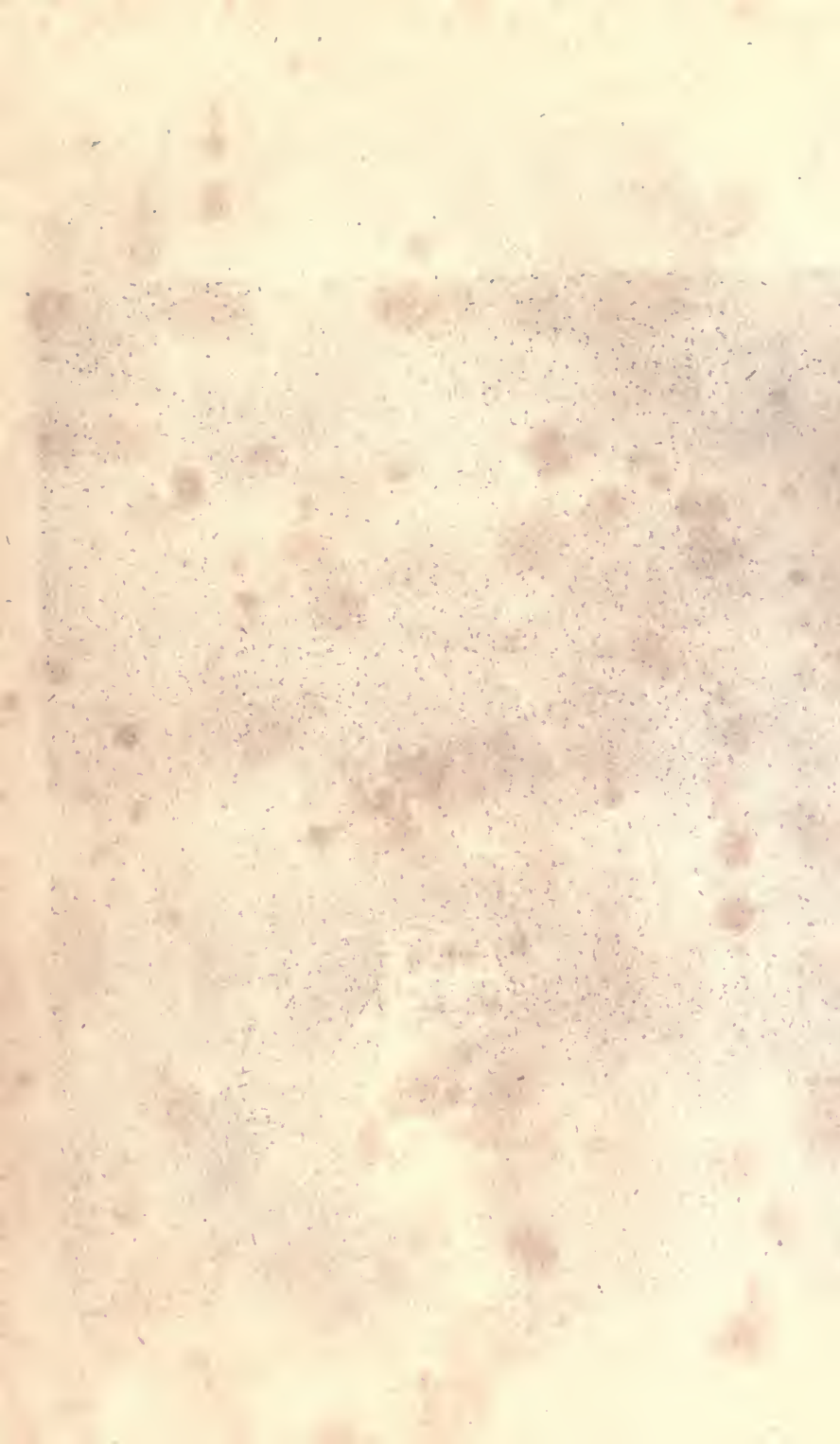


J. Caldwell sculp.

COUNTESS OF SUFFOLK.

From the Original Picture at Gorhambury.

Published May 18th, by White & Cochran, &c.





Basire sculp.

JOHN TALBOT, EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

From the Original Picture at Castle Ashby.

Published May 18th. by White & Cochrane, &c.





J. Caldwell sculp.

MARGARET, COUNTESS OF CUMBERLAND.

From the Original Picture at Woburn.

Published May 1851. by White & Cochrane, &c.



THE
JOURNEY
TO
LONDON.

IN March 1780, I began my annual journey to *London*. At *Chester* some improvements had taken place since my last account of the city. A very commodious building has been erected in the *Yatchfield*, near the *Watergate* street, for the sale of *Irish* linen at the two fairs. It surrounds a large square area; on each side of which are piazzas, with numbers of shops well adapted for the purpose.

IN digging the foundation for certain houses near the street, were discovered some *Roman* buildings, and a large *Hypocaust* with its several conveniences; and some other antiquities, particularly a beautiful altar^a, dedicated *Fortunæ Reduci et Æsculapio*. Much of its inscription is

^a Engraven in *Moses Griffith's* Supplemental Plates to the *Tours in Wales*, tab. X.

CHRISTLETON.

abbey. In the *Saxon* times, every man was allowed to kill game on his own estate, but on the Conquest the king vested the property of all the game in himself, so that no one could sport, even on his own land, under most cruel penalties, without permission from the king, by grant of a chase or *free warren*. By this, the grantee had an exclusive power of killing game on his own estate, but it was on condition that he prevented every one else; so that, as our learned commentator^e observes, this seeming favour was intended for the preservation of the beasts and fowls of *warren*; which were roes, hares, and rabbits, partridge, rails, and quails, woodcocks and pheasants, mallards, and herons, for the sport of our savage monarchs. This liberty, which they allowed to a few individuals, being designed merely to prevent a general destruction.

Christleton passed from the *Birminghams*, in *Richard II.*'s time, to *Sir Hugh Brower*: *Sir Hugh* lost it by his attachment to the house of *York*; and *Henry* the IVth, in the fourth year of his reign, bestowed it on *John Manwaring*, of *Over Peover*, an attendant on his son, afterwards *Henry V.*^f. *Manwaring* having no lawful issue, bestowed this place on *Sir Thomas le Grosvenor*,

^e Judge BLACKSTONE.

^f *Leicester*, 333.

lord of *Hulme*; but it passed immediately from him to *John de Macclesfield*, in the 10th of *Henry V.* One of his descendants alienated it, in 1442, or the 21st of *Henry VI.* to *Humphrey* (afterward Duke) of *Buckingham*. *Henry* Lord *Stafford*, son to *Edward* Duke of *Buckingham*, sold it to Sir *William Sneyde*, of *Keel*; and Sir *Ralph Sneyde*, to Sir *John Harpur*, of *Swerston*, in *Derbyshire*; one of whose descendants sold it to *Thomas Brock*[§], Esquire, the present lord of the manor. The living is a rectory, in the disposal of Sir *Roger Mostyn*: the church is dedicated to St. *James*.

FROM hence I took the horse-road across *Brownheath*, by *Hockenhall*, formerly the seat of a family of the same name. The rising country to the left of this road appears to great advantage, opposing to the traveller a fair front, beautifully clumped with self-planted groves.

PASSED over a brook, and reached the small town of *Tarvin*, which still retains nearly its *British* name *Terfyn*, or the *Boundary*, being so to the forest of *Delamere*. In *Doomsday* book it is stiled *Terre*: the bishop at that time held it. It then contained six taxable hides of land. The bishop kept on it six cowmen, three radmen, seven

§ On Mr. *Brock's* decease, the manor devolved on his nephew *John Brock Wood*, Esq. Ed.

villeyns, seven boors, and six ploughlands. The first were to keep his cattle; the second to attend his person in his travels, or to go wheresoever he pleased to send them; the third, by their tenure, to cultivate his lands; and the fourth, to supply his table with poultry, eggs, and other small matters. The *ploughland*, or *caruca*, was as much as one plough could work in the year. This shews the establishment of a manor in those early times; which I mention now to prevent repetition.

IN *Henry VI.*'s time the village and manor were estimated at 23*l.* a year, and were held by *Reginald*, bishop of *Lichfield*, in the same manner as they were held by his predecessors, under the *Prince of Wales*, as earl of *Chester*. They continued possessed by them till the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when they were alienated to Sir *John Savage*, who procured for the town the privilege of a market. The church is a rectory, and still continues part of the see of *Lichfield*; being a prebendary, originally founded about the year 1226, by *Alexander de Stavenby*, bishop of that diocese. It is valued at 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the highest endowment of any prebend in that cathedral. It is called the prebend of *Tarvin*, which presents to the living.

THE same prelate also bestowed this church

on the vice-prebendal church of *Burton*, in *Wiral*^h; and formed out of its revenues an hospital for shipwrecked persons. This hospital was probably at *Burton, Tarvin* being too remote from the sea for so humane a design.

AGAINST the church-wall is a monument, in memory of Mr. *John Thomasine*, thirty-six years master of the grammar-school. The epitaph deservedly celebrates the performances of this exquisite penman, as “highly excelling in all the varieties of writing, and wonderfully so in the *Greek* characters. Specimens of his ingenuity are treasured up, not only in the cabinets of the curious, but in public libraries throughout the kingdom. He had the honour to transcribe, for her Majesty Queen *Anne*, the *Icon Basilike* of her royal grandfather. Invaluable copies also of *Pindar*, *Anacreon*, *Theocritus*, *Epictetus*, *Hippocrates’s Aphorisms*, and that finished piece the *Shield of Achilles*, as described by *Homer*, are among the productions of his celebrated pen.

“As his incomparable performances acquired him the esteem and patronage of the great and learned; so his affability and humanity gained him the good-will of all his acquaintance; and

^h *Anglia Sacra*, i. 446.

STAPLEFORD. UTKINTON.

“the decease of so much private worth is regretted as a public loss.”

FROM *Tarvin* I travel on the great road, and at about two miles distance, leave on the right *Stapleford*, which retains the name it had at the Conquest, when it was held by *Radulpus Venator* from *Hugh Lupus*. After a long interval, it fell to the *Breretons*. In 1378, or the second of *Richard II.* it was held by Sir *William Brereton* of the king, as earl of *Chester*. From that family it passed to the *Bruyns*, and was purchased by the late *Randle Wilbraham*, Esquire.

Two miles farther, on the left, stood *Utkinton Hall*: the manor, with *Kingsley*, and the bailey-wick of the forest of *Delamere*, was given by *Randle Meschines*, earl of *Chester*, to *Randle de Kingsley*; whose great grand-daughter *Joun*, about the year 1233, conveyed it to the *Dones*. *Richard Done* was possessed of it in 1311, the sixth of *Edward II.* He held it by a quarter part of a knight's fee, and the master forestership of *Mere* (*Delamere*) and *Mottram*, by himself, and a horseman, and eight footmen under him, to keep that forest, then valued at 10*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*

UPON the failure of issue male of Sir *John Done*, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, the manor of *Utkinton* came to his daughters, and has been since held by them, or persons claiming

under them. *Mary*, the second daughter, married, in 1636, *John*, second son of Sir *Randle Crew*, of *Crew*; and *Elinor*, the younger, *Ralph Arderne*, Esquire.

THE *Dones* of *Flaxyard*, in this neighborhood, were another considerable family, at constant feud with the former, till the houses were united by the nuptials of the heir of *Flaxyard* with the heiress of *Utkinton*. But at this time both those antient seats are demolished, or turned into farm-houses.

FROM hence I soon reached *Torporley*, a small town, seated on a gentle descent. It had once been a borough town, of which *Richard Francis* was mayor in the twentieth of *Edward I.* In the tenth of the same reign, *Hugh de Tarpoley* had licence to hold a market here every *Tuesday*, and a fair on the vigil, the feast day, and the day after the exaltation of the *Holy Cross*; but he alienated this privilege, with this property, to *Reginald de Grey*, chief justice of *Chester*.

IN the eighth of *Richard II.* this manor was divided into two moieties; one of which was held by *John Done*, the other by *Reginald Grey*, of the family of Lord *Grey*, of *Ruthin*.

THE manor and rectory of *Torporley* are now divided into six shares: four belong to the *Ardens*; one to the dean and chapter of *Chester*;

and another to *Philip Egerton*¹, Esquire, of *Oulton*.

THE living is a rectory, the advowson of which is divided into the same portions as the manor. The church is dedicated to St. *Helen*, the Empress of *Constantius*, the daughter of *Coel*, a *British* prince, a popular saint among us, if we may judge from the number of churches under her protection. That in question is of no great antiquity, in respect to the building; nor has it any beauty. Within is much waste of good marble, in monumental vanity.

THE best are two monuments in the chancel, seemingly copied from half-length portraits. Two figures in *mezzo rilievo* are included in carved borders of marble, in imitation of frames: that of Sir *John Done*, Knight, hereditary forester and keeper of the forest of *Delamere*, who died in 1629, is picturesque. He is represented in a laced jacket, and with a horn in his hand, the badge of his office: which horn descended to the different owners of the estate, and is now in the possession of *John Arden*, Esquire.

WHEN that *Nimrod*, *James I.* made a progress in 1617, he was entertained by this gentleman at *Utkinton*; "who ordered so *wisely* and *content-*

¹ His son *John Egerton*, Esquire, is the present proprietor.
ED.

“fully,” says King^k, “his Highness’s sports, that “James conferred on him the honor of knighthood.” He married *Dorothy*, daughter of *Thomas Wilbraham*, Esquire, of *Woodhey*; who left behind her so admirable a character, that, to this day, when a *Cheshire* man would express some excellency in one of the fair sex, he would say, “There “is *Lady DONE* for you.”

THE other figure is of *John Crew*, Esquire, second son of *Sir Randle Crew*, of *Crew*, Knight, married to *Mary*, daughter of *Sir John Done*. His face is represented in profile, with long hair. He died 1670.

HIS lady, and her elder sister *Jane Done*, an antient virgin, lie at full length in the *Utkinton* chapel, with long and excellent characters. One lies recumbent; the other reclined and strait laced, which gives little grace in statuary. *Jane* died in 1662; *Mrs. Crew*, in 1690, aged 86.

SIR *John Crew*, Knight, son of *Mr. John Crew*, lies reclined on an altar-tomb, with a vast perriwig, and a *Roman* dress, with a whimpering genius at his head and feet. *Sir John* married, first, *Mary*, daughter of *Thomas Wagstaff*, of *Tachbrook*, in *Warwickshire*, Esquire; and secondly,

^k *Vale Royal*, ii. 106.

Mary, daughter of Sir *Willughby Aston*, of *Aston*, Baronet. He died in 1711, aged 71.

I MUST not quit this place without letting fall a few tears, as a tribute to the memory of its honest rector *John Allen*; whose antiquarian knowledge and hospitality, I have often experienced on this great thoroughfare to the capital. From the ancient rectorial house, at the bottom of the town, is an awful view of the great rock of *Beeston*, backed by the *Peckfreton* hills, tempting me to take a nearer survey.

THE distance is about two miles. In my way I crossed the canal at *Beeston Bridge*, and called at the poor remains of *Beeston Hall*, the manor-house, inhabited by the agent for the estate. This place was burnt by prince *Rupert*, during the civil wars. There is a tradition, that he had dined that day with the lady of the house. After dinner, he told her, that he was sorry that he was obliged to make so bad a return for her hospitality; advised her to secure any valuable effects she had, for he must order the house to be burnt that night, lest it should be garrisoned by the enemy.

THIS manor had been part of the barony of *Malpas*, and was held under the lords, by the family of *De Bunbury*; who changed their *Norman*

name, *St. Pierre*, and assumed that of the place where they first settled.

IN 1271, or the fifty-sixth of *Henry III.* *Henry de Bunbury*, and *Margery* his wife, gave it to their nephew *Richard*, who made the place his residence, and assumed its name. It continued in his family for many generations. *Sir George Beeston* possessed it in the forty-fourth of *Queen Elizabeth*. At length, by the marriage of *Margaret*, daughter of *Sir Hugh Beeston*, with *William Whitmore*, of *Leighton*, it was conveyed into that house; and as suddenly transferred, by *Bridget*, heiress of *Mr. Whitmore*, to *Darcie Savage*, second son to *Thomas Viscount Savage*; of *Rock Savage*; whose grand-daughter, another *Bridget*, brought it by marriage to *Sir Thomas Mostyn*, Baronet, with the lordships of *Peckfretton*, *Leighton*, and *Thornton*; in whose house they still remain. This lady was a *Roman Catholic*. Tradition is warm in her praise, and full of her domestic virtues, and the particular attention that she shewed in obliging her domestics, of each religion, to attend their respective churches. Her husband and she 'were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided.' they died within a day or two of each other, at *Gloddaeth*, in *Caernarvonshire*, and were

BEESTON ROCK, AND CASTLE.

interred in the neighboring church of *Eglwys Rhós*.

AT a small distance from the hall, is the great insulated rock of *Beeston*, composed of sand-stone, very lofty and precipitous at one end, and sloped down into the flat country at the other. Its height, from *Beeston Bridge* to the summit, is three hundred and sixty-six feet. From the summit is a most extensive view on every side, except where interrupted by the *Peckfretton* hills. The land appears deeply indented by the estuaries of the *Dee* and *Mersey*, and the canal from *Chester* appears a continued slender line of water from that city to almost the base of this eminence. To this place its utility has been proved to all the market-women of the neighboring farmers, who have the benefit of *Treck-schuyts* to convey their merchandize to their capital: a few coals also come up, and a little timber; and these form the sum of their present commerce.

BEESTON
CASTLE.

THIS rock is crowned with the ruins of a strong fortress, which rose in the year 1220; founded by *Randle Blondewille*, earl of *Chester*, on his return out of the *Holy Land*; for which purpose, and for the building of *Chartley Castle*, he raised a tax upon all his estates¹. At that time it belonged

¹ *Polychronicon*, cccvi.

to the lords of the manor of *Beeston*; from whom he obtained leave to erect his castle. It devolved afterwards to the crown; for, according to *Eredeswick*^m, Sir *Hugh Beeston* purchased it from Queen *Elizabeth*, and restored it to his lordship.

It had been a place of very great strength. The access, about midway of the slope, was defended by a great gateway, and a strong wall fortified with round towers, which ran from one edge of the precipice to the other, across the slope; but never surrounded the hill, as is most erroneously represented in the old print. Some of the walls, and about six or seven rounders, still exist. A square tower, part of the gateway, is also standing. Within this cincture is a large *area*, perhaps four or five acres in extent. Near the top is the castle, defended, on this side, by an amazing ditch, cut out of the live rock; on the other, by the abrupt precipice that hangs over the vale of *Cheshire*.

THE entrance is through a noble gateway, guarded on each side by a great rounder, whose walls are of a prodigious thickness. Within the yard is a rectangular building, the chapel of the place. The draw-well was of a most surprising depth; being sunk through the higher part of the

^m *Polychronicon*, cccvi.

rock, to the level of *Beeston* brook, that runs beneath! In the area just mentioned, was another well: both at this time are filled up; but *King* remembered the first to have been eighty, the other ninety-one, yards deep, although the last is said to have been half filled with stones and rubbishⁿ.

WE are quite unacquainted with the events that befel this strong hold, for several centuries after its foundation. *Stow*^o says, that *Richard II.* lodged here his great treasures during his expedition into *Ireland*, and garrisoned it with an hundred men of arms, chosen and able; who, on the approach of *Henry* duke of *Lancaster*, yielded it to the usurper. But other historians assert, that his treasures were placed in the castle of *Holt*.

THE fortress certainly fell into decay soon after this reign; for *Leland*, in his poem on the birth of *Edward VI.* speaks of it as in ruin; when he makes *Fame* to alight on its summit, and foretell its restoration.—

Explicuit dehinc FAMA suas perniciter alas,
 Altaque fulminei petiit Jovis atria victrix,
 Circuiens liquidj spatiosa volumina cœli.
 Tum quoque desepxit terram, sublimis, ocellos
 Sidereos figens *Bisduni* in mœnia castri, &c.

ⁿ *Vale Royal*, iii.

^o *Annals*, 321.

Thence to *Jove's* palace *she* prepar'd to fly,
 With out-stretch'd pinions through the yielding sky;
 Wide o'er the circuit of the ample space,
 Survey'd the subject earth and human race:
 Sublime in air she cast her radiant eyes,
 Where far-fam'd *Beeston's* airy turrets rise:
 High on a rock it stood, whence all around
 Each fruitful valley, and each rising ground,
 In beauteous prospect lay; these scenes to view,
 Descending swift, the wondering goddess flew.
 Perch'd on the topmost pinnacle, she shook
 Her sounding plumes, and thus in rapture spoke:
 "From *Syrian* climes the conquering *Randolph* came,
 "Whose well-fought fields bear record of his name.
 "To guard his country, and to check his foes,
 "By *Randolph's* hands this glorious fabric rose:
 "Though now in ruin'd heaps thy bulwarks lie,
 "Revolving time shall raise those bulwarks high,
 "If faith to antient prophecies be due;
 "Then *Edward* shall thy pristine state renew." R. W.

The castle was restored to its former strength, between the days of *Leland* and the sad contentions betwixt the king and parlement, in the time of *Charles I.* It was first possessed by the parlement; but on the 13th of *September* 1643, was SIEGES. taken by the royalists, under the famous partizan Captain *Sandford*; who scaled the steep sides of the rock, and took it by surprize^p. *Steel*, the

^p *Genethliacon Eaduardi Pr. Walliæ*, L. 749.

governor, was suspected of treachery, tried, and shot to death.

THE parlement made a vigorous attempt to recover a place of such importance, and besieged it for seventeen weeks : during which time it was gallantly defended by Captain *Valet*. At length, on the approach of prince *Rupert*, the enemy abandoned the attack, on the 18th of *March* 1644⁹.

IN the following year it was taken, after a most vigorous defence of eighteen weeks. The defendants were reduced to the necessity of eating cats, &c. when the brave Colonel *Ballard*, out of mere compassion to the poor remains of his garrison, consented to beat a parley, and obtained the most honorable conditions, far beyond what would be expected in such extremity; *viz.* to march out, the governor and officers with their horses and arms, and their own proper goods (which loaded two waggons); the common soldiers with colors flying, drums beating, matches alight, a proportion of cannon and ball, and a convoy to guard them to *Flint Castle*. On *Sunday*, the 16th of *March*, he surrendered the castle to Sir *William Brereton*, and, according to articles, marched out

⁹ MS. account. Mr. *Grose*, article *Beeston*.

with his men, now reduced to about sixty^r. The fortress soon after underwent the fate of the other seats of loyalty.

FROM *Beeston Castle* I continued my journey about two miles to *Bunbury*; a village, and the seat of the parish church. This was the *Boliberie* of *Doomsday* Book; which, with several neighboring places in the antient hundred of *Riseton*, now comprehended in that of *Ledesbury*, were possessed by *Robert Fitzhugh*. The family who assumed the name of the place, held it under him and his successors, till, *Humphrey* dying without issue, his sisters, *Ameria* and *Joan*, became co-heiresses. *Ameria's* share came to the *Patricks*, and from them to the *St. Piers*. At length, *Isabel*, daughter and heiress of *Uriam St. Pier*, brought it by marriage to *Sir Walter Cokesey*; who sold his share of the advowson of the church to the famous *Sir Hugh de Calvely*. *Joan's* moiety came to her son *Alexander*, who still continued the name *De Bunbury*. *Sir Hugh de Calvely* obtaining likewise the other share of the church, erected here a college for a master and six chaplains; for which purpose he obtained licence, dated *March 12th, 1386*, from *Richard II.* on paying to the king the sum of forty pounds. It

BUNBURY.

^r *Rushworth*, vol. i. part 4. p. 136.

was instituted for the good state of the *King* and of Sir *Hugh*, as long as they lived; and on their death, for the souls of them and their progenitors, and those of all the faithful*. Its revenue was an hundred marks, but at the dissolution, was 48*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* when the foundation consisted of a dean, five vicars, and two choristers.

IN the fourteenth of Queen *Elizabeth* it was purchased of the crown by *Thomas Aldersey*, of *London*, merchant-taylor, a second son of the house of *Spurstow*, in this parish. Here he founded a preacher's place, of 100 marks a year, with a good house and glebe; an assistant or curate, with 20*l.* a year; the other for an usher†, with 10*l.*; ten pounds a year to the poor; and several other charitable gifts. The disposal of the places here are in the haberdashers' company, *London*".

IN respect to the succession of the manor, Sir *Thomas Cokesey*, in the latter end of the reign of *Henry VII.* having no issue, alienated his share to the *Bunburies*. In the thirty-second of *Henry VIII.* *Richard Bunbury* was lord of the manor; from whom the family of the *Bunburies* of *Stanny*,

† *Dugdale Monast.* iii. part 2, p. 107.

* A schoolmaster, with 20*l.* a year.

‡ *King's Vale Royal*, ii. 104, 105.

in *Wirral*, and the present Sir *Charles*, is lineally descended.

THE church is a handsome building, embattled, and the tower ornamented with pinnacles. The architecture seems of the time of *Henry VII.* It is dedicated to St. *Boniface*; from whom the place takes its name. Whether the patron was *Boniface*, an *Englishman*, first archbishop of *Mentz*, who died in 754, or Pope *Boniface* the First, who died in 423, I cannot determine; for both received their *apotheosis*.

CHURCH.

THE church is distinguished by the magnificent tomb of Sir *Hugh de Calvely*, whose effigies in white marble lies on it recumbent. He is armed in the fashion of the times; and, to give an idea of his vast prowess, his figure is represented seven feet and a half long. He was the *Arthur* of *Cheshire*; the glory of the county: accordingly the most prodigious feats are recorded of him. Whether, like *Milo*, he could kill a bull with a blow of his fist, is not said; but our ballads give Sir *Hugh* no more than the honor of devouring a calf at a meal. His head rests on a helmet, with a calf's head for the crest, allusive to his name; yet probably gave rise to the fable.

TOMB.

SIR *Hugh* sprung from a neighboring hamlet (of which I shall have occasion to speak) from whence he took his surname. According to the cast of

the times, he sought adventures in the military line ; and, like a soldier of fortune, first appeared a principal commander of the *Grandes Compagnies*, *Tard venus*, or *Malandrins*, a species of *banditti*, formed out of the disbanded soldiery of different nations. On the captivity of king *John*, at the battle of *Poitiers*, they amounted at least to above forty thousand veteran troops. They lived upon plunder; yet were ready to join the side most adverse to *France*. At the battle of *Auray*, in 1364, Sir *Hugh*^x served with a considerable body of them, under the *English* general, Lord *Chandos*; and had the honor of turning the fortune of the day, in which was taken the great *De Gueselin*.

IN 1366, Sir *Hugh* was won over by that illustrious general (again at the head of the armies of *France*), to join him in an expedition into *Spain*, to dethrone *Peter* the Cruel, king of *Castile*. The enterprize was successful; but, on the express command of *Edward* III. to Lord *Chandos*, Sir *Hugh de Calvely*, and others of his subjects, leaders of the companies, to forbear hostilities^y against *Peter*, they deserted the quarrel they had espoused; and, on the appearance of the *Black Prince* in *Spain*, who, to his disgrace, took part with the tyrant, Sir *Hugh*, and a great body of

^x *Froissart*, i. ch. ccxxvi.

^y *Rymer*, vi. 480.

the companies, joined him. The prince reinstated *Peter* on the throne, after the great victory of *Najara* over his rival *Henry* of *Trastamare*; to which the bravery of Sir *Hugh* and his troops highly contributed. On the recall of the *Black Prince*, by his father, in 1367, Sir *Hugh* was left commander of the companies. History gives him a royal consort, in reward of his valour, and marries him to the queen of *Arragon*. If at this period, he took a most antiquated piece of royalty; for I can find no other dowager of that kingdom, unless *Leonora*, relict of *Alonso* IV. who became a widow in 1335, was then alive. There was no issue by this match^z; but by his second wife^a, heiress to *Mottram* Lord of *Mottram*, his line was continued.

IN 1376, the last year of *Edward* III. he was appointed to the important government of *Calais*^b. In 1378, he plundered and burnt *Boulogne*, with several vessels which lay in the harbour: he also retook the castle of *Mark*, lost before by neglect. In 1379, he resigned the place to the earl of

^z *Salisbury Pedigrees*, 72.

^a Mess^{rs} *Lysons*, in their account of *Cheshire*, p. 544, produce arguments to shew that Sir *Hugh Calvely* was never married, and that the line was continued from his brother *David*, who espoused the heiress of *Mottram*. ED.

^b *Hist. Calais*, ii. 55.

Salisbury, and was appointed by *Richard II.* admiral of his fleet ^c.

IN 1382, we find him governor of *Guernsey*, and the adjacent isles. The last mention we find of him, is in a cause that was to be determined in 1388 ^d; after which, history is silent in respect to this hero. *Fuller* remarks, "It was as impossible " for such a spirit not to *be*, as not to be active." Probably old-age might subdue his enterprising soul; for I find that he lived to the reign of *Henry IV* ^e; but mention is made of the weak state of his body in *Rymer's* record of the cause ^f.

THIS tomb is kept always very neat; which is owing to the piety of Dame *Mary Calvely*, of *Lea*, who, in 1705, left the interest of an hundred pounds, to be distributed annually among certain poor of this parish, on condition they attended divine service while they were able, and swept the chancel, and cleaned the monument.

THE *Ridley* chapel, founded in 1527, belonging to the *Egertons* of *Ridley*, is separated from the

^c *Rymer*, vii. 223.

^d *Rymer*, vii. 576.

^e Two visitations of *Cheshire*, &c. MSS. in my possession: one in 1566; the other in 1580.

^f This satisfies me that his royal consort was not *Sybilla Fortia*, relict of *Pedro*, fourth king of *Arragon*, who lost her spouse in 1388; as was suggested to me by a most ingenious friend.

church by a wood-work skreen, painted. This had been their place of interment; but nothing monumental remains, except the impression of a plate of a kneeling man, against one of the walls.

IN the chancel is a recumbent figure of Sir *George Beeston*, who died in 1600. This monument was erected by his son Sir *Hugh*, the last male of this antient line; who for some time survived his only son *George*^z.

AT a small distance from *Bunbury*, I fell into the great road, opposite to *Alpram*, a hamlet, whose name is corrupted from the *Saxon Alburgham*, in the *Doomsday* Book. In after-times it was the seat of the *Pages*, now extinct.

A LITTLE farther lies *Calvely*, long the property of that illustrious family, now likewise lost. The place was bestowed on a *Hugh*, by *Richard Vernon*, Baron of *Shipbrook*, about the time of *Richard I.* In *Edward the III.*'s time, it came to the *Davenports*, by the marriage of *Arthur* to *Catharine*, daughter and heiress of *Robert de Calvely*: in which family it has continued till the present time^h.

MY road lay along the low unpleasant lane that

^z He died in 1640.

^h *Calvely* is now vested in *John Bromley*, Esq. who married the eldest daughter, and co-heiress, of *Richard Davenport*, Esq. deceased in 1771. Ed.

led towards *Nantwich*; the prospect frequently deformed by the great fosses of the unfortunate canal¹, falling in on each side of the road; for it crosses at *Barbridge*, and is finished from thence to *Nantwich*. This was only a secondary consideration, executed on the hopes of considerable profit in the carriage of salt and cheese. The original and principal object was, to continue the main trunk by *Church Minshul* to the great *Staffordshire* canal, near *Middlewich*, and by that means share in the freight of the goods of the opposite side of the kingdom: but various causes have frustrated all hopes of that benefit; and this part of the plan remains unattempted.

ACTON.

AT *Acton* the prospect mends a little. That village, with its handsome new church, stand on a small rising, and commands another great extent of flat, beyond *Nantwich*. This place, before the Conquest, was possessed by *Morcar*, the gallant brother of the gallant earl *Edwin*, last earl of *Mercia*. At that time, the hundred it lay in was called *Warmundestreu*, at present *Nantwich*. *Actune*, as it is stiled in *Doomsday Book*, was a very considerable place. There were eight hides of land taxable: there were thirty plough-lands;

EARL MOR-
CAR'S.

¹ A branch of the *Ellesmere* canal, which unites the *Severn* and the *Dee*, now falls into it between *Turporley* and *Nantwich*, and occasions some commercial intercourse. ED.

in the lord's demesne three : two servants, thirteen villeyns, and fifteen boors, with seven plough-lands, a mill for the use of the court (*curiæ*), and ten acres of meadow : a wood six leagues long, and one broad : an aery of hawks : two presbyters, who had a plough-land : two aliens, having a plough-land and a half : a servant : six villeyns : seven boors, with four plough-lands.

THIS not only shews the greatness of this *Saxon* manor, but that it was the seat of *Morcar*, by the provision made for his support. The tenants had likewise the right of pleas in the hall of their lord, and one house in *Wich* (*Nantwich*), where they might make salt without interruption. In the time of the Confessor, the manor was valued at ten pounds a year ; at the Conquest, at only six. It may be observed, once for all, that the troubles occasioned by that event, and the ravages committed, instantly sunk the value of the land.

THE manor of *Acton*, which had been antiently a portion of the Barony of *Wich Malbang*, passed to the *Vernons*, and by a co-heiress of *Warren de Vernon* to the *Littleburies*, who sold their share to *John de Wetenhall*. At a subsequent period it became, by marriage, the property of the *Ardernes* ; yet about the year 1464 it was conveyed by the heirs male of the *Wetenhalls* to feoffees in trust, for the use of Sir *John Bromley*, in whose

SIR W. MANWARING'S TOMB.

heirs it remained till about the year 1600, when it was purchased from them by Sir *Roger Wilbraham*, master of the requests, and conveyed by him to his younger brother *Ralph*, of whose descendants it was bought, in 1752, by the father of *Henry Tomkinson*, Esq. the present possessor^k.

CHURCH.

ABOUT twenty years ago, the steeple and roof of the church were destroyed; but the whole has since been restored, in a very handsome manner. One monument is in good preservation, notwithstanding this church was a temporary prison after the battle of *Nantwich*, in the civil wars of *Charles I.*; but the prisoners were of the party which respected these memorials of the dead.

THE most antient is one in *St. Mary's* chapel, in memory of Sir *William Manwaring*, of *Over Pever*, and of *Badely*, in this neighborhood. This knight, before his departure on an expedition to *Guienne*, in 1393, settled his estate, and next year made his will; by which he bequeathed his body to this church, and ordered a picture in *alabaster*, to cover his tomb. He also left to the same church part of *Christ's cross*, which the wife of his half-brother had shut up in wax, and a sufficient salary for a chaplain to say a competent number of masses, in *St. Mary's* chapel, for the

^k *Lysons*, Mag. Brit. art. *Cheshire*, p. 469.

sake of his soul, for seven years, when it might be supposed to have been redeemed from *Purgatory*, and

“ The foul crimes done in his days of nature
 “ Were burnt and purg'd away.”

After his death, which happened in 1399, a magnificent tomb was erected beneath a Gothic arch, with a large embattled superstructure. Under the arch lies Sir *William* in full armour, with suppliant hands. His head is cased in a conic helm, bound with a fillet entwined with foliage. From his helmet is a guard of mail, which covers his neck, and rises to his lips; over which flow two great whiskers. His head rests on a casque, with an ass's head for a crest. Above, within the arch, is a row of half-lengths, with a book opposite to each; probably religious, chaunting his *requiem*. The whole is painted. On the edge of the tomb was this inscription, now much defaced by time: *Hic jacet William Manwaring quondam dominus de Badeleye, qui obiit die Veneris xx° ante festum Pentecostæ, anno Dni. m°ccc° nonogessimo nono.*

THE tomb of Sir *Thomas Wilbraham*, Baronet, and his lady *Elizabeth*, daughter of Sir *Roger Wilbraham*, Knight, and one of the masters of request to *James I.* is very handsome. Their figures are placed on an altar-tomb, in white

TOMBS IN ACTON.

marble, recumbent: he in armour, long curled hair, and a turn-over, with one hand in his breast, the other by his side. Beneath him is spread a large cloak. The lady has a book in one hand; the other, like his, reclines on her breast. He died in 1660.

THIS tomb is a specimen of the first deviation from the old form: a greater ease of attitude began to prevail. The hands, which used to be erect, close, and suppliant, here vary in the attitude, and shew a dawning of the grace that reigned on the revival of sculpture. In *England*, monumental beauty was soon ruined by servilely copying the dress of the times; by having night-gowns and flowing perriwigs cut out of the *Parian* blocks; or adding the great wig to the absurdity of the *Roman* habit.

THE church had been long the place of sepulture of the houses of *Woodhey* and *Badeley*. The vain attention of our forefathers to posthumous honors and superstitious rites, is well exemplified in the will of *William Wilbraham*, of *Woodhey*, who died in 1536; by which “ he bequeaths his
 “ body to be buried before the image of our Lady,
 “ in the chancel of the church of *Acton*, and
 “ bestows x^s. to be laid out on a tenor bell, if the
 “ parish will provide the rest; but if not, then the
 “ money to be laid out on a *pav* and two *cruytts*

“ of silver, to serve at the high altar on good
 “ days. He further wills, that 12 white gowns
 “ be given to 12 poor men; as also, that 12
 “ torches be made, to hold about his body the day
 “ of his burial; and that a light be over him, with
 “ viii tapers, in the middle whereof a bigger taper
 “ should spring out; also, that penny-dole should
 “ be given at his burial, to every person that
 “ would take it.

“ HE, moreover, requires his executors to buy
 “ a stone of marble to lie on him, in the said
 “ chancel of *Acton*, with pictures of himself and
 “ his wife, and their arms; also, that they put
 “ out xi^s. under sure keeping, to pay xi^s. yearly to
 “ a well-disposed priest, to sing (during twenty
 “ years) for him and his wife, children, father,
 “ and mother, and all that God would be prayed
 “ for; and the said service to be performed in his
 “ chapel of *Woodhey*; which priest should likewise
 “ have iv^s. more yearly for his salary, if so be his
 “ heir is not pleased to give him his board and
 “ chamber-room¹.”

THE monument alluded to, either never was executed, or was destroyed by the fall of the steeple.

FROM *Acton*, I went down a gentle descent

¹ *Collins's Baronets*, ed. 1725, vol. ii. 291.

to *Nantwich*, about a mile distant. Antiently this place was known only by the name of *Wich*^m, an *Anglo-Saxon* word for district or habitation; and a very common termination of a multitude of places. Here the *British Nant* is added, to shew its low situation.

IMMEDIATELY before the Conquest its revenues were divided between the *king* and earl *Edwin*. After that event it was bestowed by the great proprietor of *Cheshire*, *Hugh Lupus*, on *William de Malbedeng*, or *de Malbang*, a *Norman* chieftain; from whom it was called *Wich Malbang*. *Hugh* erected it into a barony, in favour of *Malbedeng*, and honored him with a seat in his parlement.

William de Malbank, the third baron, died in the reign of *Edward I.* without issue male, leaving three daughters, *Philippa*, *Aude*, and *Eleanor*. *Philippa* married *Thomas Lord Basset of Hedington*; *Aude*, *Warren de Vernon*, baron of *Shipbroke*; *Eleanor*, who died unmarried, conveyed her share to *Henry Audley* and his heirsⁿ.

^m See *Skinner's Etymologicon*: Notwithstanding the word does not appear to have any thing to do with salt, yet *wich*, or *wych*, is always applied, with us, to places where salt is found; as *Droitwich*, *Nantwich*, &c. and the houses in which it is made, are called *wych* houses.

ⁿ *Lysons*, Mag. Brit. art. *Cheshire*, p. 705.

By these means the barony became divided into four, reckoning the part which had been given by *Hugh Malbang* to the abbey of *Cumbermere*; and soon after, by different alliances, became split into multitudes of other shares.

WHEN entire, it was under the government of the lord, or his steward; who were vested with the usual baronial powers. This town had been governed by a bailiff; but the election of that officer being dropt, it is at present under the government of the constables. It has likewise several other officers, such as the *rulers of walling*, who were guardians of the salt-springs, and regulated all matters respecting that important staple of the place°.

AFTER them came the *ale-tasters*; whose office related to the assize of bread and drink.

THE next were the *heath-keepers*; who attended to the right of the beam-heath, antiently called the *creach*; and took care to preserve it from all incroachments, or trespassers.

THE *leave-lookers* superintended the markets, inspected the weights, and destroyed unwholesome meat of every kind. These corresponded a good deal with the *Ædiles cereales* of the *Romans*; as the next officers, the *fire-lookers*, did to the *trium-*

• *History of Nantwich, 1774.*

virii nocturni. They had the care of the chimnies, and were to guard against all accidents that might arise from fire.

THE town is large, but consists chiefly of old houses. The *Weaver*, which divides it in unequal parts, is here a small stream, and not navigable higher than *Winsford Bridge*. The inhabitants of *Nantwich* had, many years ago, an act for making this river navigable from that place to their town; but they never carried the power into execution. The *Chester* canal is now completed from that city, and finishes in a handsome broad bason, near the road between *Acton* and the town; but at this time, it remains an almost useless ornament to the country: nor has it, as might have been expected, given the least increase to the salt-trade, for which this antient town was once so distinguished. Unfortunately for it, the other salt-towns lie more conveniently for commerce, and abound almost to excess with that useful article.

THE chief trade of the place is in shoes, which are sent to *London*. Here is a small manufacture of gloves; but those of bone-lace and stockings, once considerable, are now lost. In the reigns of Queen *Elizabeth*, and *James I.* the tanning business brought much wealth into the town.

THE salt made from the adjacent brine-springs formed once a very important business. In the

reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, here were two hundred and sixteen salt-works, of six *leads-walling* each: in 1774, only two works, of five^p large pans of wrought iron. The duty produced from them amounts annually to near five thousand pounds: from the whole district, including the works at *Lawton*, and a small one at *Durtwich*, from eighteen to twenty thousand pounds. The tax on this useful article is very considerable, which it bears, as being of most cheap fabrick, and most universal use. It seems, for that reason, to have been one of the earliest taxes of the *Romans*; for *Ancus Martius*, near 640 years before *Christ*, *salinarum vectigal instituit*^q. This tribute was continued on the *Britons* when the *Romans* possessed our isle.

THE latter also made salt part of the pay of their soldiers, which was called *salarium*; and from which is derived our word *salary*.

THE art of making salt was known in very early times, to the *Gauls* and *Germans*: it is not, therefore, likely that the *Britons*, who had, in several places, plenty of salt-springs, should be ignorant

^p In *August* 1810 only one pan was employed at *Nantwich*, the monthly duty on which amounts to sixty pounds. The works near *Lawton*, belonging to the reverend Sir *Thomas Broughton*, B^t. have increased to a great degree. ED.

^q *Aurelius Victor*, c. v.

of it. The way of making it was very simple, but very dirty; for they did no more than fling the water on burning wood; the water evaporated by the heat, and left the salt adhering to the ashes, or charcoal^r.

It is very probable that the *Britons* used the spring of *Nantwich* for this purpose; numbers of pieces of half-burnt wood being frequently dug up in this neighborhood. *Salinis* was a place not far from hence, one of the wiches; but I am uncertain which. The *Romans* made use of the springs, and made salt by much the same process as we do at present. The salt produced was white. It struck the natives, who stiled this place, perhaps the first where they saw salt of this kind, *Heledd-Wen*, or the white brine-pits, to distinguish them from the springs which they used in so slovenly a fashion.

THE *Romans* were acquainted with rock-salt, but had not discovered it within the limits of *Italy*. There were mountains of salt in *India*. *Spain* afforded the transparent colorless rock-salt, and *Cappadocia* the deep yellow^s. The *Romans*

^r *Pliniꝯ Hist. Nat.* lib. xxxi. c. 7. *Galliæ Germanicæque ardentibus lignis aquam salsam infundunt.*

^s *Pliny*, lib. xxxi. c. 7. *Strabo*, lib. xx. 1057. But the rock-salt of our island remained undiscovered till past the middle of the last century.

were conversant in the methods of producing this useful article from the brine[†], which they practised in our island, and communicated their instructions to the natives. Salt was an early import into *Britain*, but it was only to the *Cassiterides*[‡], and the neighboring parts which were remote from the salt-springs.

THESE advantages are but sparingly scattered over *Great Britain*: *Scotland* and *Ireland* are totally destitute of them. In *England* there are several, but few that contain salt sufficient to be worked. Thus, there are some which rise out of the middle of the *Were*, in the bishoprick of *Durham*; others in *Yorkshire*, *Cumberland*, *Lancashire*, and *Oxfordshire*^x; all those are neglected, either on account of their weakness, or, in some places, by reason of the dearness of fuel. These in *Cheshire*, and those at *Droitwich*, in *Worcestershire*, with the small works at *Weston* in *Staffordshire*, are the only places where any business is done. *Droitwich*, and those in *Cheshire*, were worked by the *Romans*, and had the common name of *Salinae*.

FROM that period to the present, they have been successively in use. The *Saxons*, according to their idea of liberty, divided them between the

[†] Fit et e puteis in salinas ingestis. *Plin.* xxxi. 7.

[‡] *Strabo*, 265. ^x See *Campbel's Politic. Survey*, i. 76.

king, the great people, and the freemen. Thus, at *Nantwich* was one brine-pit, which gave employ to numbers of *salinæ*, or works. Eight of them were between the king and earl *Edwin*, of which the king had two shares of the profits, the earl one. *Edwin* had likewise a work near his manor of *Aghton*, out of which was made salt sufficient for the annual consumption of his household; but if any was sold, the king had a tax of two pence, and the earl of one penny.

IN this place were likewise numbers of works belonging to the people of the neighborhood; which had this usage: From *Ascension-day* to the feast of *St. Martin*, they might carry home what salt they pleased; but if they sold any on the spot, or any-where in the county, they were to pay a tax to the king and the earl: but after the feast of *St. Martin*, whosoever took the salt home, whether his own, or purchased from other works, was to pay toll, except the before-mentioned work of the earl; which enjoyed exemption, according to ancient usage.

It appears, that the king and earl farmed out their eight works; for they were obliged to give, on the *Friday* of the weeks in which they were worked, xvi. boilings; of which xv. made one *sum* of salt. This is a measure, which, according to *Spelman*, amounts to a horse-load, or eight

bushels. The pans of other people, from *Ascension-day* to that of *St. Martin*, were not subject to this farm on the *Friday*; but from *St. Martin's-day* to *Ascension* they were liable to those customs, in the same manner as those of the king and the earl.

THE *Welsh* used to supply themselves from these pits, before the union of their country with *England*. *Henry III.* in order to distress them, during the wars he had with them, took care to put a stop to the works, and deprive them of this necessary article.

ALL these salt-works were confined between the river and a certain ditch. If any person was guilty of a crime, within these limits, he was at liberty to make atonement by a mulct of two shillings, or xxx. boilings of salt; except in the case of murder or theft, for which he was to suffer death. If crimes of that nature were committed without the precinct, the common usage of the county was to be observed.

IN the time of the *Confessor*, this place yielded a rent of xx. pounds, with all the pleas of the hundred; but when earl *Hugh* received it, it was a waste.

THE *Germans* had an idea of a peculiar sanctity attendant on salt-springs; that they were nearer to heaven than other places; that the prayers of

mortals were nowhere sooner heard ; and that, by the peculiar favor of the gods, the rivers and the woods were productive of salt, not, as in other places, by the virtue of the sea, but by the water being poured on a burning pile of wood ^y.

WHETHER this notion might not have been delivered from the *Germans* to their *Saxon* progeny, and whether they might not, in after-times, deliver their grateful thanks for these advantages, I will not determine : but certain it is, that on *Ascension-day* the old inhabitants of *Nantwich* piously sang a hymn of thansgiving, for the *blessing of the brine*. A very antient pit, called the *Old Brine*, was also held in great veneration, and, till within these few years, was annually, on that festival, bedecked with boughs, flowers, and garlands, and was encircled by a jovial band of young people, celebrating the day with song and dance ^z.

THIS festival was probably one of the *reliques* of *Saxon* paganism, which *Mellitus* might permit his proselytes to retain, according to the political instructions he received from *Gregory* the Great ^a, on his mission, least, by too rigid an adherence to the purity of the Christian religion, he should deter the *English* from accepting his doctrine. In fact, salt was, from the earliest times, in the

^y *Taciti Annal.* xiii. c. 57.

^z *Hist. Nantwich*, 60.

^a *Bede*, lib. i. c. 31.

highest esteem, and admitted into religious ceremonies: it was considered as a mark of league and friendship. "Neither shalt thou," says the *Jewish Legislator*^b, "suffer the salt of the covenant of thy God to be lacking from thy meat-offering. With all thy offerings thou shalt offer salt." *Homer* gives to salt the epithet of *divine*. Both *Greeks* and *Romans* mixed salt with their sacrificial cakes. In their lustrations they made use of salt and water, which gave rise, in after-times, to the superstition of holy water; only the *Greeks* made use of an olive branch instead of a brush, to sprinkle it on the objects of purification.

" Next, with pure sulphur purge the house, and bring
 " The purest water from the freshest spring;
 " This, mix'd with salt, and with green olive crown'd,
 " Will cleanse the late contaminated ground."

Theocritus, Idyl. 24.

Stuckius tells us, that the *Muscovites* thought that a prince could not shew a guest a greater mark of affection, than by sending to him salt from his own table^c. The dread of spilling salt, is a known superstition among us and the *Germans*, being reckoned a presage of some future calamity,

^b *Levit. ch. ii. v. 13.*

^c *Pane ipso princeps suam erga aliquem gratiam; Sale vero amorem ostendit. Antiq. Conviviales, 171.*

and particularly, that it foreboded domestic feuds ; to avert which, it is customary to fling some salt over the shoulder into the fire, in a manner truly classical ^d :

Mollibit aversos penates
Farre pio, et saliente mica.

IN this town was an antient hospital dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, endowed with a portion of tythes, which were granted to *W. Gry*s by Queen *Elizabeth* ^e. The historian of this place also mentions a priory, dependent on *Cumbermere*, and a *domus leprosororum*, or *lazar-house*, called *St. Laurence's Hospital* ; both which stood in the *Welsh Row*, the street next to *Acton* ; but at present, even their scite is hardly known. Here was, besides, a chapel called *St. Anne's*, near to the bridge ; but that, likewise, has been totally destroyed.

NEAR the end of the *Welsh Row* stands a large house, called *Town's End*, formerly the residence of the very worthy family of the *Wilbrahams*. That honest and distinguished lawyer, *Randle Wilbraham*, was a younger brother of the late owner, and, with unblemished reputation, raised a vast fortune by his profession. For several years before his death, he retired from business,

^d *Horace*, lib. iii. ode 23.

^e *Tanner*, 65.

and enjoyed the fruits of his labors in an hospitable retirement.

THE church is a very handsome pile, in the form of a cross, with an octagonal tower in the centre. The east and west windows are filled with elegant tracery. The roof of the chancel is of stone, adorned with pretty sculpture. The stalls are neat. Tradition says, that they were brought, at the dissolution, from the abbey of *Vale Royal*.

THE only remarkable tombs are, a mutilated one of Sir *David Cradoc* in armor, with three *gerbes* on his breast for his coat of arms; and another of *John Maisterson* and his wife, engraven on a large slab, and dated 1586. The following quaint epitaph records the good intentions of the husband:

“ Within this fading tomb, vaulted, lies
 “ *John Maisterson*, and *Margaret* his wife;
 “ Whose soules do dwell above the moving skies,
 “ In paradise with God, the Lorde of lyffe.
 “ This *John* wrought means to build this *Namptwich* town,
 “ When fyre hir face had fret & burnde hir downe.”

AMONG some lumber in this church I found the fragments of a white smooth monument, with the following inscription:

JOHANNES CREW
 Ex antiqua familia de CREW oriundus
 Vir Pius.

NANTWICH.

Susceptum ex Alicia Manwaring.
 Uxore reliquit sobolem
 Ranulphum, Thomam, Lucretiam, Prudentiam.
 Vixit annos 74. Obiit
 An^o D^o 1598.

The two sons were brought up to the law. *Ran-
 dle* became chief justice of the *King's Bench*, and
 was the founder of the respectable house of *Crew*,
 near this town: *Thomas* was Speaker of the House
 of Commons in the latter end of the reign of
James I. and in the first parlement of *Charles I.*
 The father of *John Crew* was a wealthy tanner of
 this town, whom tradition still records by the
 name of *Golden Roger*, who had a small monu-
 ment in the church, with the figure of himself and
 wife; which an aged lady born in the parish re-
 membered standing. I shall have occasion when
 I reach *Wrest* to give a further account of his
 illustrious posterity.

THIS town was the only one in the county
 which continued firm to the parlement from the
 beginning to the end of the civil wars. It under-
 went a severe siege in *January* 1643, by Lord
Biron; who, after the signal defeat he here expe-
 rienced from the army commanded by Sir *Thomas*
Fairfax^f, on the 25th of that month retired with
 his shattered forces to *Chester*. The place was

^f *Rushworth* II. part iii. 302.

defended only by mud-walls and ditches, formed in a hasty manner by the inhabitants and country people; who were highly incensed at some cruel and impolitic treatment they had met with from the royalists. The garrison defended themselves with great obstinacy. The most remarkable attack was on the 18th of *January*, when the besiegers were repulsed with great loss. Among the slain on their side, was the famous Captain *Sandford*; who again employed the eloquence of his pen, but to as little purpose as he did before at *Hawarden*. On each occasion[‡] he maintains the same stile.

“ To the Officers, Soldiers, and Gentlemen

“ in *Namptwyche*, these.

“ YOUR drum can inform you, *Acton* church is
 “ no more a prison, but now free for honest men
 “ to do their devotions therein; wherefore be per-
 “ suaded from your incredulity, and resolve God
 “ will not forsake his anointed. Let not your
 “ zeal in a bad cause dazzle your eyes any
 “ longer; but wipe away your vain conceits, that
 “ have too long let you into blind errors. Loth
 “ I am to undertake the trouble of persuading
 “ you into obedience, because your erroneous
 “ opinions do most violently oppose reason

‡ *Tour in Wales*, vol. i. 133.

CAPT. SANDFORD'S LETTER.

“ amongst you ; but, however, if you love your
 “ town, accept of quarter ; and if you regard
 “ your lives, work your safeties by yielding your
 “ town to Lord *Byron*, for his Majesty’s use.
 “ You see now my battery is fixed ; from whence
 “ fire shall eternally visit you, to the terror of
 “ the old, and females, and consumption of your
 “ thatched houses. Believe me, gentlemen, I
 “ have laid by my former delays, and am now
 “ resolved to batter, burn, storm, and destroy
 “ you. Do not wonder that I write unto you,
 “ having officers in chief above me : ’tis only to
 “ advise you, because I have some friends
 “ amongst you, for whose safety I wish you to
 “ accept of my Lord *Byron’s* conditions ; he is
 “ gracious, and will charitably consider of you.
 “ Accept of this as a summons, that you forth-
 “ with surrender the town ; and by that testimony
 “ of your fealty to his Majesty, you may obtain
 “ favour. My firelocks, you know, have done
 “ strange feats, both by day and night ; and
 “ hourly we will not fail in our private visits of
 “ you. You have not as yet received mine
 “ alarms ; wherefore expect suddenly to hear
 “ from my battery and approaches before your
 “ *Welsh Row*.

“ This 15th of *January*, *Tho. Sandford*,
 “ 1643. Captain of Firelocks.”

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ LET these resolve your jealousies concerning
 “ our religion : I vow by the faith of a Christian,
 “ I know not one Papist in our army ; and, as I
 “ am a gentleman, we are no *Irish*, but true-
 “ born *English*, and real Protestants also, born
 “ and bred. Pray mistake us not, but receive
 “ us into your fair esteem. I know we intend
 “ loyalty to his Majesty, and will be no other
 “ but faithful in his service. This, Gentlemen,
 “ believe, from

“ Your’s,

“ *January 15.*

Tho. Sandford.”

AMONG many other prisoners of distinction taken by Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, was Colonel *George Monk*, in after-times the famous instrument of the restoration of *Charles II.* *Fairfax* was so well acquainted with his merit, that he was determined that he never should have an opportunity of exerting his courage again in the royal cause. He sent him up to *London*, where he was committed prisoner to the Tower, and confined near four years. On his release he joined the parlement ; but, through a sense of honor, declined acting against his old master ; and employed his sword against the *Irish* rebels, in which service he was engaged till after the death of the King.

Nantwich was the residence of the widow of

the great *Milton*, during the latter part of her life. ^b She was the daughter of Mr. *Minshul*, of *Stoke*, in this neighborhood. The poet married her in the fifty-third or fifty-fourth year of his age, wanting, in the season of his infirmities, assistance from a dearer relation than that of domestics. I fear that he was disappointed; for she is said to have been a lady of most violent spirit. Yet she maintained a great respect for his memory; and could not bear to hear the least imputation of plagiarism ascribed to him. She used to say, that he stole from nobody but the muse who inspired him, and that muse was *God's grace*, and *the Holy Spirit, which visited him nightly*. She probably had heard him say as much, in the composition of his invocation to *Urania*, in his 7th book:

————— upled by THEE,
 Into the heav'n of heav'ns I have presum'd,
 An earthly guest, and drawn empyreal air,
 THY temp'ring.

And again, with greater force,
 More safe I sing with mortal voice, unchang'd
 To hoarse or mute, though fall'n on evil days,
 On evil days though fall'n, and evil tongues;
 In darkness and with dangers compass'd round,
 And solitude; yet not alone, while THOU
 VISIT'ST MY SLUMBERS NIGHTLY.

^b *Life of Milton* by Bishop *Newton*. She died in a very advanced age, in *March* 1726.

IN this town, in 1545, was born the good old botanist *John Gerard*. He was bred an apothecary; and removing to *London* was patronized by Lord *Burghley*, and during twenty years was superintendant of his lordship's fine garden. He often speaks of his own poor garden in *Holborn*, which probably was a very respectable one. Doctor *Bulleyn* says it contained 1100 plants. It is said to have been the first physic-garden we ever had. The catalogue was given in print by himself in 1596 and 1599. There were two editions of his *Herbal*: the first in 1597. The second published in 1633 and 1636 by the ingenious and brave *Thomas Johnson*, also an apothecary; but who afterwards was honored with the degree of Doctor of Physic conferred on him in 1643 by the university of *Oxford*. He had entered into the royal army, and was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel; behaved with distinguished gallantry, and at length (in 1644) fell, greatly lamented, at the siege of *Basinghouse*, which was soon after relieved by the loyal Colonel *Gage*. *Gerard* died in the year 1607.

I CONTINUED my journey along the *London* road, flat, tedious, and heavy. At the fourth stone lieth, a little out of the way, *Wybunbury*, a small village, supposed to have taken its name from *Wibba*, second king of the *Mercians*, who

died in 615. The manor was antiently in the great family of the *Praers*. Sir *Robert de Praer* gave it to his son *Richard*, about the reign of King *John*, upon condition of rendering to the heirs of his elder brother two barbed arrows yearly, on the feast of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, in lieu of all other services. But the *Praers* remitted all their right in this manor, and the patronage of the church, to the bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, in 1276, the fifth of *Edward I.* and the bishops continued to be lords of the manor till the second of Queen *Elizabeth*; about which time it was alienated: but the bishops still continue patrons of the church.

THERE had been, in much earlier times, a family in this place which took their name from it; for *Richard de Wibbunbury* was sheriff of *Cheshire* in 1233. Whether the *Praers* ever assumed that name, is uncertain. It is probable, that the *Richard* abovementioned was the same with the sheriff, and took the addition on receiving the place from his father.

THIS village was formerly surrounded with gentlemen's seats. Among those was *Lee*, the residence of a family of the same name; from which were descended the *Lees*, earls of *Lichfield*, derived from *Benedict*, a son of this house, who made a settlement at *Quarendon*, in *Bucking-*

hamshire, in the beginning of the reign of *Edward IV.*

THE church is a very handsome building, embattled and pinnacled: the tower lofty; the roof is timbered on the inside, and carved with the arms of the various benefactors. Part of the church was taken down in 1591; at which time many of the monuments were destroyed: of those remaining, are several in memory of the *Delves* of *Doddington*. The most antient is a large altar-tomb of alabaster, with the figures of a father, and son, and lady, engraven on the stone: at the feet of each is a dog, and beneath, a dolphin: on the front of the tomb, several figures, their progeny. The persons represented are Sir *John Delves*, his son *John*, and his wife *Ellen*, daughter of *Ralph Egerton*, of *Wrinehill*, in the county of *Stafford*; for his marriage with whom, probably on account of consanguinity, a dispensation was granted in 1439¹.

SIR *John* was in high favor with *Henry VI.* and enjoyed several lucrative posts under him. This he repaid by the most faithful adherence, raised forces in his support, and lost his life valiantly fighting, in the fatal field at *Tewkesbury*, on *Saturday, May* the 4th, 1471. His son, with

¹ *Collins's Baronet.* ed. 1720. p. 300.

numbers of persons of distinction, took refuge in the abbey. The furious *Edward* pursued them, with his drawn sword, into the church^k; but was opposed by a resolute priest, who for the present diverted his vengeance by lifting up the *host*, interposing the sacred mystery, and denied him admittance till he obtained a promise of pardon; depending on the king's word, they neglected making their escape, and continued in the sanctuary till the *Monday*, when the relentless monarch caused them to be drawn out and beheaded, according to the custom of the times, without any process. The bodies of this unfortunate pair were at first buried at *Texokesbury*¹, but afterwards translated to this place; where their remains lie, with the following inscription:

Hic jacet *Johannes Delves*, miles, et *Elena* uxor ejus, nec non *Johannes Delves*, armiger, filius et heres predicti *Johis*. qui quidem *Johannes* miles obiit quarto die *Maii*, anno Dni. MCCCCLXXI. quorum animabus propitietur *Deus*. Amen.

Ralph, the second son of Sir *John*, and his wife *Catharine*, are represented on a tomb by two brass plates. The inscription imports, that he died the 11th *March*, 1513.

^k *Stow's Annals*, 424.

¹ *Ieland Itin.* vi. 88.

THE tomb of Sir *Thomas Smith*, of the *Hough*, in this parish, and his lady, is magnificent in its kind. Sir *Thomas* lies beneath a canopy, supported by four pillars of the *Ionic* order, of white marble, gilt and painted. He is represented recumbent and armed, with his gauntlets lying at his feet: his hair long, curled, and flowing: his visage bearded and whiskered. His lady (*Anne*, daughter of Sir *William Brereton*) has a fashionable fore-top, a great ruff, and extended hood. Sir *Thomas* died on the 21st of *December* 1614; and his relict erected this monumental compliment.

ON getting into the great road, I passed on the left the scite of the antient seat of *Lee*, and an iron forge.

A LITTLE farther stood the antient seat of *Doddington*, originally belonging to a family of the same name; but in the reign of *Edward* II. it passed to the *Praers*: in 1352, the twenty-sixth of *Edward* III. to the *Brescies*, by marriage with the heiress of the house: but in the thirtieth of the same reign, *John Brescie*, with *Margaret* his wife, alienated it to *John Delves*, of *Delveshall* in *Staffordshire*, one of the four renowned 'squires who distinguished themselves under the Lord *Audley*, at the battle of *Poitiers*. Sir *John Berniers*, Lord *Bourchier*, the noble translator

LORD AUDLEY AND HIS 'SQUIRES.

of *Froissart*, relates the deed with all the simplicity of the original. “ But when Lord *James*
 “ *Audeley* sawe that shoulde nedes fyght (he sayde
 “ to the Prynce) I have alwaies served truly my
 “ lorde your father, and you also, and shall do as
 “ long as I live. I say this, because I made ones
 “ a vow, that the first batayle that other the
 “ Kynge your father, or anie of his chyl dren,
 “ shoulde be at, howe that I wulde be one of the
 “ fyrst setters on, or else to dye in the fayle.
 “ Therefore I requyre your Grace, as in rewarde
 “ for any servyce that ever I dyde to the Kynge
 “ your father, or to you, that you will gyve me
 “ licence to departe fro’ you, and to set up my
 “ self there, as I maye accomplyshe my vowe. The
 “ Prince, according to his desyre (and sayde) Sir
 “ *James*, *God* gyve you this daye that grace to be
 “ the best Knyght of all others, and to take hym
 “ by the hande. Than the Knyght departed fro
 “ the Prince, and went to the foremost front of
 “ all the batayles all, onely accompanied with
 “ four Squyers, who promysed nat to fayle him.
 “ This Lorde *James* was a ryghte sage and a va-
 “ liant knyght, and by hym was muche of the
 “ hooste ordeyned and governed the day before.—
 “ The Lord *James Audeley*, with his foure Squyers,
 “ was in the front of that battel, and these dyd
 “ marvels in armes; and by great prowes, he

“ came and fought with Sir *Arnolde Dandrchen*,
 “ under his own banner ; and there they fought
 “ longe togyder, and Sir *Arnolde* was there sore
 “ handled.—And there was Sir *Arnolde Dan-*
 “ *drchen* taken prysoner by other men than by
 “ Syr *James Audeley* or his foure Squyers ; for
 “ y’ daye he never toke prisoner, but always
 “ foughte and wente on his enemyes.—On the
 “ *Englyshe* parte, the Lord *James Audeley*, with
 “ the ayde of his foure Squyers, foughte always
 “ in the chyefe of the batayle : he was sore hurte
 “ in the bodye, and in the vysage. As longe as
 “ his breth served him he fought : at last, at the
 “ end of the batayle hys foure Squyers toke and
 “ brought hym out of the felde, and layed hym
 “ under a hedge syde, for to refreshe hym. And
 “ they unarmed hym, and bounde up his woundes
 “ as well as they coude.—After the battle, the
 “ Prince demanded of the Knyghtes that were
 “ aboute him, for the Lord *Audley*, if any knewe
 “ any thing of him. Some Knights y’ were there
 “ answered and sayde, Sir, he is sore hurt, and
 “ lieth in a litter here beside ; by my faith, said
 “ the Prince, of his hurts I am right sorye, go
 “ and knowe if he maye be broughte hider, or els
 “ I will go, and se him there, as he is. Than
 “ twoo Knights came to the Lord *Audeley* (and
 “ sayde) Sir, the Prince desireth greatly to see

LORD AUDLEY AND HIS 'SQUIRES.

“ you : outhere ye must go to him, or els he will
 “ come to you. A, Sir, sayde the Knight, I
 “ thanke the Prince when he thinketh on so pore
 “ a knight as I am ; then he called eyght of his
 “ servanntes, and caused them to bere hym in hys
 “ lytter to the place where was the Prince. Than
 “ the Prince toke hym in his armes and kyst hym,
 “ and made him great chear, and sayd, Sir *James*,
 “ I ought gretly to honour you, for by your va-
 “ liance ye have this day achyved y^e grace and
 “ renowne of us al, and ye are reputed for the
 “ most valyant of al others. I retain you for ever
 “ to be my knight, with five hundred markes of
 “ yearly revenues. When Syr *James Audeley* was
 “ brougte to his lodgyng, thenne he send for Syr
 “ *Peter Audeley*, his brother, and for the Lorde
 “ *Bartylemurwe* of *Brennes*, the Lorde *Stephanne*
 “ of *Goutenton*, the Lorde of *Wylly*, and the
 “ Lorde *Raffe Ferres* : all these were of his ly-
 “ nage : and than he called before them hys foure
 “ Squyers, that hadde served hym that daye well
 “ and trewlye : than he sayde to the sayde Lordes,
 “ Syrs, it hath pleased my Lorde the Prynce to
 “ gyve me five hundred markes of revenues by
 “ yere ; for the which gyft I have done him but
 “ small servyce with my bodye. Sirs, beholde
 “ here these foure Squyers, who hath alwayes
 “ served me truely, and especyally thys day : that

“honour that I have is by their valyantnesse,
 “wherefore I woll reward them: I gyve and re-
 “signe into their handes the gyft that my Lorde
 “y^e Prynce hath gyv’n me of five hundred markes
 “of yerely revenues, to them and their heyres for
 “ever. I clearly disheryte me thereoff, and in-
 “heryte them wythout any rebell or condy-
 “tyon^m.”

I HAVE dwelt the longer on this account of the Lord *Audley*, not only as his history is so mingled with that of his four 'squires, *Delves*, *Dutton*, *Foulhurst*, and *Hawkeston*; but because all five were *Cheshire* men; the 'squires, by attachment, following their neighbor to the scene of military glory. I must add, that their gallant leader enjoined them, as a further proof of his esteem, to bear in some parts of their coats of arms, his own proper atchievement *gules, a fret d'orⁿ*; which the families constantly retained.

THE statues of Lord *Audley* and his four 'squires, cut in stone, are still preserved at *Doddington Hall*. Doctor *Gower* supposes that of Lord *Audley* to have been original; the others to have been made in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when the late mansion was built.

SIR *John* (for he was knighted by *Edward III.*)

^m Ch. clxii. clxy. clxvii.

ⁿ Dr. *Gower's* Material, &c. 47.

was distinguished by several marks of royal favor: had the wardship of the Dutchess of *Bretagne*: was constituted one of the justices of the *King's Bench*; and had licence to embattle his house at *Doddington*. He bequeathed his body to be buried in the church of *St. James*, at *Audeley*, in *Staffordshire*, and, dying on the 16th of *August* 1369, was interred there, according to his desire. Near him, in the same church, were deposited the remains of his illustrious patron.

Audley lies a very few miles to the north-east of *Doddington*, seated on the top of a hill, on the road between *Nantwich* and *Newcastle*. A reverential curiosity once led me to visit the reliques of these heroes. Those of the Lord *Audley* lie beneath a plain altar-tomb, formerly having his figure on the slab, engraven on a small brass plate.

HIS 'squire is perpetuated in a more ostentatious manner, and represented in alabaster, at full length, with his coat of arms on his breast. The inscription is lost.

ONE of the residences of the *Audleys* was at this village; from which they took their name. A farm occupies the scite of their house; but in latter times they inhabited *Heleigh Castle*, about three miles distant.

THE Lords had many privileges here; such as

court-leet, tumbrel, and gallows : nor could any one arrest a person here, except an officer of the manor. These estates passed, by marriage of Sir *John Touchet*, to *Joan*, daughter of the great Lord *Audley*, and sister and co-heir of his son *Nicholas George Touchet*, Lord *Audley*, sold it, in 1577, to Sir *Gilbert Gerrard*; from whose family it descended to the *Fleetwoods*; and in this ° century was lost in a single night by the cast of a die.

THERE is a particularity in the situation of the house of *Hardingwood*, adjacent to this parish, which I cannot forbear mentioning. Whenever the family go to church (which is that of *Lawton*) they go out of the province of *Canterbury* into that of *York*; pass through two counties, viz. *Staffordshire* and *Cheshire*; three parishes, *Woolstanton*, *Audley*, and *Lawton*; three constableries, *Tunstall*, *Chell*, and *Lawton*; two hundreds, *Pirchill* and *Nantwich*; and two dioceses, *Lichfield* and *Chester*.

Doddington continued in the family of the *Delves* till the present ° century, when, by the failure of issue male, it descended to the *Broughtons*, of *Broughton* in the county of *Stafford*, by virtue of the marriage of Sir *Bryan Broughton*, in the year 1700, with *Elizabeth*, daughter of Sir *Thomas Delves*, Baronet. The house is seated in

a park, watered on one side by a large mere; with a small island, ornamented with an elegant rotundo. The present owner, Sir *Thomas Broughton*, is now building a new house, in a magnificent stile, and in a far more agreeable situation, at the head of the lake, at some distance from the old mansion. The antient house was fortified, and garrisoned during the civil wars; and taken and retaken in the course of the contest.

WORE.

AFTER travelling about three miles further, in the same tedious lane, a portion of SHROPSHIRE presents a hilly front, and intersects the road. On the top of the ascent lies *Wore*, or *Oare*, a hamlet of a few houses, with a small chapel, dependent on the rectory of *Mucceston*, in the county of *Stafford*. Old *Stow* informs us, that *Randolph Woolley*, of *London*, merchant-taylor, left to the reader of the place £.5 for freely instructing the children of the inhabitants of this parish.

FROM *Wore* I quitted, for the sake of a small digression, the *London* road, and at about two miles distance enter, at *Bearston-mill*, the county of

STAFFORD P.

MUCCLES-
TON.

A LITTLE farther stands *Mucceston*, a small

^P This county, as well as *Cheshire*, was the seat of the *Cornavii*, and was in *Saxon* times part of the *Mercian* kingdom; and its inhabitants what *Bede* called the *Middle Englishmen*.

village, seated on a rising ground. The church, dedicated to St. *Mary*, is a rectory, in the gift of *John Crew*^a, Esquire, of *Crew*, lord of the manor. In 1085, the twentieth of the Conqueror, it was held by *Kenning*, one of the *Taynes*: it afterwards was possessed by the *Morgans*, of the west country, till about the first of Queen *Elizabeth*; when it was sold by *Robert Morgan*, Esquire, to Sir *Thomas Offley*, Knight, Lord Mayor of *London* in 1556; whom *Fuller* calls the *Zaccheus* of that city, not for his low stature, but high charity.

FROM the tower of the church, *Margaret* of BATTLE OF BLORE-HEATH. *Anjou*, the faithful and spirited consort of *Henry VI.* saw the fierce battle of *Bloreheath*, fatal to the cause of her meek husband, then at *Coleshill*. *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, commanded the *Yorkists*: he was at that time on his march from *Middleham Castle*, with four or five thousand men, under pretence of settling with the King the disputes of the two houses. *Margaret*, fearing for her husband's safety, directed Lord *Audley* to intercept him on the way. He posted himself on *Bloreheath*, with ten thousand troops, collected out of *Cheshire* and *Shropshire*, whose chieftains were distinguished by silver swans, the badges of their young prince. *Salisbury*, not-

^a Created a peer of *Great Britain* in 1806. E.

withstanding the disparity of numbers, determined to stand the fortune of the day; but wisely had recourse to stratagem. He encamped at night on the banks of a rivulet, not broad, but deep; and in the morning pretended a retreat; *Audley* following him with the impetuous valor natural to himself and the times, *Salisbury* made an instant attack on the divided forces of the *Lancastrians*. The field was long disputed, with the animosity usual in civil feuds. *Audley* fell, with two thousand four hundred of his troops, chiefly the flower of the *Cheshire* gentry; whose courage led them to the front of the battle. A great stone still marks the spot of their leader's death. The Queen fled to *Ecclushal Castle*. *Salisbury* joined the Duke of *York* at *Ludlow*. *Michael Drayton* commemorates the slaughter of the day, and preserves the names of the *Cheshire* heroes; for the county listed under both banners.

The earl,

As hungry in revenge, there made a ravenous spoil.
 There *Dutton*, *Dutton* kills; a *Done* doth kill a *Done*;
 A *Booth*, a *Booth*; and *Leigh* by *Leigh* is overthrown:
 A *Venables* against a *Venables* doth stand;
 A *Troutbeck* fighteth with a *Troutbeck* hand to hand:
 There *Molineux* doth make a *Molineux* to die;
 And *Egerton* the strength of *Egerton* doth try.

I RETURNED into the great road by *Winning-*

ton forge and *Willowbridge* wells. The last were once in high esteem for their sanative waters, strongly impregnated with sulphur. They were formerly much frequented, on account of bathing and drinking. A house for the reception of patients was built, and a bath inclosed; but at present the waters (which to look and taste differ not from common) are entirely deserted.

I RE-ENTERED the *London* road on *Maer* MERE. *Heath*, in the parish of *Maer*, or *Mere*; so stiled from a large piece of water, the head of the river *Tern*, which flowing through *Shropshire*, falls into the *Severn* three miles below *Shrewsbury*. *Maer* and *Aston*, an adjacent manor, were on the Conquest divided between *William de Maer* and *Robert Stafford*. Some centuries afterwards, a *Stafford* exchanged his part of *Maer*, with *Ralph*, the son of *John Macclesfield*; by which it came into that family, who sold it to *John Lord Chetwynd*.

THIS parish is remarkable for *Saxon* antiqui- BRUFF. ties. On a hill is an antient fortress, or strong hold, composed of two deep ditches and a rampart, formed chiefly of stone; the precinct is not of any regular shape, for the fosses conform to the shape of the hill; as was usual with the *Britons* and the earlier *Saxons*. Two of the corners project naturally, and form a species of bastions. The entrance was on the side next the present

road. The approach is very visible: it crept up the steep sides; divided about midway, one branch took to the left and the other to the right. Near this place finished his course *Osred*, the licentious king of the *Northumbrians*; a despiser of monks and corrupter of nuns: slain in battle in 716, at *Mear*, in the bloom of youth. This fortress is called the *Bruff*, corruptly from *Burgh*. It seems to have been cast up by *Kinred*, king of *Mercia*, against the invasion of *Osred*. *Kinred* probably gave his antagonist the usual funeral honors, and interred him, and his officers, with the respect due to their rank. *Tumuli*, or barrows, some round, others oblong, are scattered over the neighboring hills and heath. Under the large conical hill, called *Coplow*, might be deposited the corpse of *Osred*; beneath the others, those of his unfortunate followers. I must not pass over in silence the *Camp-hills*, notwithstanding the name has outlived the vestiges of entrenchments; nor does any tradition of the possessor remain. Shall we suppose it to be *Osred*, who might have been there before his defeat?

THIS country is gravelly, full of commons and low hills^r, entirely covered with heath; which still give shelter to a few black grouse, and red. The

^r A considerable portion of this dreary tract is now enclosed and cultivated. ED.

mention of the heath reminds me, that about a HEATH USED FOR HOPS. century ago it was sometimes made use of instead of hops: a practice continued to this day in some of the *Hebrides*.

CROSS *Hatton* and *Swinerton* heaths. The last SWINERTON. lies in a parish and manor of the same name, which was owned, from the Conquest to the reign of *Henry VIII.* by the *Swinertons*. Their ancestor was called *Aslam*, who held the estate from *Robert de Stafford*, and at the time of the general survey, possessed in this county alone eighty-one manors. This family produced numbers of knights; and, among them, *Roger de Swinerton* had the honor of being summoned to parlement in the reign of *Edward III.* He seems to have been favored in those reigns. In that of the first *Edward*, he obtained free *warren* for his manor, and got the privilege of a market and a fair to be held there. In the reign of *Edward II.* he was appointed governor of *Stafford*; afterwards, of the important castle of *Harlech*, in *Meireonethshire*; and was made constable of the Tower of *London*. In that of his successor, besides the honor above recited, he was made a banneret; and had for his several services an assignation out of the exchequer, of an hundred and forty-five pounds thirteen shillings and eight-pence. In the reign of *Henry VIII.* this manor of *Swinerton* passed into the family of

the *Fitzherberts*, by the marriage of the youngest daughter of *Humphry*, last male heir of the line, to *William Fitzherbert* of *Norbury*, in which name it still continues.

THE church, and seat of Mr. *Fitzherbert*, command a vast view into *Worcestershire* and *Shropshire*. In the first is a tomb of a cross-legged knight; and a plain altar-tomb, inscribed *Dominus de Swinnerton & Ellen uxor ejus*.

IN the school-house is placed the colossal figure of our SAVIOUR, sitting. He is represented as if after the resurrection, shewing the wound in his side to the incredulous disciple. It was found under ground, near the place it now occupies; and seems to have been buried in the reforming times, to preserve it from the rage of the image-breakers.

IN the house is a very fine full-length portrait of Sir *John Fitzherbert*, Knight.

DARLASTON. ON descending a hill, I reached *Darlaston*, a village on the *Trent*. Near this place, on the summit of a hill, called *Bury Bank*, is an area of an oval form, about 250 yards in diameter, environed by a deep trench and ramparts: the entrance is on the north-west. On the south part is a *tumulus*, surrounded with a ditch. This I imagine to have been formed out of the ruins of some buildings, and to have been a sort of *præ-*

torium to the occupier of this post. It is supposed to have been the residence of *Wulpherus*, who reigned over *Mercia* from 656 to 675. The old name of *Wlferecester* in a manner confirms the opinion. Whether the neighboring *Cop*, or *Low*, was the place of his interment, as *Plot* thinks, is doubtful.

HERE I first meet with the *Trent*. This river rises in the *Morelands*, near *Biddulph*, out of *Newpool*, and two springs near *Molecop*. At this place it is an inconsiderable stream, becomes navigable at *Burton on Trent*, and, after flowing through this county (which it almost equally divides), that of *Derby*, *Nottingham*, and *Lincoln*, it loses its name in the *Humber*, the great receptacle of the northern rivers. Poets have taken most beautiful liberties in their etymologies of the name of this river; for it neither derives it from its thirty kinds of fish, nor yet from its thirty rivers that swell its waters.

The bounteous *Trent*, that in himself enseams
Both thirty sorts of fish, and thirty sundry streams.

AFTER quoting the sublime description of *Milton*, we shall give its simple derivation.

Rivers, arise! whether thou be the son
Of utmost *Tweed*, or *Ooze*, or gulphy *Dun*,
Or *Trent*, which, like some earth-born giant, spreads
His thirty arms along the indented meads.

In fact, the name is *Saxon*; *Trenta*, *Treonta*, and formed from the word *drie* (three), on account of its rising from three heads.

STONEFIELD. AFTER crossing the river, and ascending a small bank, I find myself in a vast open tract rising to the left, called *Stonefield*. Here, in 1745, the Duke of *Cumberland* drew up his army to give battle to the rebels, who were supposed to have been on their march this way. His intelligence failed him, and the *Scotch* insurgents possessed themselves of *Derby*. In future times, posterity will almost doubt the fact, when they read that an inconsiderable band of mountaineers, undisciplined, unofficered, and half-armed, penetrated into the center of an unfriendly country, with one army behind them, and another in their front; that they rested there a few days; and that they retreated above three hundred miles, with scarcely any loss, continually pressed by a foe supplied with every advantage that loyalty could afford.

THE CANAL. PARALLEL to my road runs that magnificent enterprize the Grand Trunk Canal, for the junction of the eastern and the western oceans; designed to give to each side of the kingdom an easy share in the commodities of both. In other countries, the nature of the land permits a ready execution of these designs. *Egypt* and *Holland* are levelled to the workmen's hands. Our aspiring

genius scoffs at obstructions, and difficulties serve but to whet our ardor: our aqueducts pass over our once-admired rivers, now despised for the purposes of navigation: we fill vallies, we penetrate mountains. How would the prophet have been treated, who, forty years ago, should have predicted, that a vessel of twenty-five tons would be seen sailing over *Stonefield*? Yet such is the case at present.

Figitur in viridi (si fors tulit) anchora prato.

THIS great enterprize was begun on *July* 17th, 1766, near the south end of *Hare-castle Hill*, in this county. Its entire length is ninety-three miles, *viz.* sixty-one miles two furlongs from the south side of that hill to *Wildon* ferry, in the county of *Derby*; and thirty-one miles six furlongs on the north side, to its junction with the Duke of *Bridgewater's* canal at *Preston on the Hill*, in *Cheshire*.

To effect this work, there are forty locks on the south side; having in all three hundred and sixteen feet fall; and on the north side thirty-five, with three hundred and twenty-six feet fall. Six of the most southern locks are fourteen feet wide, adapted for the navigation of large vessels, from opposite to *Burton* to *Gainsborough*. At *Mid-*

dlewich, on the north side, is another, of the same width.

THE common dimensions of the canal are twenty-nine feet breadth at top; at bottom sixteen; and the depth four and a half, except in the part from *Wilden* to *Burton*, which is thirty-one feet broad at top, eighteen at bottom, and five and a half deep. The same is observed from *Middlewich* to *Preston on the Hill*; upon which vessels, capable of navigating in the estuary of the *Severn*, may pass to the port of *Liverpool*.

THE canal is carried over the river *Dove*, in an aqueduct of twenty-three arches, and the ground raised one mile and two furlongs in length, and to a very considerable height. It is also carried over the river *Trent*, on an aqueduct of six arches, of twenty-one feet span each: and again, over the river *Dane*, in *Cheshire*, in the same manner, on three arches of twenty feet diameter.

BESIDES these, there are near a hundred and sixty less aqueducts and culverts, for the conveyance of brooks and streams under the canal; many of which are in span from twelve to eighteen feet.

THE undertakers, for the conveniency of the several persons whose lands they have cut through, or when the canal intersects any public road, have built an hundred and eighty-nine cart-bridges, and

eleven foot-bridges ; and frequently, when the canal passed in sight of any gentleman's seat, have politely given it a breadth, or curvature, to improve the beauty of the prospect.

THE mountains, hills, or rocks, that obstructed the canal, are pierced through in the following places.

THE most southern *tunnel*, as it is called, is at *Hermitage* ; where a work is carried under ground for the space of an hundred and thirty yards, with a haling-way for horses on one side.

THE *tunnel* through the mountain at *Hare Castle*, is cut through a variety of strata, and was a work of stupendous difficulty and expence, and executed in a manner worthy of the courage and skill of the great undertaker, Mr. *Brindley*. It passes under ground for the length of two thousand eight hundred and eighty yards ; is nine feet wide and twelve high, lined and arched with brick. This traverses a country full of coals.

IN *Cheshire*, at *Barnton*, in the parish of *Great Budworth*, is another tunnel, five hundred and sixty yards long ; at *Saltenford*, in the same parish, is another, three hundred and fifty yards long ; and finally, at *Preston on the Hill* is another, which passes under ground twelve hundred and forty-one yards ; each of them are seventeen feet four inches high, and thirteen feet six

inches wide: at *Preston on the Hill* the canal emerges, and soon concludes its course, by falling into the canal formed by an useful Peer, the Duke of *Bridgewater**; the latter drops into the *Mersey* at *Runcorn*, with a fall of eighty-two feet, cased by ten magnificent locks.

FROM *Middlewich* to *Manchester* is a dead level, which does not require a lock.

THE proprietors of the Grand Trunk Canal have employed on it about fifty boats, exclusive of those belonging to other persons, which amount at least to the same number. They are calculated to carry twenty-five tons each, and are drawn by one horse, for which the proprietors receive *per* mile three halfpence a ton.

OF JAMES
BRINDLEY.

IT would be ungrateful not to pay some respect to the memory of the great architect and contriver of these works, Mr. JAMES BRINDLEY. That rare genius was born at *Tunsted*, in the parish of *Wormhill, Derbyshire*, in the year 1716. His father was a small freeholder, who ruined himself by following the sports of the field, and disabled himself from giving his children any sort of education.

YOUNG *James* shewed very early the goodness of his heart, by maintaining the orphan family

* Deceased in 1803. Ed.

by such labor as he was capable of. At the age of seventeen he bound himself apprentice to a millwright near *Macclesfield*, when his amazing abilities were soon discovered. He speedily became a great proficient, and performed a number of things of which his master was totally ignorant. His gratitude was equal to his genius; for he overpaid any instructions which he received from his master, by maintaining him in a comfortable manner when he grew past working, and fell into distress.

THE first service the public received from him, was a very considerable improvement in the paper-press. He got great credit by a water-engine at *Clifton*, in *Lancashire*; and still more by the machinery of a new silk-mill at *Congleton*, to which he gave many most important movements. He highly facilitated the grinding of flints for the potteries; and in 1756, erected a steam-engine, on a new plan, by which he reduced the consumption of coal to one half.

IT was a peculiar felicity to the Duke of BRIDGEWATER, to find a genius such as *Brindley*, cotemporary to the great designs formed by his Grace. That wonderful mechanic naturally fell under the Duke's patronage, and was the grand contriver of all the works which his noble friend carried on. Many of his projects were of

so stupendous a kind, and so incomprehensible to vulgar minds, as to subject him to great ridicule, till the scoffers were put to confusion by the successful execution.

WHEREVER any great difficulty arose, he constantly took to his bed, excluded all light, and lay in meditation for two or three days, till he had in idea completed the whole of his plan. A poet would have said, he was visited by his muse in those hours of seclusion. *Brindley* certainly was illuminated, amidst the darkness, by his attendant genius. He reminds me of the younger *Pliny*, who adopted almost a similar method: “*Clausæ fenestræ manent. Mirè enim Silentio et tenebris animus alitur. ab iis. quæ avocant abductus, et liber, et mihi relictus, non oculos animo sed animum oculis sequor, qui eadem quæ mens vident quoties non vident alia*’.”

WHEN he found his health and faculties to decline, he virtuously determined to extend as far as possible his services, even beyond the grave. He communicated all his plans and designs to Mr. *Hugh Henshall*, his wife’s brother, who had been employed by the proprietors, from the beginning, as clerk of the works. His assiduity and abilities seem to have compensated for the loss of

† *Epist. lib. ix. ep. 36.*

his great ally; for the most difficult parts in the undertaking have been successfully executed, since Mr. *Brindley's* death^u, under the direction of Mr. *Henshall*.

NOTWITHSTANDING the clamors which were raised against this undertaking, in the places through which it was intended to pass, when it was first projected, we have the pleasure now to see content reign universally on its banks, and plenty attend its progress. The cottage, instead of being half-covered with miserable thatch, is now secured with a substantial covering of tiles or slates, brought from the distant hills of *Wales* or *Cumberland*. The fields, which before were barren, are now drained, and, by the assistance of manure, conveyed on the canal toll-free, are cloathed with a beautiful verdure. Places which rarely knew the use of coal, are plentifully supplied with that essential article upon reasonable terms: and, what is of still greater public utility, the monopolizers of corn are prevented from exercising their infamous trade; for, by the communication being opened between *Liverpool*, *Bristol*, and *Hull*, and the line of the canal being through countries abundant in grain, it affords a conveyance for corn unknown to past ages. At present,

^u He died at *Tunlhurst*, in the parish of *Wolstanton*, *Staffordshire*, September 27th, 1772.

ADVANTAGES OF THE CANAL.

nothing but a general dearth can create a scarcity in any part adjacent to this extensive work.

THESE, and many other advantages, are derived, both to individuals and the public, from this internal navigation, and when it happens that the kingdom is engaged in a foreign war, with what security is the trade between those three great ports carried on; and with how much less expence has the trader his goods conveyed to any part of the kingdom, than he had formerly been subject to, when they were obliged to be carried coastways, and to pay insurance?

I BELIEVE it may be asserted, that no undertaking, equally expensive and arduous, was ever attempted by private people in any kingdom; and, in justice to the adventurers, it must be allowed, that, considering the difficulties they met with, owing to the nature of the works, or the caprice of persons whose lands were taken to make the canal, that ten years and a half was but a short time to perform it in; and that satisfaction has been made to every individual who suffered any injury by the execution of the undertaking. The profits arising from tonnage are already very considerable; and there is no doubt but they will increase annually; and, notwithstanding the enormous sum of money it has cost in the execution, the proprietors will be amply repaid, and have

the comfort to reflect, that by the completion of this project, they have contributed to the good of their country, and acquired wealth for themselves and posterity.

IMMEDIATELY after leaving *Stonefield*, reached STONE. the little town of *Stone*, a place remarkable for religious antiquity. *Legend* tells us, that the before-mentioned *Wulferus*, then a Pagan, put to death his two sons, *Wulfad* and *Rufin*, on suspicion of favoring the Christian faith; *Wulfad* at this place, *Rufin* at *Burston*, about three miles distant. Over each, stones were erected, as usual, in memory of the dead; whence the names of these places are derived. *Wulfere*, after this unnatural deed, was struck with the utmost remorse, and, by the influence of his queen and St. *Cedda*, or *Chad*, who lived in a neighboring hermitage, was converted to the religion he had so lately persecuted; and, by way of expiating his guilt, among other works of piety, founded at *Stone* a college of canons regular, about the year 670. His queen *Ermenilda* is said to have also founded a nunnery here. COLLEGE. On the invasion of the *Danes*, the religious were dispersed; but on the abatement of the cruelty of those barbarians, it is probable they returned, or at least a new establishment was formed. This is certain, that religious were found here after the Conquest; for there is an idle tale of two

nuns and a priest being slain there, by *Enysan*, a *Norman*. This *Enysan*, of *Walton*, was the true re-founder. Caution must be used in reading the histories of these times, which are filled with pious romance. Little credit should also be given to the murder of the sons of *Wulfere*. The *Saxon Chronicle* is silent about the deed. That prince was a convert to Christianity, and seems to have founded the house through the common motives of zeal.

PRIORY.

Enysan, on his re-establishment of this house, filled it with canons from *Kenelworth*, and made it a cell to that place. The *Staffords*, who were his superiors, assumed the honor of this new foundation; and a second *Robert de Stafford*, about the year 1260, rendered it independent of *Kenelworth*, excepting the right of patronage, and a yearly pension. The church of this priory was the place of interment of several of this great family; and numbers of magnificent tombs, with their figures in alabaster, lay there till the dissolution; when they were removed to the *Augustines*, on *Stafford Green*. On the road-side is a fragment of a thick wall, perhaps a remnant of the priory. The church is quite new, and is a very elegant building, dedicated to St. *Wulfad*, one of the supposed martyrs. At the time of the suppression, a tablet, giving the whole history of

the house, was hung up in the priory : it is related in old *English* metre ; but is so tedious, that I must refer the readers, who desire to peruse it, to the cited author^x.

As soon as I left *Stone*, I saw on the right a large house called *Aston*, originally the property of a branch of the *Heveninghams* of *Suffolk*. *Walter*, the last of the line, left two daughters ; the second (who only had children) conveyed by marriage the estate to Sir *James Simeon*, who rebuilt the hall. He also built in the garden a *mausoleum* ; in which, I think, he is interred. The place is at present the property of *Edward Weld*, Esq. of *Lulworth* castle, in *Dorsetshire*, and descended to him of late years, by virtue of a marriage of an ancestor with a daughter of this house, in the reign of *Charles II*.

ASTON.

THE road from this place, for several miles, passes along a pretty vale, watered by the *Trent*, bounded by two hills, and much enlivened by the course of the canal. About the third mile from *Stone*, I went by *Burston*, a small hamlet, noted formerly for a chapel erected over the spot where *Rufin*, second son of *Wulfere*, was supposed to have been martyred ; and on that account, in old times, greatly frequented by the devout.

BURSTON.

^x *Dugdale Mon.* ii. 126.

ABOUT a quarter of a mile from hence, on the top of a hill, stands the church of *Sandon*. This manor, in the twentieth of *William* the Conqueror, was in the hands of the king; who bestowed it on *Hugh Lupus*; and he again gave it to *William de Malbang*, or *Nantwich*. It passed from this family (by the gift of *Adena*, second daughter of *William*, grandson to the former) to *Warren de Verdon*; and by his daughter *Alditha*, to Sir *William Stafford*; and by the marriage of *Margaret*, daughter of one of his descendants, in the twelfth of *Edward* III. to *Thomas of Erdeswik*. It continued in possession of that family till the reign of *James* I. In his time it was sold to *George Digby*, groom of the stole to that monarch, by his half-brother *Richard Erdeswik*. *Charles* Lord *Gerard*, of *Bromley*, became master of it, by marriage with a daughter of Mr. *Digby*; whose granddaughter, by matching with *William* Duke of *Hamilton*, conveyed it to Lord *Archibald Hamilton*; who, in 1776, disposed of it to Lord *Harrowby*. A law-suit concerning this place gave rise to the fatal duel, in *November* 1712, between *James* Duke of *Hamilton* and Lord *Mohun*; in which both combatants lost their lives.

THE antient mansion stood near the church, within a moat; but is now demolished, and a

beautiful house^γ, commanding a fine view, was built by Lord *Archibald Hamilton*, on an eminence impending over the *Chester* road. The steep slope is beautiful, cloathed with plantations of recent date, but extremely flourishing.

THE church is in the gift of Lord *Harrowby*. Before the dissolution, it belonged to the abbey of *Cumbermere*; being bestowed on it by the founder, *Hugh de Malbang*.

THE monuments are curious. The finest is in memory of the celebrated *Sampson Erdeswik*, the learned antiquary of the county; a faithful guide of all that concerned the families, till his death, which happened in 1603. He might have spared himself the expence of a monument; his work would have perpetuated his name. He erected one in his life-time; and is represented recumbent, a colossal figure in a jacket with short skirts, and spurs on his legs. Above, in two niches, are his two wives, kneeling: the one was *Elizabeth Dikeswel*; the other *Maria Neale*, widow to Sir *Everard Digby*, and mother to the unfortunate victim to the gunpowder plot. Besides inscriptions to these ladies, is a pedigree of the house; for which, as well as several other epitaphs of the *Erdeswicks*, the reader is referred to the Appendix^z.

^γ Now the residence of Lord *Harrowby*. ED. ^z No. I.

MONUMENT OF GEORGE DIGBY.

I shall only mention, that the tombs are of the altar-form, and have the figures of the persons commemorated engraved on the stone.

THE inscription on a plain marble tomb, in memory of Mr. *Digby*, once owner of the place, is very worthy of preservation: as it records a remarkable piece of history, I shall give it here at length, and add notes to the obscure parts.

Si quis hic jaceat, roges, viator,
Georgius Digbaeus,
 Armiger.

Vir (si quis alius) celebrati nominis.
 Nobili clarus prosapiâ, sed vita nobiliori:

Quippe qui
 Ipsum nobilitatis fontem cæno turbatum
 Demum limpidum reddidit:
 Hoc est

Ut memet explicem,
 Qui regis *Jacobi* purpuram
 Maledicti *Schoppi*^a dicerici fœdatam

^a *Gaspar Scioppius* was a German of great erudition, but of a most turbulent disposition; he became a convert to Popery in 1599, and naturally distinguished himself by a blind and furious zeal against his former religion; and went so far as even to recommend the utter extirpation of its professors. He was a fierce antagonist to *Scaliger*, *Causabon*, and other Protestant writers; and in his book stiled *Ecclesiasticus*, 1611, he attacked *James I.* in a very indecent manner.

Obtrectatoris sanguine^b

Retinxit.

Nec tamen homuncionem penitèns sustulit .

Sed gravius stigma fronti incussit

Quàm *Henricus* magnus

Libello^c,

Quo scilicet toto vitæ curriculo

(Utpotè omnium contemptui expositus)

Sensit se mori.

Hujus egregii facinoris intuitu

A *Jacobo* honoribus auctus est

Digbæus

Meritis tandem annisque plenus

Vivere desiit, semper victurus.

Ipsis Idibus *Decembris* a^o. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \chi\epsilon\iota\sigma\sigma\gamma\omicron\nu\alpha\varsigma \\ \text{Ætatis suæ LXXXVI.} \end{array} \right\}$

Tanti herois laudes

^b The affront offered to our monarch, induced Mr. *Digby*, and some other followers of the Earl of *Bristol*, then ambassador to *Spain*, to attack *Scioppius* in the streets of *Madrid*, in 1614; where they left him for dead. As soon as he recovered, he removed to *Padua*, dreading another attack. He lived afterwards in continual apprehensions, and shut himself up in his room for the last fourteen years of his life. He died in 1649, at enmity with all mankind.

^c He was as profuse of his abuse of *Henry IV.* in the book above mentioned, as he was of the *English* monarch. The regency of *France*, in honor to the memory of that great prince, directed it to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman.

CHARTLEY.

Licet non taceant historici
 Hæc saxa loqui curavit
 Læctissima heroina *Jana* Baronissa *Gerrard*
De Bromley,
 Clarissimi *Digbæi* filia
 Superstes unica.

FROM *Sandon* the hills recede to the north. I
 CHARTLEY. directed my course to *Chartley*, about four miles
 and a half distant, and about three north from the
 great road. This venerable pile is built round a
 court, and great part of it is curiously made of
 wood, embattled at top, and the sides carved. In
 many places are the arms of the *Devereux*; the
 devices of the *Ferrars* and *Garnishes*; and, in
Saxon characters, the initials of the founder,
 W. D. (*Walter Devereux*) with the motto *Loial*
suis je. Over the door of the gateway is carved a
 head in profile, with a crown above. In the mid-
 dle of the court stands a fountain: and the whole
 building is surrounded with a moat. The view
 within the court is faithfully shewn in *Plot*, tab. v.

IN several of the windows are painted glass.
 In the great bow-window of the hall are the horse-
 shoes, the antient device of the *Ferrars*; in others,
 the arms of that family, of the *Devereux*, *Gar-*
nishes, and *Shirlies*. A bed is still preserved here,
 the work of *Mary Stuart*, who was for some time

imprisoned in this house : besides this, at present there are no vestiges of its former grandeur. Within and without is a mortifying appearance of neglect and approaching decay^d.

AT a small distance from the house, on a knowl, are the poor remains of the castle ; consisting of the fragments of two rounders, and a bit of a wall, almost hid in wood. This fortress was very soon permitted to fall in decay. *Leland* speaks of it as a ruin in his days. When the power of the nobility was broken, by the policy of *Henry VII.* numbers of the barons, finding their castle no longer a protection to their insolence, were glad to quit so incommodious a kind of habitation. We often see, as in the present instance, an antient mansion near the remains, or on the scite of a more antient castle : the times were so much bettered, and monarchy had recovered so much rightful strength, that the former became useless against their prince, or their rival *reguli*, who then began to acknowledge the power of law. Yet still some species of castellated mansion, against popular commotions, or the attacks of bands of robbers, was requisite. Conveniency, and a sort of elegance, was affected in their houses ; but a necessary suspicion still remained, and safety pro-

CASTLE.

^d A fire in *July 1781*, completed its destruction.

vided for by the deep surrounding moat, by the gateway, and the strong door.

Chartley castle was built by *Randle Blundeville*, Earl of *Chester*, in 1220, on his return from the *Holy Land*; and to defray the expence of this, as also of *Beeston*, which he also founded, a tax was levied on all his vassals. By his death, this part of his estate devolved on *William Ferrars* Earl of *Derby*, in right of his wife *Agnes*, third sister of *Randle*.

His son *Robert*, entering into the factious views of the *barons*, received a defeat at *Chesterfield* in 1266. His estates were confiscated, and the castle and manor bestowed by *Henry III.* on *Hamon Le Strange*; but, notwithstanding this, he possessed himself of it by force, and the king was obliged to order his brother, *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaster*, to besiege the place; which he took, but not till after much loss on both sides. *Edmund*, and the nobility who assisted in the siege, thought proper to obtain his Majesty's pardon for the lives lost on the occasion. *Ferrars* himself received his pardon, was divested of the earldom of *Derby*, but was suffered to retain this castle; possibly, being reduced so low as to be incapable of giving farther disturbance. It continued in his line till the reign of *Henry VI.* when, in 1447, by the marriage of *Anne*, or *Agnes*, sole heiress

to *William Lord Ferrars*; to *Walter Devereux*, sheriff of *Herefordshire*, it passed into another great race of peers. The lady was at that time only eleven years and eight months old; but by the king's special favor, in 1452, she had livery of her lands, without further proof of her age. This estate continued in his posterity (the Lords *Ferrars*, Viscounts *Hereford*, and Earls of *Essex*) till the year 1646, when it fell to Sir *Robert Shirley*, by his marriage with *Dorothy*, youngest sister to *Robert Earl of Essex*, the noted parlement-general; and is at present possessed by their descendant Earl *Ferrers*.

IN hopes of finding, in the neighboring parish-church of *Stow*, the monumental honors usually attendant on great families, I visited it, at the small trouble of a mile's ride. I was disappointed, for I found only one of this great line deposited in the place. This is very frequent with a race of heroes, whose active spirits carry them into scenes remote from their natal soil, or bring them to fates that prevent possession of their parental sepulchres. *Walter Devereux*, the first Lord *Ferrars*, fell in the field of *Bosworth*, fighting valiantly in behalf of *Richard*, and was buried among the undistinguished slain. *Walter*, his descendant, first Earl of *Essex*, died Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, September 22d, 1576, as supposed by poison,

STOW
CHURCH.

and was interred at *Caermarthen*. His son, the favorite of *Elizabeth*, fell a victim to his indiscretion and ambition; perished by the ax, and was flung among the attainted herd. His son, for a series of victories in the cause of liberty, received from his grateful party the magnificent honors of a public funeral in the capital, which his arms had defended.

I FOUND here only the tomb of *Walter*, first Viscount *Hereford*, grandson of the first Lord *Ferrers*, and founder of the house of *Chartley*. He served with honor in the *French* wars, under *Henry VIII*; and in the naval attack of *Conquet*, in 1512, he was honored with the garter by his royal master, and with the title of *Hereford* by his successor. His death happened in 1558. He lies here under a fine monument, erected in his life-time; his figure is represented in robes, with the collar of the garter round his neck: his head reposed on a plume of feathers, wreathed round a helmet. On one side of him is placed his first lady, *Mary*, daughter of *Thomas* Marquis of *Dorset*; on the other, his second, *Margaret*, daughter of *Robert Garnyche*, Esquire, of *Kyngeton*, in *Suffolk*. Around the side is represented, I suppose as mourners, six female and six male figures; the last begirt with swords.

NEAR this is another tomb of alabaster, with

the figures of two persons engraven on it; but so cankered with age, that neither inscription nor distinction of sex, can be made out.

ON the chancel floor a brass plate preserves the memory of *Thomas Newport*, steward of the household to *Walter*, first earl of *Essex*, and delivers his character in these terms :

Qui charus charis fuerat qui firmus amicis;
 En! *Thomas Newport* conditur hoc tumulo.
 Qui felix ortu fuit et morte beatus;
 Quem *Deus* et cœlum, quem pia vota habent.

FROM *Stow* I hastened to the *Chester* road, which I reached at the hamlet of *Wych*, in the parish of *Weston on the Trent*, whose spire steeple appears at a small distance on the other side of the road. This place is productive of salt, and has been long noted for its brine-pits, the property of Earl *Ferrers*.

WYCH
WESTON.

AFTER going about two miles farther, I passed through *Great Heywood*, a village bestowed by *Roger de Melend*, alias *Long Epee*, a worthless prelate, in the reign of *Henry III.* on his valet *Roger de Aston*; whose family made it their residence, till the marriage of a descendant with the heiress of *Tival*, occasioned it to remove to the new acquisition. In my memory the old seat was in possession of the *Whitbys*. It has since been re-united to the house of *Tival*, by purchase. The

HEYWOOD.

barn belonging to the manor-house of *Heywood*, was of a most magnificent size ; but of late has been greatly reduced.

ITS LONG
BRIDGE.

THE horse-bridge over the *Trent*, adjoining to *Heywood*, was not less remarkable, for I remember it to have consisted of two-and-forty arches ; but the number at present is much lessened. There is a tradition, that it was built by the county, in compliment to the last *Devereux* Earl of *Essex*, who resided much at *Chartley* ; and, being a keen sportsman, was often deprived of his diversion for want of a bridge. I am not clear about the truth of this report. There certainly had been a bridge here long before, so that, if there was any foundation for such a mark of respect, it could only have been rebuilt after falling to decay.

VALE OF
SHUGBO-
ROUGH.

FROM the middle is a view, of very uncommon beauty, of a small vale, varied with almost every thing that nature or art could give to render it delicious ; rich meadows, watered by the *Trent* and *Sow*. The first, animated with milk-white cattle, emulating those of *Timian* ; the last with numerous swans. The boundary on one side, is a cultivated slope ; on the other, the lofty front of *Cannock Wood*, clothed with heath, or shaded with old oaks, scattered over its glowing bloom by the free hand of nature.

It is more difficult to enumerate the works of art

dispersed over this *Elysium*; they epitomize those of so many places. The old church of *Colwich*; the mansion of the antient *English* baron, at *Wolsely Hall*; the great-windowed mode of building in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, in the house of *Ingestre*; the modern seat in *Oak-edge*; and the lively improved front of *Shugborough*; are embellishments proper to our own country. Amidst these arise the genuine architecture of *China*, in all its extravagance; the dawning of the *Grecian*, in the mixed gothic gateway at *Tival*; and the chaste buildings of *Athens*, exemplified by Mr. *Stuart*, in the counterparts of the *Choragic* monument of *Lysicrates*^c, and the octagon tower of *Andronicus Cyrrhestes*^f. From the same hand arose, by command of a grateful brother, the arch of *Adrian* of *Athens*, embellished with naval trophies, in honor of Lord *Anson*, a glory to the *British* fleet; and who still survives in the gallant train of officers who remember and emulate his actions. My much-respected friend, the late *Thomas Anson*, Esquire, preferred the still paths of private life, and was the best qualified for its enjoyment of any man I ever knew; for with the most humane and the most sedate disposition, he possessed a mind most uncom-

^c *Antiquities of Athens*, ch. iv. tab. 1. 3.

The same, ch. iii. tab. 1. 3.

monly cultivated. He was the example of true taste in this country; and at the time that he made his own place a paradise, made every neighbor partaker of its elegancies. He was happy in his life, and happy in his end. I saw him about thirty hours before his death, listening calmly to the melody of the harp, preparing for the momentary transit from an earthly concert to an union with the angelic harmonies. The unfinished improvements are carried on with great judgment, by his worthy nephew and successor *George Anson, Esquire*^z.

AMONG the great number of statues which embellish the place, an *Adonis* and *Thalia* are the most capital. There is also a very fine figure of *Trajan*, in the attitude of haranguing his army. The number of rude *Etruscan* figures in the garden, shew the extravagance of the earliest ages, and the great antiquity of the art of sculpture in *Italy*, long before the *Romans* became a people. The beautiful monument in the lower end of the garden, does honor to the present age. It was the work of Mr. *Schemecher*, under the direction

^z Father to the present proprietor, who was created a peer of *Great Britain* in 1806. The house has been recently enlarged, and a handsome portico added to it. The highly cultivated state of the demesne marks the laudable agricultural taste of the noble owner. ED.

of the late Mr. *Anson*. The scene is laid in *Arcadia*. Two lovers, expressed in elegant pastoral figures, appear attentive to an antient shepherd, who reads to them an inscription on a tomb,

Et in ARCADIA ego!

The moral resulting from this seems to be, that there are no situations of life so delicious, but which death must at length snatch us from. It was placed here by the amiable owner, as a memento of the certainty of that event. Perhaps, also, as a secret memorial of some loss of a tender nature in his early days; for he was wont often to hang over it in affectionate and firm meditation. The *Chinese* house, a little farther on, is a true pattern of the architecture of that nation, taken in the country by the skilful pencil of Sir *Percy Brett*: not a mongrel invention of *British* carpenters.

OPPOSITE to the back-front of the house, on the banks of the *Sow*, stand the small remains of the antient mansion, which, according to *Leland*, originally belonged to *Suckborrow with a long beard*, and who, as some say, gave it to the mitre of *Lichfield*. It must have been in very early times; for the manor of *Haywood* (in which this is included) belonged to the see in 1085, the twentieth of *William* the Conqueror, and so continued

till the reign of *Edward VI.* who bestowed it on Lord *Paget.* The house was till that time one of the palaces of the bishops. The reliques, at present, serve to give the appearance of reality of ruin to some beautiful *Grecian* columns, and other fragments of antient architecture; which were tacked to the front by the late Mr. *Anson.*

Shugborough was frequently the house I had the happiness of making my head-quarters: from whence I made many an excursion to the neighboring places. I beg the reader's pardon for indulging myself with a recollection of what formerly gave me so much pleasure in the survey, and for detaining him with the account of a short circuit, rich in objects.

TIXAL.

I SHALL cross the *Sow,* and begin with *Tival,* distinguished at present only by its magnificent gateway, a motley pile of *Gothic* and *Grecian* architecture, embellished in front with three series of columns, *Doric, Ionic,* and *Corinthian.* I thought it might have been one of the early works of my countryman by descent *Inigo Jones;* but I find it was built by Sir *Walter Aston,* Knight, who died in 1589, when *Inigo* was too young for any such undertaking. The antient house stood behind this gateway, and was a most venerable pile, built as far as the first floor with stone, the rest with wood and plaister, by Sir *Edward Aston,* in

the reign of *Henry VIII.* A brick building is substituted in the place. The memory of the antient pile is preserved in the xxxviiiith plate of Doctor *Plot's* history. This manor, immediately after the Conquest, belonged to *Roger de Montgomery*, and was held from him by *Henry de Ferrers*. It passed afterwards into the house of *Wasteneys*, or *de Gastenoy's*, one *Paganus de Gastenoy's* being lord of it about the reign of *Henry II.* It continued in that family for several generations, till *Rose*, the daughter of the last, and widow to *Sir John Gastenoy's*, Knight, sold it to the *Littletons*, but not without consulting the learned, whether she could do it with safety to her soul. By the marriage of *Joan* (daughter to *Sir William Littleton*, who died in 1507,) to *Sir John Aston*, Knight of the Bath, it passed into that name, and is now owned by the Honorable *Thomas Clifford*, in right of his lady, daughter to the last Lord *Aston*.

I MUST not omit, that the poet *Michael Drayton* was greatly patronized by *Sir Walter Aston*, ambassador to *Spain* in the time of *James I.*; nor is the bard deficient in gratitude :

- “ The *Trent*, by *Tixal* grac'd, the *Astons'* antient seat,
 “ Which oft the Muse hath found her safe and sweet retreat ;
 “ The noble owners now of which beloved place,
 “ Good fortune them and theirs with honor'd titles grace.

“ May Heaven still bless that house, till happy floods you see ;
 “ Yourselves more grac’d by it than it by you can be :
 “ Whose bounty still my Muse so freely shall confess,
 “ As when she shall want words, her sighs shall it express.”

Polyolbion, Song xii.

Michael Drayton owed much to this gentleman; and was one of his esquires when Sir *Walter* was created Knight of the Bath. He again acknowledges his particular bounty, in the Preface to the *Polyolbion*; and it is even said, that he undertook that work at his patron’s persuasion.

TIXAL
HEATH.

ASSASSIN-
ATION
THERE.

ON leaving *Tixal*, I went through the park, and part of a common of the same name, on which are two *tumuli*; one called the king’s, the other the queen’s *Low*; but no reason is assigned for the names. In 1493, an infamous assassination was committed on this heath; which shews how little the vindictive spirit of the feudal times was subdued. A family emulation had subsisted between the *Stanlies* of *Pipe*, in this county, and the *Chetwynds* of *Ingestre*. Sir *Humphrey Stanley* was one of the knights of the body to *Henry VII*; Sir *William Chetwynd* one of his gentlemen-ushers. The former, as is said, through envy, inveigled Sir *William* out of his house, by means of a counterfeit letter from a neighbor; and while he was passing over this common, caused him to be attacked by twenty armed men, and slain on the spot; Sir

Humphrey passing with a train at the instant, under the pretence of hunting, but in fact to glut his revenge with the sight. It does not appear that justice overtook the assassin, notwithstanding the widow of Sir *William* invoked it. Probably Sir *Humphrey* had no fortune worthy of confiscation.

AT a very little distance from this heath lies INGESTRE.
Ingestre, or *Ingestrent*, a respectable old house, seated on the easy slope of a hill, and backed by a large wood, filled with antient oaks of vast size, which makes part of the pleasure-ground. The walks are partly bounded by enormous hedges of forest-trees, and partly wander into the antient wood, beneath the shade of the venerable trees.

THIS manor, about the time of *Henry II.* was the property of *Eudo de Mutton*; in the reign of *Edward III.* it was transferred to the family of the *Chetwynds*, by the marriage of *Isabel*, daughter of *Philip de Mutton*, with Sir *John de Chetwynd*: in which line it continues, being at present owned by *John Chetwynd Talbot*^h, Esquire, grandson of *John Lord Chetwynd*.

^h He succeeded his uncle *William* in the barony of *Talbot* in 1782, and in 1784 was advanced to the dignity of an earldom.—*Ingestre* is now in the possession of his son *Charles Chetwynd*, earl *Talbot*.

INGESTRE. HOPTON HEATH FIGHT.

THE house is built in the stile of the reign of *Elizabeth*, with great windows in the center, and a bow on each side : the last are of stone, the rest of the house brick. In the great hall, over the fire-place, is a very good picture of *Walter Chetwynd*, Esquire, in a great wig, and crossed by a rich sash. This gentleman was distinguished by his vast knowledge in the antiquities of his country, and more so by his piety. The present church of *Ingestre* was rebuilt by him, and was consecrated in *August* 1677, when a sermon was preached, prayers read, a child baptized, a woman churched, a couple married, a corpse buried, the sacraments administred, and, to crown all, Mr. *Chetwynd* made an offering on the altar of the tythes of *Hopton*, worth fifty pounds a year, to be added to the rectory for ever. The church is very neat, and is prettily stuccoed. In it is a mural monument, in memory of its great benefactor, who died in 1692.

HOPTON
HEATH
SKIRMISH.

Hopton Heath lies on the side of *Ingestre Park*, and is noted for a skirmish between a party of the King's forces, under the earl of *Northampton*, and another of the parlement's, commanded by Sir *William Brereton* and Sir *John Gell*. Victory, notwithstanding a great inequality of numbers, declared itself on the side of the royalists ; but it was purchased at so dear a rate, that, as Lord

Clarendon expresses, a great victory had been an unequal recompence for the loss sustained in the General. The earl fell in the action, neglected by his troops, busied in the pursuit; and left environed by enemies. He slew his first assailants, and died valiantly, refusing the offered quarter.

AFTER riding from *Ingestre* three miles, through very bad roads, I reached *Stafford*, a good town, STAFFORD. containing about five thousand inhabitants, seated on a plain, bounded by rising grounds at a very small distance. The streets in general are well built; the market-place large, ornamented with a handsome town-hall, with five windows in front: it is built upon pillars, and presents a façade with six arches, intercolumniated with Ionic pilasters. This is the county-town; and here the assizes are appointed to be held, by a statute of the first of *Elizabeth*.

THE county infirmary lies at a small distance INFIRMARY. from the town, and is a good plain building. It was finished in 1772, and is supported by an annual subscription of between eight and nine hundred a year.

Stafford consists of but a single parish, with two churches. That of *St. Mary* is a rectory, in CHURCHES. the gift of the king; a large building with an octagon tower, and formerly with a lofty spire rising from it. Here is to be seen the tomb of Sir

Edward Aston, the builder of *Tixal*, who died in 1567, and *Joan* his wife. Their figures are represented in alabaster, under a large canopy.

THE font is a singular piece of antiquity: very clumsy; but the sides and base most singularly carved into rude *Gothic* figures.

THIS church had been collegiate, and was given, a little before the year 1136, by King *Stephen*, to the bishop and chapter of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*. The patronage was granted, in 1445, by *Henry VI.* to *Humphrey* Duke of *Buckingham*. It was of exempt jurisdiction, and consisted, in the twenty-sixth of *Henry VIII.* of a dean and thirteen prebendariesⁱ. The dean's house stood at the west end of the church, and serves at present for the school.

RELIGIOUS
HOUSES.

THE religious houses were the *Grey Friars*, or *Franciscans*, at the north end of the walls, founded, according to *Erdeswick*, by Sir *James Stafford* of *Sandon*. It was valued at £35. 13s. 10d. *per annum*, and granted, in the thirty-first of *Henry VIII.* to *James Leveson*.

THE FRIERS AUSTINS had a piece of ground given them on the green, at the south end of the town, by *Ralph Lord Stafford*^k, in order to found a house, about the year 1344, for his own soul's

ⁱ *Tanner*, 495.

^k *Dugdale's Baron.* i. 161.

sake, those of his wives (*Katharine* and *Margaret*); Sir *Humphrey Hastings*, Knight, and that of *Edward III.* The tombs of his great line were removed to this church from *Stone*, at the dissolution; but soon suffered to perish. It was granted, in the first of Queen *Mary*, to *Thomas Neve* and *Giles Isam*.

A PRIORY of black canons, founded by *Richard Peche*, bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, about the year 1180; as others say, by *Gerard Stafford*, on land which he held from the bishop, whom he complimented with the title of founder¹. The prelate had a great affection for this house; for, on resigning his see, he became a canon of it: and here ended his days^m. It maintained only seven religious, whose revenues were £198 a year. On the dissolution it was granted to *Rowland Lee*, bishop of *Lichfield*.

BESIDES these, were two hospitals, and the free chapel of Saint *Nicholas*, in the castle.

THE town was defended partly by the river *Sow*, which bounds one half of it; the rest was guarded by a wall, and by a ditch, supplied by the river with water. It had formerly four gates; of these two are yet standing. The place never

FORTIFI-
CATIONS.

¹ *Tanner*, 499.

^m *Angl. Sacra*, i. 435. This house was dedicated to St. *Thomas Becket*, exactly ten years after his death.

was defensible; at least never stood a siege. Sir *William Brereton*, the parlement general, took it by surprize, in *May* 1643, with the loss only of a single man.

ORIGIN OF
STAFFORD.

THE origin of *Stafford* is very uncertain: the first name of it is said to be *Betheney*, and that it had been the seat of an hermit called *Bertelin*, in high fame for his sanctity. The earliest authentic mention of the place is in the year 913, when *Ethelfleda*ⁿ Countess of *Mercia*, and sister of *Edward* the Elder, built a castle here. This lady had one child by her lord *Ethelred*; when, balancing the pangs of parturition with the joys of connubial rites, *Amazon* like, she determined to forbear for the future all commerce with him. From thenceforth her delight was in arms, in conquests, and in securing her dominions. Such was her prowess, that, laying aside all feminine titles, she received that of *King*, as if Countess and Queen were inadequate to her heroism^o.

THE scite of this fortress is not precisely known. Doctor *Plot* is of opinion, that it lay within the entrenchments at *Billington*, at some distance from *Stafford*, and seems to found his conjecture from the lands wherein they are being still a remaining part of the demesne land of the barony of *Staf-*

ⁿ *Saxon Chr.* 104.

^o *Tour in Wales.*

ford^p. *Camden* attributes a tower to *Edward* the Elder, founded in the year after that which was built by his sister, and places it on the north side of the river. A mount still remains near the new bridge, called by *Speed*, *Castle-hill*; at present named *Bullyhill*, on which it probably stood.

THE poor remains of the castle, which was garrisoned in the civil wars, stand on a little insulated hill, a mile south from the town. The keep was on an artificial mount: the whole is surrounded with a deep foss, which, on the south side, has besides the additional strength of a high rampart. This was founded by *William* the Conqueror, and was soon after demolished. It is supposed, that, during the time it stood, the custody of it was committed to *Robert de Tonei*, younger son of *Roger*, standard-bearer of *Normandy*^q, a follower of the Conqueror, who took from this circumstance the name of *Stafford*. It is conjectured, that the king at that time reserved this manor to himself, and that it was not included in the vast grant made by him to *Robert*, of eighty-one manors in this county, twenty-six in that of *Warwick*, twenty in *Lincolnshire*, two in *Suffolk*, and one in each of those of *Worcester* and *Northampton*. It appears that it continued in the crown till the second

CASTLE.

^p *Hist. Staff.* 416.^q *Dugdale's Baron.* i. 156.

MANOR-HOUSE. BILLINGTON BURY.

of *Edward II.* when *Edmund Lord Stafford* received the grant, and held it *in capite* by barony, together with that of *Bradeley* and *Madeley*, by service, of finding for forty days, at his own charge, three armed men, with three *equis cooper-tis*, horses harnessed for war, as often as there should be war with *Wales* or *Scotland*^r. I know not for certain who was the restorer of this castle. Mr. *Erdeswic* says, it was *Ralph de Stafford*, a distinguished warrior, cotemporary with *Edward III.* It was garrisoned by the king in the civil wars; was taken by the parlement forces, and demolished in 1644.

MANOR-HOUSE.

ABOUT a quarter of a mile south of the castle, in a low situation, stood the manor-house of the family, fortified by the same *Ralph*; for I find from *Dugdale*^s, that he had permission, in 1348, to make castles of his manor-houses at *Stafford* and *Madeley*. This great family had in it barons, earls, and dukes; and in the year 1637 became extinct: at that time humiliated into barons again. The moat of their antient residence is still to be seen, surrounding a rectangular piece of ground, the scite of the house.

BILLINGTON BURY.

MY curiosity led me about two miles further, to *Billington*, to examine the supposed scite of

^r *Blunt's Tenures*, 25.^s *Baron.* i. 160.

the antient *Stafford* castle. Near the extremity of a high hill, steeply sloping on three sides, and commanding a most extensive and beautiful view, I found a large area, surrounded in some parts with one, in others with two, deep fosses. This had been a *British* post, as it agrees with those we find in many parts of the kingdom; but as it retains the name of *Billington Bury*, it probably might have been occupied by the *Saxons*, whose posts are distinguished by the addition of *Borough*, *Bury*, and *Berry*.

THE town of *Stafford* is governed by a mayor, recorder, ten aldermen, and twenty common-council-men; and was incorporated in the third of *Edward VI*. It first sent burgesses to parliament in 1294, the twenty-third of *Edward I*. They are elected by inhabitants paying scot and lot, and are returned by the mayor.

THE borough still retains one antient custom, the privilege of *borough English*, or the descent of lands, within its liberty, to the youngest sons of those who die intestate: an usage which is supposed to have been originally founded on the presumption, that the younger child was the lest capable of providing for itself.

THE barony was, even at the Conquest, one of

BOROUGH.

BARONY.

the greatest in *England*; and afterwards, like other great seignories, stiled the *Honor of Stafford*. None were such originally, but which were royal; but were afterwards bestowed in fee on some nobleman, as proved the case with this, as mentioned in page 104; when it was given to *Edmund Lord Stafford*, with eighty-one dependent manors; with sixty knights fees, *viz.* nine in his demesne, and fifty-one in service.

AFTER leaving the town, I crossed the *Wolverhampton Navigation*^u at *Radford Bridge*. This may be called a port to *Stafford*. A little farther is *Weeping Cross*; so stiled from its vicinity to the antient place of execution. A little farther on, opens the rich view of the vale of *Shugborough*, varied with rivers and canals, and bordered with the several seats before described.

CANK WOOD.] ON approaching *Cank Wood*, I find on its confines *Heywood Park*; a small house, the property of *Lord Paget*, remarkable for the beautiful woody dingles that wind into the sides of the forest. When I was wandering through them, I imagined myself engaged in those of my native country. Here I suppose to have been the park of red deer, which *Leland* says the bishop of *Lichfield* had in his

^u Distances. *Heywood*, to its junction with the *Birmingham* canal, near *Wolverhampton*, 22. 4. 0; rise 125 feet: *Stainport* on the *Severn*, 24. 0. 0; fall 301 feet.

manor of *Shugborow*. I skirted part of the wood, which here ends boldly, almost driving the traveller into the *Sow*. This front has received from Mr. *Anson* a wonderful change.

Miraturque novas frondes.

Pines instead of oaks; which, waving over the head of the passenger, would recall to his memory, had he been abroad, the idea of many an alpine scene.

RETURNING over *Heywood* bridge, I passed through the two hamlets of that name; and within two miles of the first, reached the church and village of *Colwich*. I must imagine the traveller, as well as myself, blinded, if we rode this space insensible of the most elegant view of the vale. It is perfectly prodigal in its beauties, and spreads at once every charm that can captivate the eye. It shews here at once, all that I before mentioned *en detail*.

COLWICH.

THE parsonage and church of *Colwich*, contribute to the variety of the view, from another station: both are antient. This place had been the property of a family of the same name^x, at least from *Henry III.*'s reign to about the beginning of *Elizabeth*; when it passed into that of *Leicester* of *Tabley*, in *Cheshire*, by the marriage of the

^x *Erdeswic*.

daughter of *Edward Colwich* † to *Peter Leicester*, Esquire.

CHURCH.

THE church is dedicated to *St. Michael*, and is a prebend in the cathedral of *Lichfield*. Within is a tomb, with the recumbent figure, dressed in a gown, of *Sir William Wolsely*. Here is also the burial-place of the *Ansons*, made *a l'antique*, in form of a catacomb. I must not forget an inscription, in memory of another *Sir William Wolsely*, which does not commemorate his unlucky and singular end; being drowned in his chariot, on the 8th of *July* 1728, owing to the accidental breaking of a mill-dam, in the village of *Longdon*, by a thunder-shower. His four horses perished. The coachman was saved, being carried by the torrent into an orchard, where he stuck till the water abated.

BISHTON.

AT a little distance from *Colwich* is *Bishton*, near which I cross the navigation again, and instantly after the *Trent*, at *Wolsley Bridge*, placed at the foot of the hanging-woods of *Wolsley* park; an inclosure of much native wild beauty. The antient mansion of the family of the same name, lies low, and near the river. This manor is a member of *Heywood*. In the twentieth year of

WOLSLEY
BRIDGE.

† *Leicester's Cheshire*, 303.

the Conqueror, *Nigellus*, the paternal ancestor of *Greslei*, held it of the bishop. About the reign of *Henry II.* it was a divided manor, between *Richard Hints* and *Richard Wolsley*^z. Soon after this, they seem to have become sole proprietors.

AFTER riding a little way along the *Lichfield* road, I turned to the left, and crossing the vale, which now expands and grows less *riante*, repass the *Trent* at *Colton*, on a bridge of a fine single arch. Near this place is sometimes taken the *Burbot*^a, a fish of disgusting appearance, but of THE BURBOT. a delicate flavor, and very firm. It is not common in these parts, but abounds in the *Witham*, and in the fens of *Lincolnshire*; and is very common in the lake of *Geneva*, where it is called *Lota*. According to the new arrangement of fish; it is ranked among the *gadi*, or *cod fish*: by *Mr. Ray*, among the eel-shaped fish. The form is long; the head depressed; the mouth large, armed with small teeth; the nose furnished with two beards, the chin with one: on the back are two fins; the skin smooth and slippery, of a disagreeable green color, spotted with yellow. It is very voracious, and very prolific. The noted old fisherman of the *Rhine*, *Leonard Baltner*; took out of a single fish not fewer than 128,000 eggs.

^z *Erdeswic.* ^a *Plot*, 241. tab. xxii. *Br. Zool.* 111. N^o

MR. *Erdeswik* informs us, that at the time of COLTON. the Conqueror, one *Galfridus* was lord of *Colton*. Soon after, Sir *Hardulph de Gastenoy*s had either all, or shared it with another; for in the year 1315, Sir *William Gastenoy*s and *Anselm le Marshal* were joint lords of it. After many generations, a female (*Thomasine*, sole heiress and daughter of Sir *Thomas Gastenoy*s, last male heir of the family, by marriage with Sir *Nicholas Greislei*, about 1379) transferred it to the house of *Drakelow*. The old hall, which was large enough to contain fourscore lodging-rooms, was burnt down in the time of *Charles I.* by the carelessness of a servant. It at that time belonged to Lord *Aston*^b.

BLITHE-
FIELD.

THE country now alters for the worse, and the soil becomes wet and miry. About two miles distance from *Colton* stands *Blithefield*, the respectable old seat of the respectable family of the *Bagots*; a most antient race. At the time of the Conquest they were found possessed of *Bagot's Bromley*. In 1193, or the fifth of *Richard I.* younger branch became ennobled, by the marriage of *Millisent*, heiress of *Robert Lord Stafford*^c, with *Hervey Bagot*; from which match sprung a long line of peers of every rank. The elder branch acquired this place by the marriage of Sir

^b Mr. *Allen's* MSS.

^c *Dugdale*, i. 158.

Ralph Bagot (before the reign of *Henry IV.*) with *Elizabeth*, sole heiress of *Richard Blithfield*, lineally descended from a *Saxon* of the name of *Hereman*, or the warrior.

THE house ^d is built round a court, and still retains, on the outside, the simplicity of appearance of that of an antient baron; and within, the old hospitality. The best rooms are, the hall, the library, and a large drawing-room, lately added. The first is a noble apartment, unadorned, excepting over the chimney-piece, where is a representation in bold and good sculpture, in free-stone, of an event dear as life to every true *Englishman*; that of King *John* granting to his subjects the great charter of liberty.

AMONG the portraits, I observed on a board, in a flat manner, the head of lord treasurer *Burleigh*, with a white beard, bonnet, collar of the garter, the George, and a white wand. His abilities as a statesman were inimitable; his private virtues, his honesty, temperance, moderation, industry, and justice, not beyond the power of the great to copy; his magnificence was attended with hospitality; his annual deeds of alms were to the

LORD
TREASURER
BURLEIGH.

^d *Blithfield* has within these few years received considerable improvements, with an attention to comfort and propriety, not always observable in the alteration of houses of so antient a date. ED.

EARL OF HUNTINGTON, SIR W. ASTON,

amount of five hundred pounds^c. As his life was excellent, so his death was happy; dying in the fulness of years and of glory, envied, as his greatest enemy declared, only because his sun went down with so much lustre; not clouded, as generally is the fate of great ministers.

HENRY
EARL OF
HUNTING-
TON.

A COTEMPORARY of his is painted in the same manner, with the collar of the garter; his beard forked: the date 1588, æt. 52. This preserves a likeness of a very different character, *Henry* Earl of *Huntington*, lord president of the north, and one of the peers to whom the custody of the queen of *Scots* was entrusted. *Burleigh* created a fortune by his prudence; *Huntington* dissipated his, by being the dupe to the ministers of the rising fanaticism of the age, which, nurtured by such woovers of popularity as *Leicester*, *Essex*, and this noble peer, in the next age attained strength sufficient to subvert the church it pretended to purify.

SIR WALTER
ASTON.

A NEIGHBORING statesman, *Sir Walter Aston*, of *Tixal*, is painted on board. He appears with a firm countenance, short hair, and whiskers; in a black dress, laced with gold on the seams; and graced with a triple gold chain. *Sir Walter* was ambassador to *Spain* in the time of the negotiations about the *Spanish* match, in the reign of

^c *Camden's Annals*, year 1598.

James I. and favored the designs of the young prince, and his favorite *Buckingham*. He was resolute and prudent, and had great knowledge of the importance of the *English* trade with *Spain*^f. He might serve his master, but he hurt his own fortune; dissipating great part of £.10,000 a year in supporting the dignity of his character, and the honor of his country. His reward was a *Scotch* peerage; being created by *Charles I.* in the third year of his reign, Lord *Forfar*.

AN half-length of *Walter* Earl of *Essex*, father to the unfortunate *Robert*. He is represented in rich armor. On one side are the words *Virtutis comes invidia*; allusive to the constant ill usage he met with from the worthless favorite of *Elizabeth*, the Earl of *Leicester*. He was a nobleman of great merit and courage; was sent to command in *Ireland*, in 1573, and performed services worthy of his character; but at length, worn out by the ill usage of the ministry, who withheld from him the necessary support, he came over to *England*, to lay his complaint before the queen. He was artfully received, and sent back with the promises of better usage. Grief, or, as others say, poison, administered by the instigation of *Leicester*, who loved his wife, cut him off at the age of

WALTER
EARL OF
ESSEX.

^f *Lloyd's Worthies*, ii. 248.

thirty-five, at *Dublin*, in 1576. Perhaps the infamy of *Dudley's* character, and the speedy and indecent marriage of the countess with that favorite, might give rise to the scandal; for an inquisition was made on his death, and the report in consequence was, that he died of the flux; a disorder very frequent in *Ireland* in those days.

COLONEL
RICHARD
BAGOT.

HERE are several portraits of different persons, of this worthy house. Among them is Colonel *Richard Bagot*, governor of *Lichfield*, who fell in the cause of loyalty, in the fatal battle of *Naseby*. He is dressed in a buff coat, and represented with long hair.

MRS.
SALUSBURY.

I MUST not omit a curious picture of a country-woman of mine, Mrs. *Salisbury*, of *Bachymbed*, in *Denbighshire*, in a vast high sugar-loafed hat and kerchief, bordered with ermine. Near her are two of her grandchildren, Sir *Edward Bagot*, and *Elizabeth*, afterwards Countess of *Uxbridge*, by her daughter *Jane*, who married Sir *Walter Bagot*, and conveyed the *Welsh* estate into the family. A head of her son *Charles Salisbury*, in long hair, and flowered night-gown, is also preserved here.

LADY
AYLESFORD.

MARY Countess of *Aylesford*, painted in her old-age, by *Hudson*, sitting, is a most beautiful portrait. She is dressed, *simplex munditiis*, in pale brown sattin, white hood, handkerchief,

apron, and short ruffles: a reproach to the unsuitable fantastic dress of these times, which attempts to disguise respectful years, and renders that inevitable period the object of ridicule.

Mary, daughter to *Hervey Bagot*, Esquire, of *Pipehall*, first married to Sir *Charley Berkeley* Earl of *Falmouth*², and afterwards to *Charles* Earl of *Dorset*; a brown beauty of the gay court of *Charles II.* and, as *Grammont* says, the only one that had the appearance of beauty and wisdom in the departments of maids of honor to the *Dutchess of York*.

William Legge, first Earl of *Dartmouth*, and his lady; parents of the late Lady *Barbara Bagot*.

THAT eccentric statesman, *Henry* Earl of *Bolingbroke*, when young, dressed in his robes.

A HEAD of that great actor, and dramatic poet, *Moliere*. MOLIERE. He lived the adoration of his countrymen; but, dying in his profession, was, according to a custom of the church of his nation, refused Christian burial by *Harlai de Chanvalon*, a debauched archbishop of *Paris*. The king (*Lewis XIV.*) at length prevailed to have him buried in

² According to Lord *Clarendon's* account, he was a very worthless young favorite of *Charles II.* He was killed in the great sea-fight with the *Dutch*, in 1665. *Charles* wept bitterly at his death. The loss of better men never went so near his heart. *Clarendon's Continuation*, 268.

a church; but the curate would not undertake the office. The populace with difficulty could be persuaded to suffer his remains to be carried to the grave. *Bouhours* marks the injustice done this great man, in the following lines :

Tu reformas et la ville et la cour,
 Mais quelle en fut la recompense ?
 Les *François* rougiront un jour
 De leur peu de reconnaissance.
 Il leur falut un comedien
 Qui mit à les polir sa gloire et son etude ;
 Mais *Moliere*, a ta gloire il ne manquera rien,
 Si parmi les defauts que tu peignis si bien,
 Tu les avais repris de leur ingratitude.

I QUIT the subject of paintings, notwithstanding there are multitudes of pictures, by the best masters, in this house. They were all undergoing a removal; therefore I avoid further mention of them, until they are fixed in their permanent situations^h. But I must not be silent about the collection of coins, one of the most valuable and instructive in *England*, the bequest of his beloved neighbor and friend *Thomas Anson*, Esquire.

PARK.

THE park is at some distance from the house. The oaks are of a very great size: a twin-tree was lately sold for £.120, and some single ones for

^h A catalogue of the pictures, according to their present arrangement, will be given in the Appendix. ED.

half that sum; and I am told; that there are several now standing equally large.

THE church is very near the house, in the gift of Sir *William Bagot*, dedicated to *St. Leonard*. Within, are several sculptured tombs, of the fifteenth century; some with imaged figures, others engraven; mostly in memorial of the *Bagots*: one of an *Aston of Broughton*, and another expressed by a little skeleton of a *Broughton*, a child of three months old. The monument of Sir *Edward Bagot*, who died in 1673, is mural, and supersedes the ten commandments, being placed over the altar. The inscription tells us, that he was a true assertor of episcopacy in the church, and hereditary monarchy in the state; which probably entitled him, in those days, to this sacred place. On the outside of the church, two modest heaps of turf, parallel to each other, mark the spot where the remains of the last amiable owners of the place repose.

CHURCH.

I FOUND myself here not very distant from *Whichenoure Hall*, and could not resist the desire of visiting the seat of the celebrated *Fritch*, the desperate reward of conjugal affection.

IN my road, not far from *Blithefield*, I again met with the *Trent*, and the *Canal*: the last a most fortunate embellishment to the neat seat of Mr. *Lister of Hermitage*. The proprietors (with

HERMITAGE.

the respect they usually pay to gentlemen) have before this house given it an elegant form; and, to add to the scenery, luckily the awful mouth of a considerable subterraneous course of the navigation opens to view, and affords the amazing sight of barges losing themselves in the cavern, or suddenly emerging to day from the other side.

CHURCH. THE church of *Hermitage*, seated on a small eminence, forms another beautiful object. This belongs to the cathedral of *Lichfield*, and is stiled the prebendary of *Hansacre*, a hamlet in this parish, founded by Bishop *Clinton*.

MAVESTON
RIDWARE.

ON the opposite side of the *Trent* is *Maveston Ridware*, a rectory, whose church is dedicated to *St. Andrew*. This was the property of the *Mavestons*, at lest from the time of *Henry I.* to that of *Henry IV.* *Hugo Mauvesin* was in this reign Lord of *Ridware*, and founder of the priory of *Bliithburgh*, in *Suffolk*. He was son of *Henry Mauvesin*, who came into *England* with the Conqueror. The corpse of *Hugo* was discovered in *September 1785*, after it had lain there six hundred years. That of *Sir Henry*, his great great grandson, was discovered at the same time. The tomb of *Sir Robert Maveston*, or *Mauvesine*, in the parish-church, recalls to memory a melancholy story. In the beginning of the reign of the usurping *Henry*, when the kingdom was divided against

itself, two neighboring knights, Sir *Robert Maveston*, and Sir *William Handsacre*, of *Handsacre*, took arms in support of different parties: the first, to assert the cause of *Bolingbroke*; the last, that of the deposed *Richard*. They assembled their vassals, and began their march to join the armies, then about to join battle, near *Shrewsbury*. The two neighbors, with their respective followers, unfortunately met, not far from their seats. Actuated by party rage, a skirmish ensued: Sir *William* was slain on the spot. Sir *Robert* proceeded to the field, and met his fate with the gallant *Percy*. What a picture is this accident, of the miseries of civil dissension! What a tale is the following, of the sudden vicissitude of hatred to love, between contending families! *Margaret*, one of the daughters, and co-heiress of Sir *Robert Maveston*; gave her hand to Sir *William*, son of the knight slain by her father; and with her person and fortune compensated the injury done by her house to that of *Handsacre*¹.

THE other daughter, *Elizabeth*, married Sir *John Cawardine*, whose posterity became extinct in the male line by the death of *Thomas Cawardine*, Esquire, in 1592. *David Cawardine*, one of this antient line, had served under *Henry V.* at the

¹ *Erdeswik*.

SIR ROBERT MAVESTON'S TOMB.

battle of *Agincourt*, and *William* was knighted at the siege of *Boulogne*, where he attended *Henry VIII*.

THE tomb of Sir *Robert* is altar-shaped: his figure armed and helmed, with a great sword on one side, and a dagger on the other, is engraven on the incumbent alabaster slab, with the following inscription:

Hic jacet Dns. *Robertus de Mauvesine*, miles, Dns. de *Mauvesine Ridware*, qui occubuit juxta *Salopiam*, 1403, stans cum rege, dimicans ex parte sua usque ad mortem, cujus animæ propitiatur *Deus*.

HERE is a tomb of two *Mauvesins*, one cross-legged, with each hand on his sword; both under arches in the wall. The cross-legged knight is supposed to represent the Sir *Henry* before mentioned.

NEAR the church is the gateway, part of the antient mansion of the family of *Mauvesin*; and on the other side of the *Trent*, beyond *High Bridge*, is a moated fragment of the rival house of *Handsacre*.

AT the distance of about two miles from *Mave-*
KING'S
BROMLEY.
ston, I passed by *King's Bromley*. Before the Conquest, this manor had been the residence of the Earl of *Mercia*. Here, in 1057, died the pious *Leofric*^k, husband to the famous *Godiva*.

^k *Dugdale's Baron.* i. 10.

At that time, it was called *Brom-legge*. After the Conqueror took it into his own hands, the name was changed to that of *King's Bromley*. It continued in the crown till the year 1258, or the forty-third of *Henry III.* when *Roger Corbet* died, holding it of the king *in capite*¹. It continued in that family till the year 1451, or the thirtieth of *Henry VI.* when it came by descent to *Praiers of Baddeleigh*, in *Cheshire*; from him to one *Partridge*, who sold it to *Francis Agard*, of *Ireland*; whose descendants possessed it for some generations, when it was sold to *John Newton*, Esquire, of *Barbadoes*; in whose line it remains^m.

FROM hence I passed by *Orgrave*, one of the seats of *George Anson*, Esquire, lately the property of the *Turtons*. Afterwards, through the village of *Alrewas*. The manor was in possession of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*; but on the forfeiture of his son, the brave *Edwin*, was bestowed by the Conqueror, with the following, on *Walter de Somervil*, one of his *Norman* followers.

ORGRAVE.

FROM hence I visited *Whichenoure*, or *Wichnor*, where I crossed a bridge of the same name over the *Trent*, not far from the place where it receives

WHICHE-
NOURE
MANOR.

¹ *Erdeswik*.

^m After the death of the last *Mr. Newton* it became the property of *John Lane*, Esq. Ed.

the *Tame*. The *Roman* road passes this way, and on this marshy spot was formed upon piles of wood. It runs from the east side of *Lichfield*, and points to the north-east. Much brass money has been found, and, as I am informed, there are vestiges of a *Roman* camp in *Whichenoure* park.

CHURCH.

THE church stands on an eminence, on the north side of the river. The house is at a small distance, and enjoys a most beautiful view. I believe this to have been on the site of a very antient mansion, which *Leland* observes to have been quite down in his days: and that the seat was then below, much subject to the risings of the *Trent*.

SINGULAR
TENURE.

The present house is a modern building, remarkable for the painted wooden bacon flitch, still hung up over the hall chimney, in memory of the singular tenure by which Sir *Philip de Somerville*, in the time of *Edward III.* held the manors of *Whichenoure*, *Sirescote*, *Ridware*, *Netherton*, and *Cowlee*, of the Earl of *Lancaster*, then lord of the honor of *Tutbury*. The services clamed were these, *viz.* two small fees; “ that is to say, when
“ other tenants pay for releef one whole knight’s
“ fee, one hundred shillings; he, the said Sir
“ *Philip*, shall pay but fifty shillings; and when
“ escuage is assessed throughtout the laud, or ayde
“ for to make the eldest son of the lord knyght, or

“ for to marry the eldest daughter of the lord, the
 “ sayd Sir *Philip* shal pay bot the moiety of
 “ it that other shal paye.

“ Nevertheless, the sayd Sir *Philip* shal fynde
 “ meyntienge and susteyne one bacon flyke hang-
 “ ing in his halle, at *Wichenore*, ready arrayed
 “ all tymes of the yere, bott in *Lent*, to be given
 “ to everyche mane or womane married, after the
 “ dey and yere of their mariage be passed; and
 “ to be given to everyche mane of religion, arch
 “ bishop, prior, or other religious; and to everyche
 “ preest, after the year and day of their profession
 “ finished, or of their dignity reseved, in forme
 “ following. Whensoever that ony such before
 “ named wylle come for to enquire for the baconne
 “ in their owne person, or by any other for them,
 “ they shall come to the bayliff or porter of the
 “ lordship of *Whichenour*, and shall say to them in
 “ the manere as ensewethe :

“ Baylife, or Porter, I doo you to knowe,
 “ that I am come for my self (or, if he
 “ come for any other, shewing for whome)
 “ one bacon flyke, hanging in the halle of
 “ the lord of *Whichenour*, after the forme
 “ thereunto belonginge.

“ After which relation the bailiffe, or porter, shal
 “ assigne a daye to him, upon promise by his
 “ feythe to return, and with him to bring tweyne

“ of his neighbours; and in the meyn time the
 “ said bailif shal take with him tweyne of the free-
 “ holders of the lordship of *Whichenoure*, and they
 “ three shal goe to the mannour of *Rudlowe*, belong-
 “ ing to *Robert Knyghtley*, and there shall somon
 “ the foresaid *Knyghtley*, or his bayliffe, com-
 “ manding him to be ready at *Whichenour* the
 “ day appoynted, at pryme of the day, with
 “ his carriage; that is to say, a horse and a sadyle,
 “ a sakke, and a pryke, for to convey and carry
 “ the said baconne and corne a journey out
 “ of the county of *Stafford*, at his costages; and
 “ then the sayd bailiffe shal, with the said free-
 “ holders, somon all the tenants of the said manoir
 “ to be ready at the day appoynted at *Whichenour*,
 “ for to doe and performe the services to the
 “ baconne. And at the day assigned, all such as
 “ owe services to the baconne, shal be ready at
 “ the gatte of the manoir of *Whichenour*, from the
 “ sonne risinge to none, attendyng and awayting
 “ for the comyng of hym and his felowys cha-
 “ paletts, and to all those whiche shal be there, to
 “ doe their services deue to the baconne: and
 “ they shal lede the said demandant, wythe tromps
 “ and tabours, and other manner of mynstralseye,
 “ to the halle dore, where he shal fynde the lord
 “ of *Whichenour*, or his steward, redy to deliver
 “ the baconne in this manere :

“ He shal enquire of hym which demandeth
 “ the baconne, if he hath brought tweyne of his
 “ neighbours; who must answer, *They be here*
 “ *redy*; and then the steward shal cause theis two
 “ neighbours to swere yf the said demandant be a
 “ weddyt man, or have be a man weddyt, and yf
 “ syth his marryage one yere and a day be passed,
 “ and yf he be a freeman or a villeyne: and yf his
 “ seid neighbours make othe that he hath for hym
 “ all theis three poynts rehersed, then shal the
 “ baconne be take downe, and brought to the
 “ halle dore, and shal there be layd upon one
 “ half a quarter of wheatte, and upon one other of
 “ rye: and he that demandeth the baconne shal
 “ kneel upon his knee, and shal hold his right
 “ hande upon a booke, which shal be layd above
 “ the baconne and the corne, and shall make oath
 “ in this manere:

“ Here ye Sir *Philip de Somerwoyle*, lord of
 “ *Whichenour*, mayntayner and giver of this ba-
 “ conne, that I *A.*, syth I wedded *B.* my wife,
 “ and syth I had her in my kepyng and at wylle,
 “ by a yere and a daye after our marryage, I
 “ would not have changed for none other, farer ne
 “ fowler, richer ne powrer, ne for none other
 “ descended of gretter lynage, slepyng ne waking,
 “ at noo tyme; and if the seid *B.* were sole, and
 “ I sole, I wolde take her to be my wife before all

“ the wymen of the worlde, of what condytions
 “ soevere they be, good or evyle, as helpe me
 “ God, and his seyntyng, and this flesh, and all
 “ fleshes.

“ And his neighbours shal make oath, that they
 “ trust verily he hath said truly. And yf it be
 “ founde by his neighbours before named, that he
 “ be a villeyne, there shal be delyvered to him half
 “ a quarter of wheatte and a cheese; and yf he
 “ be a villein, he shal have half a quarter of rye,
 “ withoutte cheese, and then shal *Knyghtley*, the
 “ lord of *Rudlow*, be called for, to carry all their
 “ thyngs to fore rehersed; and the sayd corne shal
 “ be layd upon one horse, and the baconne apper-
 “ teyneth shal ascend upon his horse, and shal take
 “ the chese before hym, if he have a horse; and
 “ yf he have none, the lord of *Whichenour* shall
 “ cause him have one horse and sadyl, to such
 “ tyme as he passed his lordshippe; and soe shal
 “ they departe the manoyr of *Whichenour* with the
 “ corne and the baconne to fore him, him that
 “ hath wonne ytt, with trompets, tabourets, and
 “ other manoir of mynstralsce. And all the free
 “ tenants of *Whichenour* shal conduct him to be
 “ passed the lordship of *Whichenour*; and then
 “ shall they retorne, except hym to whom apper-
 “ teyneth to make the carriage and journey withi-
 “ outt the countye of *Stafford*, at the costys of his

“ lord of *Whichenour*. And yf the seid *Robert*
 “ *Knyghtley* doe not cause the baconne and corne
 “ to be conveyed as is rehersed, the lord of
 “ *Whichenour* shal do it to be carryed, and shall
 “ distreigne the said *Robert Knyghtley* for his
 “ default, for one hundred shillings in his manoir
 “ of *Rudlowe*, and shall kepe the distresse so
 “ takyn irreplevisableⁿ.”

SUCH is the history of this memorable custom. I wish, for the honor of the state matrimonial, that it was in my power to continue the register of successful clamants, from that preserved in the 608th *Spectator*; but, from the strictest enquiry, the flitch has remained untouched, from the first century of its institution to the present: and we are credibly informed, that the late and present worthy owners of the manor, were deterred from entering into the holy state, through the dread of not obtaining a single rasher from their own bacon.

THE first possessor of this manor was Sir *Walter de Somerville*, a *Norman*, on whom it was bestowed by the Conqueror. It rested in his family till the death of the above-mentioned Sir *Philip de Somerville*, who left two daughters, *Joan*, wife to Sir *Rhys ap Gryffydd*, Knight; and *Maid*,

PRESENT
STATE OF THE
FLITCH.

ⁿ *Blunt's Tenures*, 95.

married to *Edmund Vernon*. This estate fell to the former, and remained in the family till the year 1661, when it was sold by Sir *Francis Boynton* to *Mary*, widow of *John Offley*, Esquire, ancestor to the late owner; who, within these few years, alienated it to the present owner, *John Levet*°, Esquire.

IN pursuance of my original plan, I took the same way, in order to return into the great road. Soon after, repassing the *Trent*, at *Colton* bridge, RUDGLEY. I reached *Rudgley*, a small town, celebrated for its great annual fairs for horses of the coach breed.

CHURCH. THE church, which stands a little north of the town, is dedicated to Saint *Augustin*, and is a vicarage belonging to the chapter of *Lichfield*. Opposite to it is a very antient timber-house, which once belonged to the *Chetwynds*; and is now the property of Mr. *Anson*. On an eminence above the town, is beautifully situated a large house, formerly belonging to the *Westons*, greatly enlarged and improved by the present owner, *Ashton Curzon*^p, Esquire.

THE antient owners of *Rudgley* were of the

° From whom it has since descended to a nephew of the same name. Ed.

^p Created Baron *Curzon* of *Penn* in *Buckinghamshire* in the year 1794. Ed.

same name with the town: some of the family had the honor of being sheriffs of the county, in the reign of *Edward III*: another was knight of the shire, at the same period. The name continued here till after the time of *Henry VI*. *Erdeswik* mentions this to have been a manor belonging to the bishop of *Lichfield*; which I find was alienated to the king by bishop *Sampson*, in 1547.

THE parish and village of *Longdon* succeed LONGDON.
Rudgley. The church lies out of the road, on the left; it is a vicarage, dedicated to St. *James*, and belongs to a prebendship of *Lichfield*. The village consists of scattered houses, extending for a vast way on each side of the lane; from whence the name. This gave rise to a common saying in these parts,

The stoutest beggar that goes by the way,
 Cannot beg through *Long* in a summer's day.

THIS village antiently was full of gentlemen's seats; a most useful species of population to the poor, whose distresses seldom fail reaching the ears of mediocrity, but whose cries rarely attain the height of greatness. Sir *Edward Littleton* had a house here, called *Chéstal*; *Simon Rudgley*, sheriff of the county in the time of *Edward III*. had another; the younger brother of the *Astons* had a seat here, from the reign of *Edward I*; the *Broughtons* had

Broughton Hall, from the days of King *John*; and *Adam Arblaster* possessed *Liswys* (now *Longhall*) in 1351, or the twenty-fifth of *Edward III.*, in whose name it continued till of late, when it was purchased by *Francis Cob*², Esquire.

THIS manor is of vast extent. Above thirty other manors, lordships, and villages, owe suit and service, besides *Cank*, *Heywood*, and *Rudgley*, to the court-leet, which is held here every three weeks. It once belonged to the bishop of *Lichfield*, but was alienated by Bishop *Sampson*.

AFTER winding up the steep of a high hill, an advanced part of the forest of *Cank*, I turned out
 BEAUDESERT. of the road to *Beaudesert*, the princely seat of Lord *Paget*¹, placed on the side of a lofty sloping eminence, sheltered above, and on each side, by beautiful rising grounds, and embosomed in trees, commanding in front, over the tops of far subjacent woods, a most extensive and agreeable view; so that it well vindicates the propriety of its name.

THIS had been a place belonging to the bishops of *Lichfield*, which, with the manors of *Longdon*, *Heywood*, *Berkswick*, *Cank*, *Rudgley*, and *Shug-*

² On Mr. *Cob's* decease, *Longhall* became the property of Miss *Tyson*s. ED.

¹ Earl of *Uxbridge*. ED.

borrow, were part of the spoils of that see, wrested from it in the time of *Edward VI.* with the connivance of *Richard Sampson*, then bishop, who accepted in their stead certain impropriations of the value of an hundred and eighty-three pounds a year. These livings at that time were good rectories; now poor vicarages, or mercenary curacies, annexed to the bishoprick.

THE leviathan who swallowed these manors, was Sir *William Paget*, created by *Edward VI.* Baron *Beauesert*. He first appeared in the reign of *Henry VIII.* and from a low beginning, meritoriously rose to the dignity of secretary and ambassador to *Charles V.* and *Francis I.* In the next reign, he was made chancellor of the dutchy of *Lancaster*, and comptroller of the houshold; and obtained a peerage. In that of *Mary* he became lord privy-seal, and was restored to the order of the Garter, from which he had been degraded in the time of her predecessor. At the accession of *Elizabeth*, at his own request, he was permitted to retire from the service of the state, being zealously attached to the religion of his former mistress*. Yet his zeal for the old religion produced in him no scruples about sharing in the plunder of the church. The reforming *Somerset*,

* *Fuller's Worthies*, 210.

and the papal *Paget*, agreed in that single point. His posterity derive from him an uncommon extent of interest and command.

Beauesert was rebuilt by *Thomas Lord Paget*, in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. It is a very handsome stone edifice, in form of an half H; of late most admirably improved, and fitted up by the noble owner. It is totally disengaged from the gateway, walls, and other obstructions that encumbered it in the days of *Plot*^t; and the grounds that environ it are disposed with the simplicity which forms true grandeur.

HERE is a gothic hall of eighty feet by twenty-one; a dining room of forty-two by twenty-seven; and a magnificent gallery of ninety-seven by seventeen. The other apartments are small.

PORTRAIT OF
LORD PAGET.

IN the drawing-room is a fine portrait of the founder of the family, the first Lord *Paget*, a three-quarters length; in a bonnet, black gown furred, with a great forked beard, the George, a stick, and dagger. A fine performance of *Holbein's*.

CASTLE-
HILL.

FROM the house I ascended to the summit of the hill, on the verge of *Cank* heath, to an ancient *British* post called the *Castle-hill*. It is encompassed with a vast rampart and two ditches.

^t See his plate viii. p. 126.

The two entrances are opposite to each other, and before the eastern are several advanced works. It commands a vast view, and was well situated for a temporary retreat. I refer the reader, for an account of the uses of these entrenchments, to my *Welsh Tour*^u; for they are common to most parts of *Britain*. Doctor *Plot* ascribes this work to King *Canute*; but I suspect it to be of earlier origin.

FROM hence is an extensive view of the chace, or forest, of *Cank*, or *Cannock*, which *Plot* derives from the name of the *Danish* prince *Canuti Sylva*. This vast tract was once covered with oaks, but for some centuries past, has been spoiled of its honors; even old *Drayton*^x deplores its losses, owing, as he says, to the avarice of the times.

CANK
FOREST.

O woeful *Cank* the while,
As brave a wood-nymph once as any of this isle,
Great *Arden's* eldest child!
Now by vile gain devour'd!

BUT this change is much more beautifully described by Mr. *Masters*, in his *Itinerary*^y of 1675; in which he describes his journey in most elegant *Latin*. His passage over *Cank* wood,

^u Vol. i. 412.

^x *Polyolbion*, song 12.

^y Published under the title of *Iter Boreale*.

FAIRWELL CHURCH.

and the translation by my ingenious friend ^z, cannot but be acceptable to every reader of taste.

Hinc mihi mox ingens ericetum complet ocellos,
 Sylva olim passim nymphis habitata ferisque,
 Condensæ quercus, domibus res nata struendis
 Ornandoque foco, et validæ spes unica classis.
 Nunc umbris immissa dies, namque æquore vasto
 Ante, retro, dextrâ, lævâ, quo lumina cunque,
 Verteris una humili consurgit vertice planta,
 Purpureoque erice tellurem vestit amictu;
 Dum floret suaves et naribus adflat odores
 Hæc ferimus saltem amissæ solatia sylvæ.

A vast and naked plain confines the view,
 Where trees unnumber'd in past ages grew,
 The green retreat of wood-nymphs; once the boast,
 The pride, the guardians of their native coast.
 Alas! how chang'd! each venerable oak
 Long since has yielded to the woodman's stroke.
 Where'er the cheerless prospect meets the eye,
 No shrub, no plant, except the heath, is nigh;
 The solitary heath alone is there,
 And wafts its sweetness in the desert air.
 So sweet its scent, so rich its purple hue,
 We half forget that here a forest grew. R. W.

FAIRWELL
 CHURCH.

FROM *Castle-hill* I descended towards the great road, and passed by *Fairwell* church ^a, once conventual, belonging to a priory of *Benedictine* nuns. It originally was the property of canons regular,

^z The Rev. *Richard Williams*, of *Fron*, *Flintshire*.

^a Called *Ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ*. DUGDALE.

or hermits; but at the request of *Roger, Jeffry,* and *Robert,* brothers of *Farewell*^b, and with the consent of the chapter of *Lichfield*, was bestowed on the priory, about 1140, by *Roger de Clinton*, bishop of *Lichfield*; who endowed it with the mill, and all the lands between the brooks, then called *Chistals*, and *Blache Siche*, with other emoluments mentioned in his two grants. *Henry II.* was also a great benefactor to these nuns, bestowing on them three ploughlands at *Fagereswell*, one at *Pipe*, and one at *Hamerwich*, and forty acres of land cleared from wood, in the forest of *Cank*^c, in 1527. On the suppression of the lesser religious houses, it was given to *Lichfield*, to increase and maintain the choristers, in recompense of a pension which should have been given by Cardinal *Wolsey*, out of his college at *Oxford*^d.

AFTER a short ride, I reached the summit of a long but gentle descent, from which is a fine view of the city of *Lichfield*, lying at the foot of it. The situation is delightful, in a fertile and dry soil, with small risings on almost every side. The cathedral, with its three spires, is a most striking object.

^b *Dugdale Mon.* i. 441.

^c The same, 443, 444.

^d *Leland Itin.* iv. 119. *Rymer*, xiv. 193.—This place is called in different places *Fairweld*, *Faurwell*, *Fagrowell*, and *Fagereswell*.

LICHFIELD. *Lichfield* is a place of *Saxon* origin, and owes its rise to *Ceadda*, or *Chad*, the great saint of *Mercia*. I omit the legend of the thousand Christians, disciples of St. *Amphibolus*, that were martyred here under *Dioclesian*; or the three kings slain at this place in battle, as sculptured over the town-hall. I take up its history about the year 656, when *Oswy*, king of the country, established a bishoprick here, and made *Dwina*, or *Dinma*, the first prelate. To him succeeded *Cellach* and *Trumberct*; and on his demise, the famous *Ce-*

ST. CHAD. *adda*. This pious man at first led an eremitical life, in a cell, at the place on which now stands the church of his name, and supported himself by the milk of a white hind. In this place he was discovered by *Rufine*, the son of *Wolphere*, who was privately instructed by him till the time of his martyrdom, before-recited. Remorse, and consequential conversion, seized the Pagan prince. As some species of expiation, he preferred the apostle to the vacant see. He built himself a small house near the church, and, with seven or eight of his brethren, during the interval of preaching, read and prayed in private. On the approach of his death, flights of angels sang hymns over his cell. Miracles at his tomb confirmed the holiness of his life. A lunatic, who by accident escaped from his keepers, lay a night on it, and in the

morning was found restored to his senses. The very earth taken out of it, was an infallible remedy for all disorders incident to man or beast. *Cead-da*^e was of course canonized; a shrine was erected in honor of him; great was the concourse of devotees: the place increased and flourished.

THE history of our cathedrals is, in its beginning, but the history of superstition, mixed with some truth and abundance of legend: humiliating proof of the weakness of the human mind! yet all the fine arts of past times, and all the magnificent works we now so justly admire, are owing to a species of piety that every lover of the elegance of architecture must rejoice to have existed.

WE are told, that in the days of *Jaruman*, CATHEDRAL,
about the year 666, the cathedral was founded. WHEN
FOUNDED.

I SHALL not trouble the reader with a dry list of prelates, but only mention those distinguished by some remarkable event, that befel the see during their days.

IN those of *Winfrid*, successor to *St. Chad*, in 674, *Theodore*, archbishop of *Canterbury*, thought fit to divide the bishoprick into two, and to establish the other at *Sidnacester*, in *Lincolnshire*, the present *Stow*. *Winfrid* disapproving this defalcation, was deprived for contumacy. The diocese

^e *Bede Hist. lib. iv. c. 3.*

might well bear dividing; for at that time it contained the whole kingdom of *Mercia*. At present, it comprehends all *Staffordshire*, except *Brome* and *Clent*, which belong to *Worcester*; all *Derbyshire*; the larger part of *Warwickshire*; and about half *Shropshire*.

IN 786, in the time of Bishop *Adulf*, *Offa*, king of the *Mercians*, procured liberty from the pope to erect the see into an archbishoprick; and of assigning him for suffragans *Winchester*, *Hereford*, *Lagecester* (*Leicester*), *Helmham*, and *Dunwick*. This honor died with *Adulf*.

A BISHOP *Peter*, in 1067, the year succeeding the Conquest, removed the see to *St. John's*, in *Chester*; where he died, and was interred, in 1085.

HIS successor, *Robert de Limesey*, smitten with the love of the gold and silver^f with which the pious Earl *Leofric* had covered the walls of his new convent at *Coventry*, in 1095 removed the see to that city, and at once scraped from a single beam, that supported a shrine, 500 marks worth of silver^g.

BISHOP
CLINTON.

I NOW speak of a prelate of a different temper; to whose munificence both the church and city were highly indebted. *Roger de Clinton*, conse-

^f *Wharton's Angl. Sacr.* i. 433.

^g *William of Malmsbury*, as quoted by *Dugdale, Hist. Warwick*, i. 157.

crated in 1129, took down the antient *Mercian* cathedral. We are not informed of the dimensions or nature of that building, any more than we are of the one erected by this bishop. It must have been, according to the reigning mode of the times, of the species of architecture usually called *Saxon*, with massy pillars and round arches. There is not at present the least relique of this stile. But I am unacquainted with the accident, or calamity, which destroyed the labors of this pious prelate; who took up the cross, and died at *Antioch*, on a pilgrimage to the holy sepulchre.

AFTER a succession of twelve prelates, *Walter de Langton*, treasurer of *England*, was consecrated bishop of this see, in 1296. He was highly favored by *Edward I.* His prosperity was interrupted by the resentment of the prince, who meanly revenged on the bishop a short imprisonment he had suffered in the time of his father, for riotously destroying his deer. After a persecution and confinement of above two years, he emerged from all his difficulties, and resumed his pastoral charge in a manner that did him great honor. He may be considered as the third of this cathedral: to him we are indebted for the present elegant pile. He laid the foundation of our Lady's chapel; an edifice of uncommon beauty, finished after his death with money left for that purpose. He built the

BISHOP
LANGTON.

cloysters, and expended £.2,000 upon a shrine for St. *Chad*. He bestowed on the choir several rich vestments, a chalice, and two cups of beaten gold, to the value of £.200. To the vicars choral he gave a standing cup, and an annual pension of £.20, and procured for them and the canons great immunities: in particular, there was an order from the king to the justices of *Staffordshire*, that, without trial, they should hang upon the next gallows divers persons that by force kept their lands from them. This prelate also surrounded the close with a wall and ditch, made the great gate^b at the west end, and the postern at the south. He gave his own palace, at the west end of the close, to the vicars choral, and built a new one for himself at the east end. He partly built, or enlarged, the castle at *Eccleshall*, and the manors of *Heywood* and *Shugborow*, and the palace in the *Strand*. He finished his useful life in *November* 1321, and was buried in the chapel of his own founding.

THE cathedral continued in the state it was left

^b In the west entrance into the close is a handsome range of buildings containing apartments for sixteen widows of clergymen of the diocese of *Lichfield*, each of whom enjoys an annuity of forty pounds, which will probably be soon increased to sixty. This munificent establishment was founded by the late Mr. *Newton*. The antient gate which stood here was taken down in the year 1800. Ed.

by Bishop *Langton*, till the time of the dissolution, when the rich shrine of St. *Chad*, and other objects of similar devotion, fell a prey to the rapacity of *Henry VIII*. The building continued in its pristine beauty till the unhappy wars of the last century, when it suffered greatly by three sieges. The situation of the place on an eminence, surrounded by water and by deep ditches, and fortified with walls and bastions, rendered it unhappily a proper place for a garrison.

CATHEDRAL
FORTIFIED.

IN 1643, it was possessed by the royalists of the county, under the Earl of *Chesterfield*; when it underwent the attack rendered memorable by the death of Lord *Brook*, commander of the parliamentary forces. His lordship, while reconnoitring the cathedral, in a wooden porch in *Dams street*, was shot *March 2*, 1643, by a musket-ball which penetrated his eye. That day happened to be the festival of St. *Chad*, the patron of the church. The cavaliers attributed the direction of the fatal bullet to the influence of the Saint, in resentment of the sacrileges this nobleman was committing on his cathedral. What share the Saint had in this affair, I will not pretend to say; but the musket was aimed, and the trigger drawn, by a neighboring gentleman posted in the leads, known by the name of dumb *Dyot*. The death of Lord *Brook* gave very short respite to the gar-

riſon; which was taken almoſt immediately after, by Sir *John Gell*.

IN *April*, in the ſame year, it was attacked by Prince *Rupert*. At that time it was commanded by Colonel *Rouſwel*; a ſteady governor over an enthuſiaſtic gariſon. He defended the place with vaſt reſolution. A breach was made by the blowing up of a mine. The attack was made with great bravery, but great loſs. At length the gariſon ſurrendered, on the moſt honourable conditionsⁱ. The colonel took care to plunder the church of the communion-plate, during the time the fanatics were in poſſeſſion. They uſed every ſpecies of profanation; hunted a cat in it with hounds, to enjoy the fine echo from the roof; and brought a calf, dressed in linen, to the font, and ſprinkled it with water, in deriſion of baptiſm^k.

THE prince appointed Colonel *Hervey Bagot*^l

ⁱ *Clarendon*, ii. 235.

^k Mr. *Greene's MSS.*

^l During the time this gentleman commanded at *Lichfield*, he received the following extraordinary challenge from a Captain *Hunt*, a parliamentary commander in *Tamworth*. *Mercurius Aulicus*, p. 1347.

“*Bagot*, thou ſonne of an *Egyption* hore, meete mee half the way to morrow morning, the half way betwixt *Tamworth* and *Litchfeald*, if thou daarest; if not, I will whippe thee when ſoever I meete thee.

“*Tamworth*, this

Tho. Hunt.”

“*Decemb.* 1644.

Colonel *Bagot* met him, and, after a brisk action, whipped

the governor; who kept possession till the ruin of the king's affairs, in 1646; when the colonel, and other commanders, being satisfied that the king had not an hundred men in any one place in the field, nor any garrison unbesieged, surrendered on very honorable terms, on the 10th of *July*, to Adjutant *Louthian*^m.

THE state of this church, after so many sieges, may easily be conceived. The honor of restoring it to its former splendor, was reserved for *John Hacket*, presented to this see in 1661. On the very next day after his arrival, he set his coach-horses, with teams, to remove the rubbish; and in eight years time restored the cathedral to its present beautiful state, at the expence of twenty thousand poundsⁿ; one thousand of which was the gift of the dean and chapter; the rest was done either at his own charge, or by benefactions resulting from his own solicitations. He died in 1670. A very handsome tomb was erected in the choir to his memory, with his effigies laid recumbent on it,

RESTORED
BY BISHOP
HACKET.

the fellow himself into his retreat, and narrowly missed taking him.

^m *Articles of Surrender.*

ⁿ *Br. Biogr.* iv. 2457. A MS. with which Mr. *Greene* favored me, makes the sum much less. See *Appendix*, No. III.

LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.

with a mitre on his head, and in his episcopal dress.

THE west front is of great elegance, adorned with the richest sculpture, and, till of late, with rows of statues of prophets, kings of *Judah*, &c. and, above all, a very bad one of *Charles II.* who had contributed to the repair of the church, by a liberal gift of timber. This statue was the work of a Sir *William Wilson*, originally a mason from *Sutton Coldfield*, who, after marrying a rich wife, arrived at the dignity of knighthood.

THE sculptures round the doors were very elegant; but time, or violence, hath greatly impaired their beauty.

James II. when Duke of *York*, bestowed on this church the magnificent west window. The fine painted glass was given of late years, by Dean *Addenbrook*.

RICH NORTH
DOOR.

THE northern door is extremely rich in sculptured moldings; three of foliage, and three of small figures in ovals. In one of the lowest is represented a monk baptizing a person kneeling before him. Probably the former is intended for *St. Chad*; the latter for *Wulfenus*. It is a misfortune, that the ornaments of this cathedral are made of such friable stone, that what fanaticism has spared, the weather has impaired.

IN the front are two fine spires, and a third in the centre, of a vast height, and fine proportion.

FRONT.

THE roof was till of late covered with lead, but grew so greatly out of repair, that the dean and chapter were obliged to substitute slates instead of metal, on account of the narrow revenues left to maintain this venerable pile; and, after the strictest œconomy, they will be under the necessity of contributing from their own income, in order to complete their plan. The excellent order that all the cathedrals I have visited are in, does great credit to their members; who spare nothing from their own incomes to render them not only decent, but elegant.

THE body is lofty, supported by pillars formed of numbers of slender columns, with neat foliated capitals. Along the walls of the ailes are rows of false arches, in the gothic stile, with seats beneath.

BODY.

THE upper rows of windows, in the body, are of an uncommon form, being triangular, including three circles in each.

IN each transept are two places, formerly chapels; but at present serve as consistory courts and the vicar's vestry-room.

THE choir merits attention, on account of the elegant sculpture about the windows, and the embattled gallery that runs beneath them. On each side are six statues, now much mutilated, placed

CHOIR.

in beautiful gothic niches, and richly painted. The first on the left is *St. Peter*; the next is the *Virgin*; the third is *Mary Magdalene*, with one leg bare, to denote her legendary wantonness. The other three are *St. Philip*, *St. James*, and *St. Christopher*, with *CHRIST* on his shoulders.

THE beauty of the choir was much impaired by the impropriety of a rich altar-piece °, of *Grecian* architecture, terminating this elegant gothic building.

ST. MARY'S
CHAPEL.

BEHIND this is *St. Mary's* chapel, with a stone skreen, the most elegant which can be imagined, embattled at top, and adorned with several rows of gothic niches, of most exquisite workmanship; each formerly containing a small statue. Beneath them are thirteen stalls, with gothic work over each. In this chapel are nine windows, more narrow, lofty, and of more elegant construction, than any of the others; three on each side, and three at the end.

° This altar-piece was removed in 1788, and *St. Mary's* chapel injudiciously added to the choir, which gives it a most disproportionate length. The slender windows at the east end are filled with painted glass, seven of which were brought from the great abbey of *Herkenrode* in the bishopric of *Liege*, and are of extreme beauty. The elegant stone skreen now forms the western enclosure of the choir, and supports the organ.
ED.

IN this chapel stood the shrine of St. *Chad*. Here was interred *Ceolred*^p, king of the *Mercians*; and in later times, here was placed the magnificent tomb (on the site of the shrine) of the first Lord *Paget*, adorned with columns, with two kneeling figures of a man and woman between the front and back pillars. These were destroyed in the blind fury of civil war; as was another fine tomb of a Lord *Basset* of *Drayton*, who died in 1389. Few indeed escaped. Of those are the effigies of the great Bishop *Langton*, with his pastoral staff in one hand, and the other hand in the action of benediction: another of *Hugh de Pateshul*, who died in 1241, remarkable for having the *stigmata*, or marks of our *Saviour's* wounds on the hands and feet: a respectful superstition of ancient times. Dean *Heywood* is represented in his habit, and again naked, with the emaciated change which death occasions.

SHRINE OF
ST. CHAD.MONU-
MENTS.

HERE are several monuments within the walls, of a most frugal nature, having no appearance of any part but the head and feet. From an intermediate bracket, it is probable some favorite saint might have been honored with a rich image.

I HAVE a singular drawing of a tomb now lost, of a knight naked to his waist; his legs and thighs

^p *Saxon Chr.* 51.

armed, and at his feet and head a stag's horn; his hair long and dishevelled; a scroll in his hands, as if he was reading a confession, or act of contrition: across his middle, on his baslet, is his coat of arms; which shew him to have been a *Stanley*. He is called Captain *Stanley*, and is said to have been excommunicated, but to have received funeral rites in holy ground (having shewn signs of repentance) on condition that his monument should bear those marks of disgrace. I find a Sir *Humphry Stanley* of *Pipe*, who died in the reign of *Henry VII.* who had a squabble with the chapter, about conveying the water through his lands to the close. He also defrauded the prebendary of *Stotford* of his tithes: so probably this might be the gentleman who incurred the censure of the church for his impiety.

ABSURD
EPITAPHS.

ON the floor, near the west door, are two droll epitaphs. "*William Roberts* of *Overbury*, some
" time malster in this town (tells you) for the love
" I bore to choir service, I chose to be buried in
" this place. He died *Decr.* 16th, 1748."

THE other gives you the posthumous grief of a deceased wife, and the classical knowledge of the living husband:

H. S. E.

Secunda *Horatii* Linea⁹

⁹ O, et præsidium et dulce decus meum.

viz.

Elizabetha, EZ: Polsted

mæstissima conjux †

Quæ

obiit ultima dies *Martis*, 1712.

IN St. *Mary's* chapel is a fragment of singular sculpture, of two gothic arches: beneath one is a king sitting, with one hand on a young prince; beneath the other a monarch also seated.

TILL lately, there lay near the north door a very thick and clumsy tomb-stone, with a cross fleury on it, and a great knife, resembling those represented in *Montfaucon* I. part II. tab. lxxv. as sacrificial. I know of no rites in the Christian church which required such an instrument; therefore presume it to be a simple chopping knife, and that the person whom the stone commemorates, was neither more nor less than a butcher. These modest acknowledgements are not unfrequent: I have seen a deceased shearer denoted by his shears, and a taylor by his goose.

ON the part of the south choral aisle is the chapter-house, which is approached through a passage with gothic arched seats on its side. The room is an octagon, consisting of two long and six shorter

CHAPTER
HOUSE.

† A wag translated these two words in a similar epitaph on a lady who did not make the best of wives, thus—A MOST SAD WIFE indeed!

sides, ornamented with arches, like the approach; but the lost pillars, instead of being restored, are now supplied with an uniform plaister, supported in the center by a clustered column. Above is a library, instituted by Dean *Heywood*, containing some valuable books and manuscripts.

THE CLOSE. THE close, or surrounding space, is built on three sides. The palace, originally founded by Bishop *Langton*, was rebuilt in a very handsome manner by Bishop *Hacket*. The deanry, destroyed in the civil wars, was restored after the restoration.

IN the hall of the antient palace was painted the life and most memorable transactions of *Edward I.* and his officers; among which were the valiant deeds of Sir *Roger de Pulesdon* against my countrymen^s.

THE prebendal houses are built around the close. The whole property of which is in the church, except two houses on the south side, bordering on the pool, which, before the present causeways were made, were granted to the city, that the inhabitants might have landing-places, and access to the cathedral; which in old times had a vast concourse of devotees to the shrine of *St. Chad*.

WATER. THIS precinct is supplied with water from

^s *Erdeswik*.

Maple Hay, about a mile and a half to the north; two fountains having been bestowed on the church by *Thomas Bromley*, for ever, on the annual payment of 15*s.* 4*d.* I find that this donation was made before 1293; for in that year a dispute arose between the dean and chapter, and *Thomas de Abbenhale*, about the passage of the water through his lands †.

THE whole close is of exempt jurisdiction, and quite independent of the city. Its members are, a dean, precentor, chancellor, and treasurer, who have prebends annexed to their offices. There are twenty-seven other prebends, of which that of *Eccleshal* is annexed to the bishoprick. Out of these thirty-one, the dean and four more are stiled canons residentiary; which four are chosen out of the prebendaries and dignitaries. Here are twelve minor canons: five of whom are called priest-vicars; the other seven, lay-vicars, or singing-men. Both these were formerly collegiated, and had their hall and houses. That of the priest-vicars is a handsome room, rebuilt, and usually lent for the purposes of assemblies, and other amusements. A new house also stands on the ground once occupied by the house of the choristers: before it stood, within memory, a very

MEMBERS OF
THE CHURCH.

† Mr. *Greene's* MSS.

pretty gate, which formed the entrance; on which was inscribed *Domus Choristes*.

BESIDES these members, are an organist, two vergers, a sacrist, and sub-sacrist. It is remarkable, that the four archdeacons have here no stalls, as is usual in all other cathedrals.

ST. MARY'S. THE other churches are that of St. *Mary*, rebuilt since the year 1716, when, the body being ruinous, its fine spire steeple was unnecessarily pulled down. In the time of *Edward III.* a religious guild was instituted, and after that much promoted by Dean *Heywood*. Five priests belonged to this society, who officiated in the church^u. It is a vicarage, in the gift of the dean.

ST. MI-
CHAEL.

ST. *Michael*, or *Greenhill*, is on an eminence east of the town; remarkable for its extensive church-yard. This, and that of *Stow*, or St. *Chad's*, are curacies dependent on St. *Mary's*. St. *Chad* is reckoned the oldest of the churches of this city. In its north end formerly stood the shrine of St. *Catherine*, whose chauntry-priest had his stipend from the vicars-choral of the cathedral. Near it is the well of the saint, where he had his first oratory; which in antient times was much frequented by devotees.

GREY
FRIARS.

THE grey friars had a house here, founded

^u *Leland Itin.* iv. 117.

about 1229, by Bishop *Alexander*, who gave certain free burgages, on which it was erected. It was destroyed by fire in 1291, but rebuilt in the thirty-sixth of *Henry VIII*. It was granted to *Richard Crumblethorn*. At present, both house and land support an hospital at *Seal*, in *Leicestershire*. The water which now supplies the city, was granted on St. *James's* day, in 1301, by *Henry Campanarius*, son of *Michael de Lichfield*, bell-founder. *Henry* gave his fountains at *Foulwel*, near *Alreschaw*, in pure and perpetual alms to the friars of this house, with power to cover them with a head of stones, and of carrying the pipes through his land, on condition that, whenever they wanted repair, the friars were to indemnify him and his heirs for the damage done to the ground. Several parts of the house are yet standing, and form a pleasant and comfortable habitation. In digging near it, was found a large tombstone, with a cross fleury, surrounded by a singular inscription, to the following purpose :

Ricardus mercator victus morte noverca
 Qui cessat mercari pausat in hâc ierarca.
 Extulit ephebus paucis vivendo diebus
 Ecclesiam rebus ditat variis speciebus,
 Vivat ut in *Cælis* nunc mercator *Michaelis*.

“ *Richard* the merchant here extended lies,
 “ Death, like a step-dame, gladly clos'd his eyes.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

" No more he trades beyond the burning zone,
 " But happy rests beneath this sacred stone.
 " His benefactions to the church were great ;
 " Though young, he hasten'd from his mortal state.
 " May he, though dead in trade, successful prove,
 " Saint *Michael's* merchant in the realms above."

The stone is still to be seen there. A figure of it was sent to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, by Mr. *Greene*, in this city. The inscription and translation are copied from the same magazine : the latter appearing to me to be equally faithful and ingenious.

HOSPITAL OF
ST. JOHN.

A LITTLE beyond, stands the hospital of St. *John*, consisting of a master and twelve poor brethren. The master is a clergyman, who has a good house and stipend for superintending the charity, and reading daily prayers in the chapel belonging to it. The founder is uncertain. We only know that *William Smith*, while bishop of *Lichfield*, in the time of *Henry VII.* formed here a new foundation for a master, two priests, and ten poor men. *Henry* patronized the charity, and endowed it with the old hospital of *Dénhal*, and the lands and impropriation of *Burton* church, both in *Wiral*, in *Cheshire*. *Smith* also founded the grammar-school in this city^x.

AMONG other things worthy of attention in this

^x *Leland Itin.* iv. 117.

city, is the cabinet of curiosities, antient, natural, and artificial, in the possession of Mr. *Green*^y, surgeon. It contains numbers of most valuable and instructive pieces in each class. A visit to my worthy friend is the more agreeable, as he takes great pleasure in gratifying the curiosity of all that favor him with their company.

THE city is divided from the close by a large CITY. piece of water, of which there were originally three; at present remain only this and another, called *Stowpool*, a little to the east. Bishop *Langton* made the causeway, bridges, and dams, at each end of the pool. Before that, the great road went round *Stowpool*, near *Stow* church. The city is neat and well built; contains little more than three thousand souls^z; is a place of great passage, has a considerable manufacture of sail cloth, and a small manufacture of saddle-cloths and tammies.

IT was originally governed by a guild and guild-master; which were the origin of corporations, and took rise before the time of the Conquest; the name being *Saxon*, signifying a fraternity, which unites and flings its effects into a common

HOW GO-
VERNED.

^y Mr. *Green* died in 1793. His cabinet has been dispersed since his decease. ED.

^z In the *Census* of 1801 the population is stated at 4512. ED.

stock, and is derived from *Gildan, to pay*^a. A guild was a public feast, to commemorate the time of the institution; and the guild-hall the place in which the fraternity assembled: these (at least after the Conquest) paid fines to the crown, and formed part of its revenue. *Richard I.* enabled it to purchase lands to the value of ten pounds; but it was not chartered till the reign of *Edward VI.* who formed it into a regular corporation by its first charter. This was confirmed by *Queen Mary* and *Elizabeth*; and *Charles II.* granted a new one, confirming all the others.

THIS city is governed by a recorder, high steward, sheriff, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, and coroner. One of the bailiffs is elected by the bishop; the others to be elected annually by and out of the brethren which form the corporation. The city has the power of life and death within its jurisdiction; a court of record, and a pie-powder^b court, which regulated the disputes arising in fairs.

DISTRICT. THE district of the city and county of *Lichfield* is called the sheriff's ride, and lies at unequal

^a *Spelman*, 260. *Kemet's Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq.*

^b So called from *pieds poudreux*, or dusty feet, because country people usually come with dusty shoes to fairs. See *Doctor Pettingal's* able dissertation on the word, *Archaeol.* i. 190.

distances around. In this the corporation has exclusive jurisdiction.

THIS city sent representatives in the thirty-third of *Edward I.*; the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and twentieth of *Edward II.*; and first, fourteenth, and twenty-seventh of *Edward III.*; from whose reign they were discontinued, till that of *Edward VI.*^c. The members are returned by the sheriff and bailiffs. The right of electing is in the free-men by servitude; in the burgage-holders, or such who live in the town and pay a small acknowledgement to the corporation; and in the freeholders of forty shillings a year, within the sheriff's ride. MEMBERS.

Lichfield is quite an open town: all the traces of the ditches made by Bishop *Clinton* are lost, as well as of the tower, on which he is said to have bestowed such great expence^d. The name only of *Castle Ditch*, in the east part of the town, preserves its memory. Probably in this fortress *Richard II.* kept his sumptuous *Christmas*, in 1397, when he consumed two hundred tuns of wine, and two thousand oxen^e; but with more certainty we know that it was his place of confinement, in his road to the tower of *London*, in 1399, CASTLE.

^c *Willis's Notitia Parliam.* iii. 50.

^d *Goodwin*, 367.

^e *Stow's Chr.* 318.

a captive prince. The unhappy *Richard* here attempted his escape, by slipping from the window of the high tower into a garden; but being seen, was carried back to his imprisonment^f.

WALL, OR
ETOCETUM.

Wall, the antient *Etocetum*, lies about a mile and a half from *Lichfield*, on the *Watling-street* road, on a rising ground. There are still some remains of the walls to be seen, mixed with roots of some very old ash-trees. Coins and tiles evince it to have been the *Roman Etocetum*, as well as its distance from *Pennocrucium*, a place somewhere on the river *Penk*, not far from *Penkridge*; but the site not well ascertained. The *Watling-street* road enters the county near *Tamworth*, and is continued into *Shropshire*, as far as *Wroxeter*. Near *Wall*, another *Roman* road crosses it; and at the intersection is an exploratory mount, about forty feet in diameter, called *Offlo*, in sight of *Borough Cop*, near *Lichfield*, on which the martyrdom of the thousand Christians, in the tenth persecution, is said to have happened. This is asserted by *John Ross*, a *Warwickshire* antiquary, who died in 1491, near twelve hundred years after the event; which he alone relates.

LOWS.

THESE *lozes*, which have the same signification as *lawes* in *Scotland*, and mean a mount, and

^f *Stow's Chr.* 322.

placed here in sight of one another, were usually designed as exploratory, and for the repetition of signals; and sometimes were sepulchral.

I MADE one day an excursion; passed through *Whittington*, a village with a church and spire-steeple, about two miles N. E. of *Lichfield*; thence proceeded through *Fisherwick* park^g, a fine seat of the Earl of *Donegal*, built from a design of Mr. *Brown's*; the grounds bounded by the *Tame*, a beautiful river. *Elford* church, village, and house^h, the seat of the late Earl of *Suffolk*, form a pretty groupe of objects on the opposite bank. I forded the river, and went by *Elford Lov*, a verdant mount, which Doctor *Plot* proved, from examination, to have been sepulchral; but, from its situation and elevation, I suspect it might have had on it a *specula*, or watch-tower.

Elford, before the Conquest, was possessed by Earl *Algar*; after which the Conqueror himself seized on it for his own use. About *Henry* the Third's reign, *William* of *Arderne* was lord of it, ELFORD.

^g *Fisherwick* has recently been purchased by *Richard Howard*, Esq. and the noble mansion is now (1810) in a state of demolition for the value of the materials. ED.

^h On the death of Lady *Andover*, daughter-in-law to the Earl of *Suffolk*, *Elford* devolved on her daughter *Frances*, wife to *Richard Bagot*, Esq. who assumed the name of *Howard*. EP.

and his posterity was seised of it till the marriage of *Maud*, sole heiress of Sir *John Arderne*, with *Thomas*, second son of Sir *John Stanley*, of *Latham*, Knight; he dying in 1463, the 6th of *Edward IV*: *Margaret*, his daughter, conveyed it by marriage to the *Stantons*: by the same means it passed from the *Stantons* to the *Smiths*; from the *Smiths* to the *Huddlestons*; and from the *Huddlestons* to the *Bowes*. So very rapid was the change of family in this place! It continued with the *Bowes* four or five generations; but, about the end of the seventeenth century, became the property of the Honorable *Craven Howard*, by marriage with *Mary*, daughter of *George Bowes*, Esquire: and continued in his posterity (the Earls of *Suffolk*) till the death of the late able and honest peer; when it devolved to his sister, the Honorable *Frances Howard*.

CHURCH. IN the church are several fine monuments, in the ancient stile.

IN the north wall is a painted figure, with curled hair, gown down to his knees, buskins on his legs, sword, gold chain, his hands closed, and a ring on his thumb.

AN alabaster tomb of an *Arderne*, in a conic helmet, mail round his neck, chin, and shoulders, and a collar of S S: one of his hands clasps that

of his wife, who has on a rich pearl bonnet, a cloak, and gown. Around the tomb are various figures, in the dress of the times.

SIR *William Smith*, who died in 1500, lies armed, has a collar of SS, and is represented beardless. He lies between his two wives: *Isabel*, in long hair and a coronet, daughter of *John Nevil* Marquis of *Montacute*, brother to the great Earl of *Warwick*; and *Anne*, daughter of *William Stanton*, by whom he acquired this place. Monks, and coats of arms, surround the tomb: the first, to express his piety; the last, to gratify the vanity of survivors.

SIR *John Stanley*, son of *Thomas Stanley* and *Maud Arderne*, lies under an arch, with both hands supplicatory, in armor, with a mail muffler. His head rests on a helm, with the Eagle and Child, the cognizance of the *Stanleys*.

UNDER another arch is his eldest son, a child with curled hair, and in a long gown, recumbent: one hand points to his ear; the other holds a ball, the unfortunate instrument of his death; on which was inscribed *Ubi dolor ibi digitus*.

ABOUT two miles further, in a place called *Elford Park Farm*, I observed a *barrow* which is small, and evidently sepulchral. There had probably been a battle on this spot during the *hep-*

tarchy: whether between *Saxons* and *Danes*, or two *Saxon* princes, is uncertain.

CROXAL
CHURCH.

Croxal church stands on an eminence. Within are two tombs, with the figures of an armed man and his wife, curiously engraven on each. One commemorates *John Horton*, of *Caton*, and his spouse, *Anne*, daughter of *John Curzon*, of this place. He died in the year 1500. His name is expressed in form of a *rebus*; the word *Hor* cut upon a tun.

THE other tomb is of *George Curzon*, Esquire, and his wife *Catharine*, who died in 1605. By the marriage of their only daughter *Mary*, to the famous Sir *Edward Sackville* Earl of *Dorset*, it was conveyed to that noble family, in which it still remains. The *Curzons* had been possessed of it ever since the reign of *Henry I*.

PASS by *Hazelar* hamlet and chapel. The last is prebendal, and at present converted into a pig-stye. Ride for some time by the side of the little river *Mease*, the boundary, in this part, between *Staffordshire* and *Derbyshire*. A little further is the village and church of *Clifton*, usually called *Clifton Camville*, from a family of that name, who possessed it from the year 1200, or the second of King *John*, to about the year 1315. The spire of the church is extremely elegant, joined to the

CLIFTON.

tower by flying buttresses. In the church is a tomb, with the effigies of Sir *John Vernon* of *Harleston*, in this neighborhood, and *Dame Allen*, his wife. He is dressed in a long bonnet and gown, with a chain from his neck, as usual with people of worship; for he had been one of the king's counsel, and *custos rotulorum* of the county of *Derby*. His wife is dressed in a square hood, with a purse, knife, and beads by her side. They died in 1545.

VISIT *Thorp Constantine*, a small church close to the seat of my matrimonial relation *William Inge*¹, Esquire, who deservedly bears the respectable and useful character of being the best justice of any country gentleman in *England*. The living is in his gift, and the whole parish his property. The manor once belonged to the see of *Ely*; for it appears that *Hotham*, bishop of that diocese, in 1316, obtained for it a charter of free warren.

THORP.

Henry Lord Scrope, favorite of *Henry V.* beheaded for his ungrateful plot against his master, left to this church a vestment worth 26s. 8d. on condition that the priest should pray for his soul on *Sundays*, and in all his masses. His will, made before his treason was discovered, was a curious piece of hypocrisy^k.

¹ *William Inge*, Esq. died in 1785. ED.

^k *Rymer's Fœdera*, ix. 275.

I CONTINUED this little ramble to *Sekindon*, a mile distant, on the edge of *Warwickshire*, remarkable for a lofty artificial mount, the keep of a *Saxon* castle, with a flat area beneath; at the bottom are the remains of a great rampart, and the whole surrounded with a deep ditch. This place is celebrated for the battle between *Ethelbald*, king of the *Mercians*, and *Cuthred*, king of the *West Saxons*, in 755¹, when *Ethelbald*, disdain- ing flight, was slain by *Beonred*^m, one of his own officers, who, for a short time, usurped the kingdom.

TAMWORTH. ABOUT four miles farther lies *Tamworth*, between the conflux of the *Tame* and the *Ankor*, which formed at this place the appearance of an island; its *Saxon* name being *Tameneordige* and *Tamanweorthe*; *ige* signifying an island. It had long been the residence of the *Mercian* princes, who preferred it on account of its pleasant situation, and the quantity of woodland, which afforded them in plenty the pleasures of the chase. *Offa* dates a grant, in 781, to the monks of *Worcester*, from his royal palace at *Tamworth*. *Ceonulf*, *Bernwulf*, and *Burthred*, date other charters, in the years 814, 841, and 854, from the same placeⁿ. The precinct of their residence was an enormous

A ROYAL RE-
SIDENCE.

¹ *Saxon Chr.* 59. ^m *Brompton*, 769. *Ingulphus*, 853.

ⁿ *Dugdale's Warwicksh.* ii. 1130. *Plot's Staffordsh.* 410.

ditch, forty-five feet wide, protecting the town on the north, west, and east; the rivers serving as a defence on the other side. The ditch is filled up in many places, yet still there are vestiges of it, and also of two mounts, on which probably stood two small towers.

Tamworth was totally ruined by the incursions of the *Danes*; at length it was restored by the celebrated *Ethelfleda*, who, in the spring of 913, erected a tower^o on the artificial mount on which the present castle stands. Here, in 920, she finished her glorious life, and in 922 she received, I may say, posthumous honors, by the assemblage of the *Mercian* tribes she had conquered, who, with the princes of *North Wales*, here acknowledged the sovereign power of her brother *Edward*^p, probably obtained by her valour and prudence.

RUINED BY
THE DANES:
RESTORED BY
ETHELPLEDA.

THE town, or borough, as it was called on the Conquest, continued part of the royal demesne, but was afterwards set at a certain rent to the lords of the castle; the first of whom, after that event, was *Robert Marmion*, one of the followers of the Conqueror, on whom it was bestowed. His posterity remained masters of it for some generations, holding of the crown *in capite*, by the

MARMIONS.

^o *Saxon Chr.* 104.

^p The same, 110.

service of finding three knights at their own costs, for forty days, in the wars of *Wales*.

ON the death of *Philip Marmion*, in 1291, the twentieth of *Edward I.* this fortress descended to his eldest daughter *Joan*, wife of *William Mortein*; who dying without issue, it fell three years after, by agreement among the co-heirs, to *Joan*, a relation of *Philip Marmion*, and wife of
 FREVILES. *Alexander Frevile*. The *Freviles* by this means owned it till the year 1419, or seventh of *Henry V.*, when Sir *Baldwyn Frevile* dying childless, *Thomas Ferrers*, second son of *William Lord Ferrers*, of *Groby*, became master of it, in right of *Elizabeth* his wife, eldest of the three sisters
 FERRERS. of Sir *Baldwyn*. The *Ferrers* held it till the beginning of the present century; when it passed into the family of the *Comptons*, by the marriage of *James Earl of Northampton* with *Elizabeth*, sister to *Robert Lord Tamworth*, grandson and heir apparent to *Robert Earl Ferrers*, who had obtained it by his marriage, in 1688, with *Anne*, daughter of Sir *Humphrey Ferrers*, of this place. Lady *Charlotte Compton*, sole surviving daughter of the match, Baroness *de Ferrers*, in right of her mother, married the present Lord *Townshend*, whose son, now Lord *De Ferrers*, enjoys the place. I must not forget to add, that Sir *John Baldwyn*, Knight, on the coronation of *Richard*

II. claimed the honor of being the king's champion, by virtue of tenure of this castle (a service performed by his predecessors the *Marmions*); but it being found that the *Marmions* held their right only from the tenure of *Scrivelsby* manor, it was challenged by Sir *John Dymock*, the then owner, and adjudged to him ⁹.

TILL the present century the castle was the seat of its lords. The rooms are numerous, but inconvenient and irregular, except a dining-room and drawing-room; each with large projecting windows. Around the first are painted great numbers of coats of arms of the family of the *Ferrers*, and its alliances. The chimney-piece of the drawing-room is richly carved, in the old taste, and beneath the arms is the motto, *Only one*. CASTLE.

THE beauty of the situation of *Tamworth* is seen from the castle to great advantage, varied with rich meadows, two bridges over the *Tame* and the *Ankor*, and the rivers wandering picturesquely along the country. *Michael Drayton*, born on the banks of the last, most elegantly paints out his love-complaints, and celebrates the last in the sweetest strain.

⁹ *Dugdale's Warwicksh.* ii. 1134.

Clear *Ankor*, on whose silver-sanded shore
 My soul-shrin'd saint, my fair idea lies :
 A blessed brook, whose milk-white swans adore
 Thy crystal stream refined by her eyes ;
 Where sweet myrrh-breathing *zephyr* in the spring
 Gently distils his nectar-dropping showers ;
 Where nightingales in *Arden* sit and sing
 Amongst the dainty dew-impearled flowers.
 Say thus, fair brook, when thou shalt see thy queen :
 Lo, here thy shepherd spent his wand'ring days,
 And in these shades, dear nymph, he oft has been,
 And here to thee he sacrific'd his tears.

Fair *Arden*, thou my *Tempe* art alone ;
 And thou, sweet *Ankor*, art my *Helicon*.

TOWN.

THE town is large and well-built ; part is situated in *Staffordshire*, and part in *Warwickshire* ; for which reason its members are returned by the sheriffs of both counties^r. It first sent representatives in the fifth year of Queen *Elizabeth* : and was made a corporation two years before ; which consists of two bailiffs, a recorder, and twenty-four capital burgesses. The right of voting is in the inhabitants paying scot and lot.

CHURCH.

THE church is large, built at different times. Near the chancel are two great round arches, with *zigzag* moldings, which were prior to the reign of *Henry III.* when this species of arch fell into

^r *Willis Notitia Parl.* iii. 51.

disuse. Here are numbers of monuments, some ancient, of the *Freviles* and *Ferrers*, with their figures, and those of their wives. Here is also a handsome monument of *John Ferrers*, Esquire, who died in 1680, aged 52; and of his son Sir *Humphry Ferrers*, knight, who died in 1678, aged 25. Their figures are represented in marble, as large as life, in a *Roman* dress, long flowing hair, and half-kneeling. Sir *Humphry* was the last male heir of his line.

THE church is dedicated to St. *Editha*, daughter to king *Edgar*; who, preferring the cloistered life to the troubles of a throne, received after death the honor of saintship. It has been said, that she founded here a nunnery, and that *Robert Marmion*, lord of this place, received from her very sensible marks of resentment, for daring to remove the holy sisters. St. *Editha* descended from heaven, and, while *Marmion* was lying down, after a costly feast, in *Tamworth* castle, she admonished him to restore them to their rights, and, by way of memorandum, gave him such a blow with her crosier on his side, that he rose in extreme torment; which instantly ceased on repentance and restitution^s. It is probable that this very

^s *Dugdale's Baron.* i. 375.

Marmion made the church collegiate, and placed here a dean and six prebendaries, each of whom had his substitute, or vicar; for it is the opinion of *Leland*, this foundation arose from the piety of one of the name^t. The idle legend might have been formed from some real offence^u, which might have been expiated in the manner usual in old times.

SAINT Editha had also an image here. After the dissolution, the seven incumbents had pensions, as late as 1553^x. Queen *Elizabeth* granted the college, and all its prebends, to *Edward Downing* and *Peter Ashton*. At present, this great church is only a curacy.

HOSPITAL. IN 1286, the fifteenth of *Edward I.* *Philip Marmion* dedicated here an hospital to *St. James*, intending to found a house of *Premonstrensians*; but, till he could execute his design, granted it to *William of Combery-hall*, with all its appurtenances, and pasture in *Ashfield* for four oxen and

^t *Itin.* iv. 121.

^u As it is very doubtful whether there had been any nunnery here, the offence might be the expulsion of the nuns from *Polesworth* convent, dedicated to *Saint Editha*; which were restored by *Robert Marmion* and his wife. *Stevens*, 1251. *Tanner*, 566.

^x *Willis*, ii. 218.

two horses, on condition that it should celebrate mass for his soul^y. There is now an hospital founded for more useful purposes, by Mr. *Guy*.

FROM *Tamworth* I returned to *Lichfield*, and resumed my journey along the *London* road.

ABOUT two miles from the city, see on the left SWINFEN.
Swinfen, the seat of a gentleman of the same name; happy in its beautiful demesne, ornamented with an extent of water, meads, and hanging-woods. This place was once the property of the *Spermores*; but in the time of *Henry VI.* by marriage of *Joyce*, daughter and heiress of the family, with *William Swinfen*, it came into that name. The executors of the last of that line, a Doctor *Swinfen*, sold it, in the present century, to Mr. *Swinfen*, of *London*; in whose family it continues.

A LITTLE farther, the great *Watling-street* crosses the road near *Weford*, or the ford on the way. This is seated on *Blackbrook*, a small stream, now furnished with a bridge. The stream runs through a beautiful tract of narrow but rich meadows, prettily bounded by low and fertile risings. This spot had been the scene of much civil rage. A *Purefoy* was here slain by Sir *Henry Willoughby*, in the cause of *Edward IV.*; and Sir *Henry* in the same place fought, and was

^y *Tamer*, 502.

desperately wounded by, Lord *L'Isle*^z. *Weford Common*^a, a black heath, succeeds; and a little beyond, on the left, stood *Canwell* priory, founded about the year 1142, by *Geva*, widow of *Jeffry Riddel*, and daughter of *Hugh* Earl of *Chester*, for *Benedictine* monks. It had ten pounds a year in spiritualities, and fifteen pounds ten shillings and three-pence in temporalities. It became at length a cell for a solitary monk; was suppressed, and granted by *Henry VIII.* to Cardinal *Wolsey*, towards the endowment of his two colleges^b.

NEAR this place I entered

WARWICKSHIRE,

in the parish of *Middleton*; from which the *Willoughbies* take their title. The road is over part of the common of *Sutton Colfield*, which is finely bounded on the left by a long-continued range of woods. “There is a common report (which passeth for currant amongst the vulgar) that the great heape of stones, which lyeth near the road way from *Litchfeild* towards *Coleshill*, upon *Bassets* heath, called the Bishops Stones, and those other

^z *Leland Itin.* iv. 120. Probably one of the neighboring *L'Isles* of *Moxhull*.

^a Now inclosed, and in a state of excellent cultivation, as is the common of *Sutton Colfield*, mentioned below. ED.

^b *Tanner*, 497.

“ lesser heapes, which lye in the valley below ; were
 “ at first laid there in memorie of a bishop and his
 “ retinue, who were long since rob’d and killed,
 “ as they were travailing upon that way : but this
 “ is a meere fabulous storye : for upon an inquisi-
 “ tion made in King *James* his time, concerning
 “ the extent of common upon that heath, betwixt
 “ *Weeford* and *Sutton* ; there was an old woman,
 “ called old *Bess* of *Blackbrooke*, being then above
 “ an hundred yeares of age, who deposed (*inter*
 “ *alia*) that the Bishop of *Exeter* (of whom men-
 “ tion is made in pag: 667. of this booke) living
 “ then at *Moore* Hall : taking notice how trouble-
 “ some such a number of pibble stones as then
 “ lay in the roade thereabouts, were to all passen-
 “ gers, caused them to be pickt up, and thus
 “ layd upon heapes ^c.”

A FEW miles farther, I passed *Moxhull* hall, MOXHULL.
 the neat-dressed seat of Mr. *Hacket*, a descendant
 of the worthy bishop of that name ; whose son, by
 marriage with *Mary*, eldest daughter of *John*
L'Isle, became owner of it, after it had been in
 the *L'Isles*, or *de Insula*, for some hundreds
 of years ^d. On the right is the parish-church,

^c The note above written is in Sir *William Dugdale's* own
 hand, in a copy of his *Warwickshire*, in Lord *Stamford's* library
 at *Envil*.

^d *Dugdale, Warwicksh.* ii. 936.

CURDWORTH. *Wishaw*, and a little farther, that of *Curdworth*.

That manor was possessed, in the time of the Conqueror, by *Turchil de Warwick*, son of *Alwine*, a potent *Saxon* in the time of *Edward* the Confessor. *Turchil* is recorded to have been the first in *England* who, in imitation of the *Normans*, took a surname, stiling himself *Turchil de Eardine*^e, or *Arden*, from his residence in that part of the country then called *Arden*, or the forest; a word, according to *Camden*^f, by which both *Britons* and *Gauls* expressed a woodland tract. He was ancestor to the antient and respectable family which flourished under the same name till the year 1643, when it was lost in the male line by the death of *Robert Arden*.

ABOUT half a mile from *Curdworth*, I crossed the *Tame* at *Curdworth Bridge*^g, and a mile farther the *Cole*. The view from hence, of the stream watering a range of rich meadows, bounded on one side by hanging-woods, is extremely agreeable; as

COLESHILL. is, a little further, the town of *Coleshill*, covering the steep ascent of a lofty brow, on whose top appears the handsome church and elegant spire.

THE place had been long a royal demesne; was possessed by *Edward* the Confessor, and after-

^e *Dugdale Warwicksh.* ii. 925.

^f i. 606.

^g Near *Curdworth* the road crosses the *Birmingham* and *Fazeley* canal. ED.

wards by the Conqueror. It fell, either in his reign or that of *William Rufus*, into the hands of the *Clintons*, in whom it continued till the year 1353, the twenty-seventh of *Edward III*; when it passed to Sir *John de Mountfort*, by virtue of his marriage with *Joan*, daughter of Sir *John Clinton*^h. The *Mountforts* held it till the reign of *Henry VII*. when, by the cruel attainder and execution of Sir *Simon Mountfort*, for sending thirty pounds, by his younger son *Henry*, to *Perkin Warbeck*, on supposition that *Perkin* was the real son of his former master *Edward IV.*, this brought ruin on himself and family. He was tried at *Guildhall* in 1494, and condemned to be drawn through the city, and hanged and quartered at *Tyburn*ⁱ. His manor of *Coleshill* was immediately bestowed on *Simon Digby*, deputy-constable of the castle, who brought the unfortunate gentleman to the bar. He was a younger son of the house of *Tilton*, of *Leicestershire*, ancestor of the Lord *Digby*, the present worthy possessor.

IN the upper part of the town is a small PLACE, neatly built. The church-yard commands a fine view of a rich country. The vicarage was formerly belonging to *Markgate*, in *Bedfordshire*, but is now in the gift of its lord. The spire, lofty

^h *Dugdale Warwicksh.* ii. 925.

ⁱ *Dugdale Warwicksh.* ii. 1012. *Digby Pedigree*, viii. 15.

as it is, was fifteen feet higher, before it had been struck with lightning in 1550; when the inhabitants sold one of the bells towards the repairs.

CHURCH.

IN the church are numbers of fine tombs of the *Digbies*, with their figures recumbent. Among others, that of the above-mentioned *Simon*, and his spouse *Alice*, who lie under a tomb erected by himself. He died in 1519: she survived him, and left by her will a silver penny to every child under the age of nine, whose parents were housekeepers in this parish (beginning with those next the church) on condition that, every day in the year, after the sacring of the high mass, they should kneel down at the altar and say five paternosters, an ave, and a creed, for her soul, that of her husband, and all Christian souls; and the annual sum of six shillings and eight pence to the dean, for seeing the same duly performed, and likewise for performing the same himself. At the reformation this custom was changed. The inhabitants purchased from the crown the lands charged with this money: part maintains a school: the rest is distributed to such children who repair to the church every morning at ten o'clock, and say the Lord's prayer; and the clerk has an allowance for seeing the performance, and for ringing the bell to summon them^k.

^k *Dugdale Warwicksh.* ii. 1013, 1014.

THE figure of *Simon Digby* is in armour, with lank hair, and bare-headed. His grandson *John*, and his great grandson *George*, knighted at the siege of *Zutphen*, are represented in the same manner, with their wives. The first died in 1558; the last in 1586. These are of alabaster, and painted.

THE tomb of *Reginald*, son of *Simon*, who died in 1549, differs. His figure, and that of his wife, are engraven on a flat slab of marble, with twelve of their children at their feet.

ON a pedestal, with an urn at the top, is an inscription to *Kildare Lord Digby*, of *Geashil*, in the kingdom of *Ireland*, who died in 1661; and on the opposite side is another, in memory of his lady, who died in 1692, drawn up by Bishop *Hough*, forming a character uncommonly amiable and exemplary; the integrity of that worthy prelate giving sanction to every line.

I FELT great pleasure in perusing an epitaph, by a grateful mistress¹, to the memory of a worthy domestic, *Mary Wheely*; whom she stiles an excellent servant and good friend; for what is a faithful servant but an humble friend?

BENEATH two arches are two antient figures of cross-legged knights, armed in mail, with short

¹ Mrs. *Charlotte Bridgman*, with whom *Mary Wheely* lived thirty-eight years: she died in 1747. ED.

surtouts ; in all respects alike, only one has a dog, the other a lion, at his feet. On their shields are two *fleurs de lis*, which denote them to have been some of the earlier *Clintons* ; and by *Dugdale*¹ it appears, that one was *John de Clinton*, lord of this place, a strong adherent to the barons against *Henry III.* who suffered a temporary forfeiture of his estate ; but was restored to it by the famous *Dictum de Kenelworth*. He became a favorite of *Edward I.* and claimed for his manor of *Coleshill* by prescription, “assize of bread and beer, gallows, “pillorie, tumbriel, a court-leet, infangthef, outfang-“thef, mercate, faire, and free warren.” He died in the year 1291, the period of crusades, and is buried cross-legged.

I OBSERVE, that the piety of the Catholics has given the same attitude to several of the *Sherborns*, in the church of *Mitton*, in *Yorkshire*, who were interred in the seventeenth century ; so that I suspect it to have sometimes been considered merely as a reverential sign of our SAVIOUR'S suffering^m.

COLESHILL
HALL.

THE deserted seat of the *Digbies* lies about a mile or two from the town, in a fine park. The house consists but of one story, besides garrets ;

¹ *Dugdale*, &c. 1009.

^m The circular font in *Coleshill* church merits notice ; round it are rude bas reliefs, representing the crucifixion, saints, and ornamental mouldings. Ed.

yet the apartments are numerous, approachable by ways strange and unintelligible to all that are unacquainted with them, according to the stile of old buildings.

FROM *Coleshill* I descended to pay a respectful pilgrimage to *Blithe Hall*, the seat of the great antiquary Sir *William Dugdale*; from whose indefatigable labors, his successors in the science draw such endless helps. In respect to this county, he has fairly extinguished all hope of discovering any thing which has escaped his penetrating eye.

BLITHE
HALL.

THE house lies about a mile below *Coleshill*, on the river *Blithe*; was purchased by Sir *William* from Sir *Walter Aston*, and made his place of residence. It at present belongs (by female descent) to *Richard Guest*, Esquire; whose politeness to an inquisitive intruder I shall ever acknowledge. He was so obliging as to show me an excellent half-length of his ancestor, dressed in black, with a bundle of manuscripts in his hand, painted at the age of sixty, by *Peter Bosscler*ⁿ, in 1665.

PORTRAIT
OF SIR
WILLIAM
DUGDALE.

ANOTHER portrait of his wife, *Margery*, daughter of *John Huntback*, Esquire, of *Sewal*, in *Staffordshire*; a head of Lord Keeper *Bridgeman*,

ⁿ I imagine, the same with the person Mr. *Walpole* calls *Bustler*, ii. 26.

LORD
KEEPER
LITTLETON.

a thin primitive face; another of Lord *Clarendon*; and a third of Lord Keeper *Littleton*, with a jovial open countenance. As a judge (for he had been chief justice of the common pleas) he was, as Sir *Edward Coke* said, *a well-poised and weighed man*^o. As lord keeper, dispirited, from the melancholy apprehensions he had of the approaching calamities of the times. For a while he temporized with the views of the opposition. At length, finding the resolution of the leaders to seize on the seals, and make use of them against his royal master, he gave them up, to a messenger, appointed for that purpose, and followed them, at the hazard of his life, to the king at *York*^p; where he loyally resumed their use, till his death, at *Oxford*, in 1645; when he at once performed the functions of lord keeper, privy-counsellor, and colonel of a regiment of foot.

ELIAS ASH-
MOLE.

A HALF-LENGTH of the famous *Elias Ashmole*, whom *Antony Wood* stiles “the greatest *virtuoso* and *curioso* ever known or read of in *England*. “*Uxor solis* took up its habitation in his breast, “and in his bosom the great God did abundantly “store up the treasures of all sorts of wisdom and “knowlege^q.” It is well for poor *Ashmole*, that the peevish historian never read the wonderful

^o *Lloyd*, ii. 322.

^p *Clarendon*, ii. 574.

^q *Athen. Oxon*, ii. 289.

diary of his life, in which is a most minute and filthy detail of all his ails and strange mishaps^r; otherwise *Antony* never would have been so profuse of his praise. Yet, amidst his foibles, he was an able botanist; of most uncommon knowlege in the study of antiquity and records; a physician, herald, chemist, and astrologer. On rectifying his nativity, he found his birth to have been on the 23d of *May* 1617, about three in the morning, or "3 hours 25 minutes 49 seconds A. M. the quarter 8 of π ascending; but, upon Mr. *Lilly's* rectification thereof, anno 1667, he makes "the quarter 36 ascending^s." This jargon should not deprive him of his real merit. To him we owe a most elaborate treatise on the institution of the order of the Garter, he having been *Windsor* herald; various manuscripts respecting county antiquities, still extant; and, above all, the foundation of the *Museum* at *Oxford*, which bears his name, finished in 1682, on purpose to receive the vast collection of curiosities bestowed by him on that university, which he had defended in 1646, as comptroller of the ordnance. Mr. *Ashmole* was doubly engaged to the worthy owner of this house: first, by the friendship resulting from the congenial turn of their studies; and again, by his

^r Mr. *Ashmole's Life*, 287.

^s Mr. *Ashmole's Life*.

MAXSTOKE CASTLE.

alliance with Sir *William*, in his marriage with his daughter *Elizabeth*; which proved a source of great generosity, on his part, towards his father-in-law and his family. By his portrait, drawn by *Nave*^t, in 1664, in his herald's coat, he appears to have been a good-looking man, with long hair; there is a view of *Windsor* in the back-ground.

MAXSTOKE
CASTLE.

FROM hence I visited *Maxstoke* castle, three miles south-east; most of the way lies through fields. The castle is very entire, and stands on a plain, in a most sequestered spot, surrounded with trees, and guarded by a moat. It is of a square form: at each corner is an hexagonal tower, and at the entrance a fine gateway, with a tower of the same form with the rest on each side. The gates are in their original state, covered with plates of iron. Above, are the holes for pouring hot sand, or melted lead, on assailants, and the cavity which once held the portcullis. These gates were made in the time of *Humphry Stafford* Earl (afterwards Duke) of *Buckingham*. He fixed on them his arms (still remaining) impaled with those of his wife, *Anne Nevil*; supported by two antelopes, derived from his mother, as one of the daughters of *Thomas Woodstock*, Duke of *Gloucester*; and added the burning nave, or knot, the

^t Probably *Neve*.

cognizance of his own ancestors. Within the court the walls are pierced with divers cells, the antient *casernes* of the garrison.

MUCH of the habitable part is still standing, but part was burnt by accident; what remains is the dwelling-house of Mr. *Dilkes*, in whose family it has been for several generations. The great vault ribbed with stone, the old chapel, and kitchen, still remain; the noble old hall, and a great dining-room with a most curious carved door and chimney, are still in use.

AFTER the Conquest, it was given to *Turchil de Warwick*; from one of his posterity it was granted to the *Limesies*, lords of *Long Ichinton* and *Solihull*; from them to the *Odingfells*; and from the *Odingfells*, by *Ida*, eldest daughter of the last of the name, to the great family of the *Clintons* before mentioned, who made it their chief seat. In 1437, the sixteenth of *Henry VI.* Sir *William de Clinton* exchanged it with *Humphry* Earl of *Buckingham*, with whom it became a favorite residence. On the execution of his son *Henry* Duke of *Buckingham*, in 1483, the first of *Richard III.* it was seized by the king. *Richard*, on his march towards *Nottingham*, ordered all the inner buildings of *Kenelworth* castle to be removed here^u. After his defeat and death in

OWNERS

^u *Dugdale*, ii. 995.

Bosworth field, this place reverted to *Edward*, son of the last duke; who fell a victim, in 1521, to *Henry VIII.* a tyrant greater and more inexcusable, than him who destroyed the father. The estates, again forfeited, were granted to Sir *William Compton*, a favorite, and gallant tilter, in the reign of the former, and ancestor of the Earl of *Northampton*. In 1596, his great grandson, *William* Lord *Compton*, conveyed it to Lord Keeper *Egerton*, who, in two years after, sold it to *Thomas Dilke*, Esquire, in whose family it remains.

I DID not visit the neighboring priory of *Maxstoke*; so shall say no more of it, than that it was founded in 1336, by Sir *William de Clinton*, afterwards Earl of *Huntingdon*, and peopled with canons regular of *St. Augustin**.

RETURNED through *Coleshill*, and at a small distance, on the left of the road, digressed to *Packington*, the seat of the Earl of *Aylesford*. The manor antiently belonged to the priory of *Kenelworth*, being granted to it by *Geoffry de Clinton*, lord chamberlain to *Henry II.* At the dissolution it was sold for the sum of six hundred and twenty-one pounds and one penny, to *John Fisher*, Esquire, gentleman-pensioner to *Henry VIII.* and four succeeding monarchs. By the marriage of *Mary*, daughter and heiress of Sir *Clement Fisher*, Ba-

* *Tanner*, 583.

ronet, with *Heneage*, second Earl of *Aylesford*, the place was transferred to that noble family. The situation has of late years been highly improved by the change of the road. The grounds are prettily sloped by nature, are well wooded, and the bottom filled with two pleasing pieces of water. The house has also undergone many alterations ; it is a plain convenient building, except on one side, where opens a *loggio*, most admirably adapted (in our climate) for the encouragement of rheums and rheumatisms.

WITHIN is a good portrait of its founder, *John Fisher* ; a half-length, with a square white beard, close black cap, upright ruff, and black jacket.

A BEAUTIFUL picture of *Henrietta Maria*, consort to *Charles I.* She is represented sitting, in blue, with roses in her hand, and her thorny crown by her.

HERE is also a portrait of *Charles Duke of Somerset*, in his robes, father to the Countess Dowager of *Aylesford*.

THE country here begins to lose the comforts of a gravelly soil, and changes to the wet-retaining clay. At the pleasant village of *Mireden* it is uncommonly deep, but by the assistance of turnpikes the road is rendered excellent. The pretty houses on each side of the way, and the magnificent inn, famed for time immemorial for its excel-

MIREDEN.

lent malt-liquor, with the various embellishments (made by the old inn-keeper, *Reynolds*) of gateway, little ponds, statues, and other whims, enliven the spot greatly.

CHURCH. THE church is seated a little higher up, on an eminence. Within is a handsome alabaster tomb of *John Wyard*, in armour and mail, with sword and dagger by his side; his arms a cinquefoil on his breast. This gentleman had been 'squire (as the inscription relates) to *Thomas de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, and founder of a chauntry in this church, near which he had his residence. He was also knight of the shire for this county, in the second year of *Richard II.*

HERE is another tomb, with a figure in stone, supposed to have been that of one of the *Walshes*, the antient lords of this manor. This figure, as well as the former, is recumbent, with the hands in the action of supplication: but this gentleman has a short skirt over the lower part of his armour.

THE antient name of this place was *Alspath*, or *Ailespede*, even till the beginning of the reign of *Henry VI*; about which time, becoming a great thoroughfare, it got the name of *Myreden*; *den* signifying a bottom, and *myre*, dirt: and I can well vouch for the propriety of the appellation, before the institution of turnpikes.

IN *March* 1739-40, I changed my *Welsh* school for one nearer to the capital, and travelled in the *Chester* stage; then no despicable vehicle for country gentlemen. The first day, with much labor, we got from *Chester* to *Whitchurch*, twenty miles; the second day, to the *Welsh Harp*; the third, to *Coventry*; the fourth, to *Northampton*; the fifth, to *Dunstable*; and, as a wondrous effort, on the last, to *London* before the commencement of night. The strain and labor of six good horses, sometimes eight, drew us through the sloughs of *Mireden*, and many other places. We were constantly out two hours before day, and as late at night; and in the depth of winter proportionably later.

FAMILIES who travelled in their own carriages, contracted with *Benson* and Co. and were dragged up in the same number of days, by three sets of able horses.

THE single gentlemen, then a hardy race, equipped in jack-boots and trowsers, up to their middle, rode post through thick and thin, and, guarded against the mire, defied the frequent stumble and fall; arose and pursued their journey with alacrity: while in these days their enervated posterity sleep away their rapid journies in easy chaises, fitted for the conveyance of the soft inhabitants of *Sybaris*.

ALLESEY. I CONTINUED my way to *Coventry* through *Allesey*, a village with a church and spire-steeple. The place was originally a member of that city, Bishop *Clinton* having permitted a chapel to be built here for the use of the poor, reserving the right of burial to the mother church⁷. In a place called *The Parks*, stood a castle, doubly moated, probably the residence of the *Hastings*, who possessed this place in the time of *Edward I.* The present handsome seat is owned by ——— *Neale*, Esquire.

COVENTRY. AFTER a ride of two miles from hence, I entered *Coventry*, a great and antient city. The time of its foundation is unknown. By the addition of *tre*, a town, it should seem as if it had been inhabited by the *Britons*, before the *Saxons* added the word *coven* to it, as is conjectured, from a nunnery very antiently established here. The site of the old town is supposed to have been on the north side of the present, not only because great foundations are discovered about the spot called *St. Nicholas Church-yard*, but, I may add, from the *tumulus* near it, on the *Atherston* road, called *Barrs Hill*, on which might have been a castelet.

SAXON NUN-
NERY.

THE certainty of there having been a convent here in early times, depends on the authority of

⁷ *Dugdale*, i. 129.

John Rous^z; who says, that when the traitor *Edric* ravaged this country, in 1016, he burnt the nunnery in this city, of which a holy virgin, *St. Osburg*, had been abbess.

ON its ruins, *Leofric*, fifth Earl of *Mercia*, and his countess *Godeva*, founded a monastery. At that period *Coventry* must have been a considerable place, and its inhabitants numerous, otherwise the fair *Godeva* could never have made so great a merit of riding naked through the town, to redeem it from the intolerable taxes and grievances it at that time labored under. The cause must have been equal to the deed. Her husband long resisted her importunity in its behalf, on account of the profits that accrued to him: at length he thought to silence her by the strange proposal; she accepted it, and, being happy in fine flowing locks, rode, decently covered to her very feet with her lovely tresses. The history was preserved in a picture, about the time of *Richard II.* in which were pourtrayed the earl and countess. He holds a charter of freedom in his hand, and thus addresses his lady:

I *Luriche* (*Leofric*) for love of thee,
Doe make *Coventre* toll-free.

Legend says, that previous to her ride, all the in-

STORY OF
GODEVA.

^z *Leland* (iv. 124.) says it was founded by king *Canute*.

habitants were ordered, on pain of death, to shut themselves up during the time; but, the curiosity of a certain taylor overcoming his fear, he took a single peep, which is commemorated even at present, by a figure projecting from a window in *Smithford* street. To this day, the love of *Godeva* to the city is annually remembered, by a procession: and a valiant fair still rides, (not literally like the good countess, but) in silk, closely fitted to her limbs, and of color emulating their complexion ^a.

NORMAN
OWNERS.

AFTER the Conquest, the lordship of this city fell, by the marriage of *Lucia* (daughter to *Algar*, successor and son of *Edwin*, and grandson of *Leofric*) with her third husband *Randle Meschine*, to the Earls of *Chester* ^b. *Randle* bestowed on it the same privileges that *Linsda* enjoyed, and bestowed great part of the city on the monks. When *Henry III.* took the earldom of *Chester* into his hands, the remainder of *Coventry* fell to *William de Albany* Earl of *Arundel*, in right of his wife *Mabil*, daughter of *Hugh Ceveilioc*. On the death of *Hugh* Earl of *Arundel*, in 1243, it fell to *Roger de Montalto*, who had married *Cecilia*, his young-

^a This custom is not continued with its former regularity, and the representative of the fair *Godeva* is now more œconomically clad in white *linen*. ED.

^b *Leicester*, 127. *Camden*, i. 611.

est sister. After that, it was granted by his grandson *Robert*, in default of issue, to *Isabel*, queen mother of *Edward III.* with remainder to *John of Eltham*, afterwards Earl of *Cornwall*; and then to *Edward* king of *England*. It thus became annexed to the earldom of *Cornwall*, and became more immediately the object of royal favor. *Edward III.* in the eighteenth of his reign, by letters dated the 20th of *January*, made it a corporation, consisting of a mayor and two bailiffs, whom the inhabitants were to select from among themselves. The first mayor was *John Ward*, who was chosen in the year 1348.

INCORPORATED.

Henry VI. in 1451, bestowed on this city a very particular mark of his affection, by erecting it, with a considerable district around, into a county^c, by the name of the city and county of *Coventry*; and ordered that the bailiffs from that time should be sheriffs: so that at present, it is governed by a mayor, recorder, two sheriffs, ten aldermen, thirty-one superior and twenty-five inferior common-council-men. *Henry* came expressly to *Coventry*, heard mass in *St. Michael's* church, presented the church with a gown of cloth of gold, and then created the first sheriffs.

MADE A COUNTY.

THE representatives are returned by the sheriffs

RIGHT OF ELECTION.

^c Accurately laid down in Mr. *Beighton's* map of *Warwickshire*.

of the city, after being chosen by the freemen, who are all enrolled, and are freemen from having served seven years as apprentices within the city or suburbs. To be qualified to vote, a man must have been enrolled a full year before the time of an election. He must produce his indentures before the mayor at a time appointed, and take an oath that he hath not absented himself from the service of his master during the term of his apprenticeship.

THE city sent members in the four first parlements of *Edward I.* That privilege was interrupted (except in the eighth of *Edward II.* and twentieth and twenty-fifth of *Edward III.*) till the thirty-first of *Henry VI.* when it was resumed.

AMONG all its privileges, unfortunately for the magistrates, it has that of life and death^d.

THE county of *Coventry* extends about four miles round the city, but the service of an apprenticeship in this extent beyond the city and suburbs does not entitle a man to his freedom, or to the privilege of a vote; neither can a man, though possessed of land to the amount of 1000*l.* per annum, that lies within the county of *Coventry*, be entitled to vote at an election for the

^d The magistrates never avail themselves of this privilege, as the judges in the *Midland* circuit regularly preside at the assizes, and are paid by the sheriffs. Ed.

county of *Warwick*, so that the land-owners of the county of the city of *Coventry* may truly be said not to be represented in parlement.

A TRIAL of this particular was made in the general election of 1774, and claims to vote for the county of *Warwick* upon freehold in two parishes were given in, which, being in the county of *Coventry*, were not admitted. It was therefore required to give the votes upon freehold in the county of *Warwick*. The freeholders had not been called upon to vote for seventy years, but they had it upon record, that lands within the county of *Coventry* were not entitled to vote at an election for the county of *Warwick*.

Two parlements have been held in this city, in the great chamber of the priory. The first, in 1404, by *Henry IV.* which was stiled *Parliamentum indoctorum*; not that it consisted of a greater number of blockheads than parlements ordinarily do, but from its inveteracy against the clergy, whose revenues it was determined not to spare: whence it was also called the *Laymen's Parliament*.

PARLEMENTS
HELD HERE.

THE other was held in the chapter-house of the priory, in 1459, by *Henry VI.* and was called *Parliamentum diabolicum*, by reason of the multitude of attainders passed against *Richard Duke of York*, and his adherents.

TRADE,
CLOTH.

THE trade of this city consisted originally in the manufacture of cloth, and caps, or bonnets^e, which arose to a great degree of consequence, as early as 1436, and continued till the seventeenth century, when it was changed for the worsted business; and, for a long time, the making and sale of shags, camblets, lastings, tammies, &c. &c. proved very extensive and profitable; but this gradually migrated into *Leicestershire* and *Northamptonshire*; and at present, only a few articles, such as camblets and lastings, constitute the woollen trade^f.

^e *Anderson's Dict.* i. 262.

^f The Editor has been favored by *Robert Simson*, Esq. with the following observations on the present state of the manufactures in the city of *Coventry*:

“ THE manufactory of *woollen* cloth continued till 1696, about which period it was nearly lost by the long war between *England* and *France*, which destroyed the *Turkey* trade; about which time the making of mixt or striped *tammies* was introduced. The worsted manufactory was afterwards increased by the making of *lastings*, *camblets*, *callimancoes*, and *shalloons*; but this trade, except *shags*, has wholly emigrated into *Northamptonshire* and *Yorkshire*.

“ *RIBANDS* still remain the staple trade.

“ THE trade in *gauzes* speedily declined, and has been for many years discontinued.

“ THE manufactory of *shags* is still important, and has lately been increased by the making of silk shag for the covering of men's hats. In the whole about two hundred looms are

I MUST remark, that in the beginning, or middle, of the sixteenth century, *Coventry* had a vast manufacture of blue thread; which was lost before the year 1581². So famous was it for its dye, that *true as Coventry blue* became proverbial.

BLUE
THREAD.

ABOUT eighty years ago, the silk manufacture of ribands was introduced here, and, for the first thirty years, remained in the hands of a few people, who acquired vast fortunes; since which, it has extended to a great degree, and is supposed to employ at least ten thousand people; it has likewise spread into the neighboring towns, such as *Nuneaton*, and other places. Such real good results from our little vanities!

RIBANDS.

THERE are about a dozen traders in *Coventry*, who have houses in *London*; to which they send

“ employed, which gives a further employment to about a thousand persons.

“ THE manufactory of *watches* was introduced about the year 1770; within the last twenty years it has increased rapidly, and is yet in a progressive state; it employs about seven hundred persons.

“ ABOUT the year 1793 a manufactory of *calicoes* was established, which upon an average makes about five hundred pieces per week.

“ A *fancy-net trimming* manufacture employs a considerable number of hands, and is in a progressive and flourishing condition.” ED.

² *Anderson's Dict.* i. 422.

up weekly great quantities of ribands ; and, before our unhappy breach with *America*, a very extensive trade was carried on with the colonies : but the home-consumption has been always reckoned most material. A few ribands are exported to *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Russia* ; but the *French* undersell us at those markets.

WITHIN these few years, four or five houses have begun to introduce the making of gauzes ; and for that purpose chiefly, employ hands from *Scotland*. This branch is at present in its infancy. A manufacture of broad silks was likewise set up, which, I am sorry to find, does not go on with the expected success.

THE military transactions of this city are very few. It was an open town for many centuries, and, of course, incapable of sustaining a siege.

WALLS. The walls were not begun till the year 1355, and then by virtue of a licence granted by *Edward III.* twenty-seven years before ; nor were they finished in less than forty. They were built with money raised by taxes, and by customs on the wine, malt, oxen, hogs, calves, and sheep, consumed in *Coventry*. These walls were of great strength and grandeur, furnished with thirty-two towers and twelve gates ; they continued till the 22d of *July* 1661, when great part of the wall, and most of the towers, and many of the gates, were pulled

down, with certain circumstances of disgrace, as a punishment for the disloyalty of the inhabitants, for refusing admission to their monarch *Charles I.* on the 13th of *August* 1642. His majesty, after setting up his standard at *Nottingham*, had sent to this city, to acquaint them that he meant to reside there for some time, and desired quarters for his forces in and about the place. The mayor and aldermen, with many expressions of affection, offered to receive the king, but refused admittance to any of the soldiery. Incensed at this, his majesty attacked the city, and with his ordnance forced open one of the gates; but was repulsed by the valour of the citizens, and obliged to retire with loss ^h. In the following month *Coventry* was regularly garrisoned by the parlement ⁱ, and remained in its possession during the whole war.

CITY AT-
TACKED BY
CHARLES I.

I SHOULD have mentioned before, that in the fifteenth century another monarch had been denied the possession of this city. The great Earl of *Warwick* armed it against *Edward IV.* in 1470, when he attempted entering on the side of *Gosford Green*. The king amply repaid the insult on the citizens, who perhaps acted by constraint. He deprived them of their privileges, and made them pay five hundred marks for their recovery, by having the sword restored to them.

^h *Vicar's Parliament. Chron.* 141.

ⁱ *Whitelock*, 63.

CASTLE. BEFORE the building of the walls, there had been, from very early times, a castle on the south side of the town, near *Chylesmore*, with a park belonging to it. This had been the residence of the kings and earls of *Mercia*: it afterwards fell to the earls of *Chester*, and at length was vested in the royal line. No vestige of it is now to be seen: in its place is a very antient wooden building, the remains of the manor-house of *Chylesmore*, probably built after the demolition of the castle. It was of *Saxon* origin, and was bestowed by the Conqueror on *Robert de Marmion*, the same to whom he had granted *Tamworth* and its dependencies.

KING *Stephen* forcibly took this fortress from *Randle de Gernons* Earl of *Chester*. The earl, in 1146, attempted to reduce it, not by siege, but by erecting a fort near it, in order to distress the garrison, by cutting off supplies. The king twice attempted its relief; the first time without success, but in the second action he defeated the earl, forced him to fly, covered with wounds, and then demolished the castle^k. There was a great enmity between *Robert*, son of the first *Robert Marmion*, and *Randle de Gernons*, and he determined to dispossess the earl of his castle in the year 1142; it being at that time the

**DEMO-
LISHED.**

^k *Leicester's Cheshire ex gestis Stephani*, 124.

place of his residence. *Marmion* seized on the priory and fortified it, after expelling the monks. He then sunk pit-falls in the adjacent fields, and covered them lightly with earth, in order to entrap any who attempted to approach him. But seeing the earl's forces drawing near, he went out to reconnoitre, and was caught in his own snares; for falling into one he broke his thigh, and was seized by a common soldier, who instantly cut off his head¹.

I SHALL take notice of the ecclesiastical history, churches, remains of religious houses, and the public buildings, in the course of my walk through the city, in which I was accompanied by the Reverend Doctor *Edwards*; whose hospitality and politeness I have more than once had occasion to experience.

Coventry is seated on ground gently sloping on most sides: its length, from *Hillstreet-gate* to *Gosford-gate*, is about three quarters of a mile, exclusive of the suburbs. The streets in general are narrow, and composed of very antient buildings, the stories of which, in some, impend one over the other in such a manner, as nearly to meet at top, and exclude the sight of the sky. By the appearance of the whole, it is very evident that it

CITY
DESCRIBED.

¹ *Dugdale's Warwickshire*, ii. p. 1132.

never underwent the calamity of fire; which, deprecated as it ought to be, is usually the cause of future improvement.

NUMBERS. THE number of inhabitants, taken at different periods, in the last two hundred years, is very different. Before 1549, they were found to have been 15,000; but on that violent convulsion, the Dissolution, trade grew so low, and occasioned such a dispersion of people from this city, as to reduce them to 3,000. To remedy this evil, *Edward VI.* granted the city a charter for an additional fair. To this cause perhaps was owing the increase, by the year 1586, to 6,502. In 1644, when the inhabitants were numbered, from the apprehension of a siege, they were found to amount to 9,500^m. By *Bradford's Survey*ⁿ of *Coventry*, made in 1748 and 1749, there appears to have been 2,065 houses, and 12,117 people. The accounts of the present population vary from 20,000 to 30,000; but, from my enquiries, the middle sum between both may come nearest the truth^o.

^m *Dugdale*, i. 146, 150, 152.

ⁿ Published by *Jefferys*, in 1750.

^o On a survey made in 1694, the population of *Coventry* amounted to 6,710 souls. The present numbers are about 25,000; the returns made to government under the recent act, stating them at 16034, are glaringly incorrect. When an al-

THE city is watered by the *Radford* and the *Sherburn* brooks, which, from N. and S. meet within the walls, and, after a short current, bound the north-eastern parts without the walls.

WE began our progress from the *Chester* road, on the western side of the city, at the reliques of *Sponne* hospital, consisting of the chapel and gateway. It was founded for the lepers which happened to be in *Coventry*, by *Hugh Cereilioc* Earl of *Chester*, out of affection to *William de Auney*, a knight of his household, afflicted with the leprosy. Here was also a priest, to pray both for the living and the dead; also certain brethren and sisters, to pray, with the lepers, for the good estate of all their benefactors. This hospital is said once to have belonged to the abbey of *Basingwerk*, in *Flintshire*; but at length was appropriated to the monks of *Coventry*, from whom it passed to the crown, in the time of *Edward IV*; who gave it to the canons of *Studley*, in order to obtain their prayers for him, and all his connections.

THAT loathsome disorder, which gave rise to this, and numbers of other similar foundations, was introduced into *England* in the reign of *Henry I.* and was supposed to have been brought

lowance of bread, meat, and beer, was distributed to as many of the inhabitants as chose to accept it, on the occasion of the Jubilee 1809, there were fourteen thousand applicants. ED.

SPONNE
HOSPITAL,
FOR LEPERS.

LEPROSY, ITS
APPEARANCE
IN ENGLAND.

out of *Egypt*, or perhaps the east, by means of the crusades. To add to the horror, it was contagious; which enhanced the charity of a provision for such miserables, who were not only naturally shunned, but even chased, by royal edict, from the society of their fellow-creatures^p. All the lesser *Lazar* houses in *England* were subject to the rich house at *Burton*, in *Leicestershire*; which again was subject to that in *Jerusalem*^q. They were usually dedicated to *St. Lazarus*, from whom they derived their name.

SPONNE
GATE.

A LITTLE farther is the entrance into the city; within my memory under a venerable and magnificent gate, called *Sponne Gate*; demolished in 1771, in order to give admittance to the enormous waggons, loaden beyond the height of arches erected when war was our chief trade.

CHURCH OF
ST. JOHN.

IMMEDIATELY within the walls, on the left, stands the church of *St. John*, a very handsome building, with a neat but not lofty tower, placed in the centre: the inside is in form of a cross, intersected by a short transept: the windows high, and forming a long range, with very narrow divisions. This church was originally a chapel to the merchants gild, the most antient in *Coventry*, li-

^p *Edward III.* drove from *London* all the lepers, except fourteen, who claimed admittance into *St. Giles's* hospital.

^q *Tanner*, 239.

censed by *Edward* III. in 1340, for a fraternity of brethren and sisters, with a warden, or master, to be elected out of the body, who might make chauntries, bestow alms, and do other works of piety; constitute ordinances, and purchase lands to the value of £.20 a year, within the liberty of the city, for founding a chauntry of six priests, to sing mass every day in the churches of the holy *Trinity* and *St. Michael*, for the soul of king *Edward*, queen *Philippa*, their children, and for the souls of the gild, and others. Soon after, *Isabel*, queen-mother, assigned the land on this spot, then called *Bablake*, for building a chapel, in which masses were to be sung daily for the same purposes, which was finished and dedicated in 1350. At length, in 1399, licence was given for celebrating divine service here, provided it might be done without injury to the mother-church^r.

ON the dissolution, its revenues were found to be £.111 13s. 8d. which supported a warden and eight priests, who had chambers in the precinct, a master of a grammar-school, two singing-clerks, and two singing-boys, and several poor men, who had been brethren of the gild. The church has of late years been rebuilt; made a rectory by act of

^r *Dugd. W.* i. 188.

COVENTRY: BABLAKE HOSPITAL.

parlement, in 1734, and settled on the master of the free-school of *Coventry* †.

BABLAKE
HOSPITAL.

BEHIND this church is *Bablake* hospital, an old building, with a court in the middle: one part is occupied by *Bond's* alms-houses, founded in 1506, by *Thomas Bond*, mayor of *Coventry* in 1497, for ten poor men and one poor woman, with a priest to pray for the soul of the founder, his grandfather, father, and all Christian souls. At that time the revenues were £.49. 11s. 7d. In the first † of *Edward VI*th's time, they were vested in the city. The revenues being improved, they maintain at present eighteen old men and a nurse, each of whom has three shillings a week, a black gown, and other emoluments. About the year 1619, an infernal ambition of becoming chief of the house, seized one of the alms-men; who, to attain his end, poisoned eight of his brethren; five of whom instantly died. On detection, the wretch effected his own destruction by the same method, and was buried with the usual marks of infamy. Had his fortune flung him into a higher station, his deeds would have paralleled him with *Cesar Borgia*, or his more monstrous father, Pope *Alexander VI*. THE other part of the building is allotted for

‡ *Ecton*, 93.

† *Dugd. W.* i. 193.

the blue boys : a foundation owing to a very singular accident. Mr. *Thomas Wheatly*, mayor of *Coventry* in 1556, and ironmonger and card-maker by trade, sent his servant, *Oughton*, to *Spain*, to buy some barrels of steel gads ; which he thought he did, in open fair. When they were brought home and examined, they were found to contain cochineal and ingots of silver. Mr. *Wheatly* kept them for a considerable time, in hopes of discovering the owner ; for his servant did not know from whom he bought them. At length he applied the profits, as well as much of his own estate, for the support of poor children.

FROM thence my walk was continued along the west side of the city, to *Bishopsgate-street*. A little without is the head of the great canal, which, passing by the neighboring collieries at *Hawkesbury*, is to extend to *Brinklow*, *Hill-Morton*, *Braunston* in *Northamptonshire*, return into *Warwickshire*, and, after passing by *Banbury*, conclude at *Oxford*^u. By another branch, likewise begun near to *Coventry*, it is to pass by *Atherston* and *Tamworth*, and to unite with the great *Staffordshire*

CANAL.

Distances.	<i>Coventry</i> to <i>Hill-Morton</i> ,	20	1	0
	<i>Napton</i> <i>Napton Field</i> ,	17	1	5, rise 88 f.
	<i>Claydon</i> , -	8	5	1
	<i>Oxford</i> , -	36	0	7, fall 204.

canal on *Fradley* heath, three miles N. E. of *Lichfield*^x; which, by means of the *Stour Port* canal, would have become the uniting spot of the commerce of the *Thames*, the *Severn*, and the *Trent*, had *Britain* flourished in the manner it did when these vast designs were undertaken, in the full intoxication of its prosperity. At present it is only finished as far as *Atherston*^y.

FREE
SCHOOL,
ONCE ST.
JOHN'S
HOSPITAL.

AT the lower end of this street is the free-school, dedicated to *St. John Baptist*: it sprung out of an hospital, founded in the beginning of the reign of *Henry II.* by *Laurence*, prior of *Coventry*, and his convent, at the request of *Edmund*, archdeacon of *Coventry*, for the reception of the sick and needy. At the dissolution, *John Hales*, clerk of the hanaper in the time of *Henry VIII.* a gentleman who had a large share in the plunder of the church, and having neither wife nor child,

^x Distances. *Staffordshire* canal to *Atherston*, 21 0 0, rise 95.

Coventry, 14 4 0

Branches to coal mines, 1 4 0

^y These great undertakings are now completed; the former is distinguished by the name of the *Oxford*, the latter by that of the *Coventry* canal. Near *Braunston* the *Oxford* unites with the *Grand Junction* canal, which forms a more ready communication with the *Thames*, and serves to supply the metropolis with coal from the central parts of the kingdom. The shares in the *Coventry* canal, originally of one hundred pounds, now sell for eight hundred guineas. ED.

converted this foundation, which he had purchased at a very cheap rate, into a free-school, and endowed it with CC marks a year in land. At first, the boys were instructed in the church of the *White Friars*; but the magistrates finding that Mr. *Hales* had bought the lands but not the church, took advantage of the flaw, removed the scholars to the present place, and pulled down the church^z. The chapel, now reduced to one aisle, is the present school; and the master resides in the house belonging to the antient master of the hospital. The school has also a library belonging to it. Mr. *Hales* died in 1572: his fortunes, which chiefly lay in *Warwickshire*, devolved to *John*, son of his eldest brother *Christopher*, who made his residence at *Hales Place*, the antient house of the *White Friars* in this city, and in 1660 was dignified by *Charles II.* with the title of Baronet.

PASS by *Cookstreet Gate*, on the outside of the city, and a little further, by the *Three Virgins*, or *Priory Gate*, between which there is a complete part of the wall. On the outside was a paved road, in imitation of the military way from turret to turret on the famed wall of *Severus*^a: and besides, here were four other similar roads, which went a mile each way from the city.

^z *Dugd. W.* i. 179, 180.

^a *Tour Scotl.* vol. iii. 288.

AT a small distance without the *Priory Gate*, is *Swanswell Pool*, which works the wheel that supplies a part of the city with water. This did belong to the priory, but was at the dissolution purchased by the corporation from the crown ^b.

PRIORY.

FROM hence I returned to the priory, seated on the south side of the brook *Sherburn*. What bears that name is an uninhabited house ^c, of much later date than that monastery; but built on some part of the site of this great foundation.

ABOUT the year 1043, earl *Leofric* and his fair countess more than repaired the loss in 1016, in the destruction of the famous *Saxon* nunnery, by founding in its stead a magnificent monastery. They placed here an abbot and twenty-four monks of the *Benedictine* order; enriched the very walls and the church with massy gold and silver, and endowed it with half the town and twenty-four manors. All this they did with the advice of king *Edward* the Confessor and the reigning pope, and dedicated the church to the honor of God and his blessed mother, *St. Peter*, *St. Osburg*, and all saints. The pious founders were buried, according to the custom of the times, in the porches; for the distasteful custom of church interment did not prevale till long after.

^b *Dugd. W.* i. 146.

^c It is now occupied. ED.

THE first abbot was *Leofrin*; but that dignity was of short duration, for, on the removal of the see of *Lichfield* to this place, in 1095, by *Robert de Limisic*, the office was suppressed, the bishop being in such cases always esteemed supreme of the house^d in his stead; a prior was appointed, but without derogating from the honor of the house; for the priors were barons in parlement as well as the preceding abbots, and the place a mitred abbey. This first prelate was more attracted by the wealth of the house than by any spiritual call; for he at once scraped from a single beam five hundred marks worth of silver, in order to carry on the intrigue at *Rome* against the poor monks. He reduced them to such short commons, that he depressed their spirits, discouraged all sorts of knowlege among them, and, in short, rendered them too dejected to think of obtaining any redress.

THIS was a prelude to greater misfortunes. In the latter end of the following century, *Hugh Novani*, a *Norman*, became bishop. He soon quarrelled with the monks; who, in a synod held before the high altar, doubtless on some high provocation, broke his head with the holy cross.

Tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ!

^d *Willis's Abbeyes*, i. 70.

This enraged the proud prelate (as he was called by those meek monks) to lay his complaint against them at *Rome*. The pope attended to it, expelled the antient inhabitants, and placed in their room a set of secular canons. The monks, now driven into the wild world, had only the satisfaction of seeing their persecutor struck with deep remorse; for, in 1198, lying on his death-bed, in the abbey of *Bec* in *Normandy*, he was seized with fierce horrors at his conduct towards those holy men; implored forgiveness, and desired their intercession with the Almighty in his behalf. He requested to be buried in the habit of the order, that he might receive the benefit of its protection in the other world, and finally consigned himself to purgatory, *ibi in diem judicii cruciandus*.

LUCKILY at the time of this event, *Thomas*, a monk of *Coventry*, happened to be at *Rome* soliciting the cause of his brethren: but *Innocent III.* (then pope) was so enraged by his importunities, as to order him to withdraw. The poor monk, with tears, replied, ‘Another pope will come, to whom I shall not sue in vain. I therefore will patiently wait your death, as I have that of your two predecessors.’ “Here is a devil of a fellow” (says his Holiness, in high wrath, to his attendants) “by *St. Peter!* he shall not wait for my death; so I will not put him off any

“ longer, but make out the purpose of his petition
 “ before I put a morsel more into my mouth.”

THIS troublesome affair ended, they were replaced with double advantage; their privileges, as if by way of atonement for their short sufferings, increased beyond all reason; for in the time of *Edward III.* they obtained, that they and their tenants, except those who held by knight service more than half a knight's fee, should be quit of murder, robbery, suit to the county or hundred courts, aid to the sheriffs, view of frankpledge, and repair of the king's castles or pools^f. Reign after reign they received fresh emoluments; so that in the end they became possessed of revenues to the amount of £.731. 19s. 5d., or, after reprises, £.499. 7s. 4d.^g

AMONG the sacred furniture was an image of the Virgin *Mary*, adorned with a chain of gold enriched with gems, bestowed by the Countess *Godeva* on her death-bed: to which the devotees were to say as many prayers as there were in it precious stones.

AND besides this, an arm of St. *Augustine* of *Hippo*, which *Agelnethus*, archbishop of *Canterbury*, in 1020, bought at *Rome* from the pope, for

^c *Dugdale*, W. i. 161.

^f *Dugdale*, i. 161.

^g *Tanner*, 567.

the small sum of C talents of silver, and one of gold^h.

BUT even this arm had not power to ward off the blow given by the more irresistible one of *Henry VIII*; who, not content with the expulsion of its inhabitants, and seizure of the revenues, directed this noble pile to be levelled with the ground; which he did, notwithstanding the earnest prayers of its bishop, *Rowland Lee*, one of his most servile tools. A deed equally wanton and impious!

THE loss is the more to be regretted, as this cathedral is supposed to have been built on the model of that of *Lichfield*, and to have been equally beautiful. Nothing remains except a fragment, constituting part of a private house, to be seen with difficulty, and after some search. The palace stood between the priory and *St. Michael's*, and was sold in 1651, for its materials, to *Nathaniel Lacy* and *Obadiah Chambers*, for the sum of one hundred guineas. The last prior, *Thomas Camsel*, in 1538, was prevailed on to make a surrender of the house, either through fear of death for withstanding the tyrant's pleasure, or through lucre of pension; for he had not less than

^h *Dugdale W. i. 158. Goodwin, 78.*

£.133. 6s. 8d. annuity, besides other allowances to the monks¹. The site was then granted to *John Combes* and *Richard Stansfield*, after flourishing under monastic government above five hundred years.

WHEN the cathedral was standing, *Coventry* possessed a matchless group of churches, all within one cœmety. St. *Michael's* at present is a specimen of the most beautiful steeple in *Europe*: a tower enriched with saintly figures on the sides; an octagon rising out of it, and that lengthened into a most elegant spire. Every part is so finely proportioned, that it is no wonder Sir *Christopher Wren* spoke of it as a masterpiece of architecture. The outside is extremely handsome; the inside light and lofty, consisting of a body and two ailes, divided by four rows of high and airy pillars and arches. The height of the steeple and length of the church are the same, three hundred and three feet; the width of the latter a hundred and four.

IN king *Stephen's* time, this church was a chapel to the monks; it became afterwards a vicarage, and on the dissolution fell to the gift of the crown. This, *Trinity*, and St. *John's*, form the parishes of this great city; so numerous are the dissenters.

Its beautiful steeple was begun in the reign of

ST. MI-
CHAEL'S
CHURCH.

¹ *Stevens*, i. 223. *Willis's Abbeys*, i. 72.

COVENTRY: TRINITY CHURCH.

Edward III. in 1372, by two brothers, *Adam* and *William Botener*, at their own charges, which amounted annually to one hundred pounds; nor was it finished in less than twenty years. By the stile of architecture, I agree with Sir *William Dugdale*, that the present body was built in the reign of *Henry* VI. Some ornament was also added to the steeple at the same time. *Coventry* seems to have been particularly favored by *Henry*, or, to speak more properly of that meek prince, by the heroine *Margaret*; for this city used to be stiled the secret harbour of that queen.

TRINITY
CHURCH.

TRINITY church, and its spire, would be spoken of as a most beautiful building, was it not eclipsed by its unfortunate vicinity to *St. Michael's*. Within are two epitaphs, which I give for their singularity. One is on *Philemon Holland*, the famous translator. He was schoolmaster and physician in the city. A wag made this distich on one of his labors:

Philemon with translations doth so fill us,
He will not let *Suetonius* be *Tranquillus*.

HE was called translator-general of his age; acquired much credit by his fidelity, but none greater than by his translation of *Camden*, in that great antiquarian's life-time, and by his consent; to whose work he made considerable additions.

HE wrote a great folio with one pen, and, as he tells us, did not wear it out :

With one sole pen I writ this book,
 Made of a grey goose quill :
 A pen it was when it I took ;
 A pen I leave it still ^k.

AT length (if I may be allowed to pun with *Fuller*) death translated this translator to the other world, in 1636, at the good old age of eighty-five ; leaving behind this epitaph of his own composition :

Nemo habet hic, nemo' ? hospes salveto, *Philemon*
Holland hâc recubat ritè repostus humo :
 Si quæras ratio quænam sit nominis, hæc est,
Totus terra fui, terraque totus ero :
 At redivivus morte tua servabor, *Iesu,*
 Una fides votis, hæc est via sola salutis.
 Hâc spe fretus ego, culpâ pœnâque solutus
 Jamque renatus, et inde novo conspectus amictu,
 Cœtu in sanctorum post redimitus ero.
 Claudicat incessu senior mea musa, videsne ?
 Claudatur capulo mecum simul ipsa, valet.
 Valedictio

Ad liberos et nepotes superstites.
 Dantque omnes unâ dudum de stirpe creati
Henrice ah ! septem de fratribus une superstes
 Orphanici patris *Gulielmi* nuper adepti
 Et mihi (bis puero) nutricis *Anna, Maria*
 Cumque tuis angelis *Elizabeta ;* valete ^l!

^k *Fuller's Worthies*, 127, 128.

^l Copied from *Dugdale*.

COVENTRY CROSS.

THE other, which is in St. *Michael's* church, commemorates a Captain *Gervas Scrope*, written, as the proem tells you, in the agony and dolorous pains of the gout, soon before his death.

Here lies an old tennis-ball,
 Was racketted from spring to fall,
 With so much heat and so much haste,
 Time's arm for shame grew tir'd at last.
 Four kings in camps he truly serv'd,
 And from his loyalty ne'er swerv'd.
 Father ruin'd, the son slighted,
 And from the crown ne'er recruited.
 Loss of estate, relations, blood,
 Was too well known, but did no good.
 With long campaigns, and pains of gout,
 He could no longer hold it out.
 Always a restless life he led ;
 Never at quiet till quite dead.
 He married, in his latter days,
 One who exceeds the common praise ;
 But wanting breath still to make known
 Her true affection and his own,
 Death timely came, all wants supply'd,
 By giving rest, which life deny'd.

Cross. ON leaving these churches, I surveyed with indignation, such as antiquaries experience, the site of the elegant and antient cross, till of late years such an ornament to the city. I am not furnished with an apology for the corporation who destroyed this beautiful building ; so must leave

it doubtful, whether the gothic resolution was the result of want of money, or want of taste. In 1629, the city paid it such respect, as to expend £.323 4s. 6d. in its repair^m.

It was built, or rather begun, in 1541, to replace another cross, taken down some years before. The founder was Sir *William Hollies*, lord mayor of *London*, and son of *Thomas Hollies*, of *Stoke* near this city, who left by his will two hundred pounds towards the design. The base was hexangular, finely ornamented with gothic sculpture; above, rose three stories of most light and elegant tabernacle-work, lessening to the summit. In the niches were saints and *English* monarchs, from *Henry II.* to *Henry V.* and around each story a variety of pretty figures with flags, with the arms of *England* or the rose of *Lancaster* expressed on them: and on the summit of the uppermost plate Justice, and other gracious attributes.

A LITTLE south of *St. Michaels*, stands *St. Mary Hall*, at present used for corporation-assemblies. This place was built in the beginning of the reign of *Henry VI*: a venerable pile, whose entrance is beneath a large gateway, over which are the figures of a king and queen sitting; pro-

ST. MARY
HALL.

^m *Dugdale W. i. 146.*

bably *Henry* and his consort *Margaret*. Within this building is a fine old room : in the upper end is a noble semicircular window, divided into nine parts, elegantly painted with figures of several of our monarchs, with coats of arms and ornaments, but now very imperfect : those in the windows on the one side are lost ; several of those on the other are entire, and were designed to represent some of our great nobility, who had honored this hall with their presence as brothers and sisters of the gild, for whose use this hall was founded. This had been the gild of *St. Katherine*, established by certain citizens of *Coventry*, in 1343, by licence of *Edward III* ; after which it was united to those of the *Holy Trinity*, *Our Lady*, and *St. John the Baptist*.

THE illustrious personages represented here, are *William Beauchamp*, lord of *Abergavenny*, and fourth son to *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick* ; and by him is his countess *Joan*, daughter of *Richard* Earl of *Arundel*.

Richard Beauchamp Earl of *Warwick*, and his second wife *Isabella*, daughter of *Thomas* Lord *D'Espencer* ; *Humphry* Earl of *Stafford*, with a battle-ax in his hand ; and one of the *John Mowbrays* Dukes of *Norfolk*. All those great men are dressed with the magnificence and luxury of the east, in long robes lined with ermine, and with

large and singular hoods. These were the garments of peace, when they passed the festive day in honor of their fraternity.

ALONG the walls are ranged a number of *Latin* verses, with a sort of *Sternhold* translation opposite. I shall only give the latter, as Doctor *Stukely* has already preserved the former in his *Itinerary*.

Edward the floure of chivalre, whilesome the Black Prynce hyghte,
Who prisoner tooke the *French* king *John*, in claime of grandames
right;

And slew the kyng of *Brame* in field, whereby the ostrich penn
He won, and ware on crest here first; which poesie bare *Ich Dien*.
Amid their martial feats of arms, wherein he had no peere,
His countie eke to shew this seate he chose and lov'd full deer.
The former state he gat confirmed, and freedom did encrease;
A president of knyghthood rare, as well for warre as peace.

Since time that first this antient town Earl *Leofrike* feoffed free,
At *Godines* suite and merit strange, or else it could not bee.
In princes grace by long descent, as old recordes do date,
It stood manteind, until at length it grew to cities state.
Quene Isabel, sole heire of *France*, great favor hither caste,
And did procure large fraunchises by charter ay to last.
We owe, therefore, in loialtie our selves, and all wee have,
To *Elizabeth*, our ladie liege; whom God in mercy save.

When florishing state gan once to fade, and commonwealthe decay,
No wonder that in cities great; for what endureth aye?
John, late Duke of *Northumberland*ⁿ, a prince of high degree,
Did graunt faire lands for commons weale, as here in brass you see.

ⁿ *John Dudley*, beheaded in 1553: a character as wicked as that of his son.

And *Leicester* mid thos great affairs, whereto high place doth call,
His father's worthy steps hath traced to prop, that his might fall
On forth in prince and countrie's cause hold forth this course your
days:

Such deeds do noble blood commend, such bring mortal praise.

IN the apartments of this building are held the balls and assemblies of the city. In one of the drawing-rooms is to be seen, in high preservation, a piece of antiquity equally delicate and curious; an *unique*, which *Coventry* alone has the happiness of possessing. Here it is known by the name of *The Lady's Spoon*, but is doubtless no other than the *Scaphium* of the antients, described by *Cælius Rhodiginus* and *Pancirollus*, *Rerum memorabil. deperd.*^o

DRAPIERS
HALL.

THE front of the *Drapiers Hall* is very elegant, ornamented with *Tuscan* pilasters, and does much credit to the city. It was lately rebuilt on the site of the antient hall, founded by certain drapiers, whose names have long since perished.

GREY
FRIARS.

FROM hence we crossed the city to the *Grey Friars*, which stood on the south side. This order arrived in *Coventry* before the year 1234, when they had only an oratory, which was covered with shin-

^o As quoted by the learned author of *The Dialogue on Decency*, &c. &c. 40, 41.—I greatly lament that the citizens of *Coventry*, mistaking my panegyric for ridicule, have destroyed this matchless morsel.

gles from *Kenelworth* wood, by an order of *Henry III.* to the sheriff of *Warwickshire*. Both the house and church, of an order devoted to poverty, were built by pious alms, on a spot of ground bestowed on them by the last *Randle* Earl of *Chester*, out of his neighboring manor of *Cheylesmor*. The church seems not to have been built till the time of *Edward III.* when the *Black Prince* permitted the friars to take stone out of his park of *Cheylesmor* for that purpose. A beautiful steeple, with a spire springing from an octagon, is all that remains of this church. *Dugdale* supposes the *Hastings* to have been great benefactors; for numbers of them were interred here, in a chapel of their name, and many in the habit of the order, from a superstition of the respect the Evil Spirit would pay to it on the last day.

THESE friars were celebrated for their annual exhibitions of the mysteries called *Corpus Christi* plays, which they performed on that day, to their great emolument, before crowds of spectators, who resorted hither at that season from all parts. Like *Thespis* of old, they are recorded

CORPUS
CHRISTI
PLAYS.

Plaustris vexisse poemata,

and to have gone to the most advantageous parts of the city, with portable theatres drawn on wheeled carriages, from which they exhibited their page-

ants, which amounted to forty. The subjects are announced in a sort of prologue, by a person called *Vexillator*, who probably carried a flag painted with the subject of the day, and at the same time gave out to the crowd the history it was to expect. The history is taken up at the creation, and ends with the last day. I have said much of these religious *dramata* in my *Welsh Tour*^p, therefore will not pester the reader at present with more than *Eve's* rhetoric, after being tempted by the serpent, to persuade poor *Adam* to taste of the forbidden fruit.

My semely spouse and good husband,
 Lystenyth to me ser, I zow pray ;
 Take yis fayr appyl all in zow hond,
 Yerof a mursel byte & asay
 To ete this appyl loke that ze fond
 Goddys felaw to be alway ;
 All his wisdom to undyrstonde,
 And Goddys per to be for ay.
 All thyng for to make,
 Both fysch & foule, se & sond,
 Byrd & best, watyr & lond,
 Yis appyl you take out of myn hond
 A betē herof you take ¶.

Henry VIII. put an end to the performances of these poor friars, who had the honor of falling

^p *Tour* 1773, p. 137. 8vo. ed. 1810. i. p. 185.

[¶] *Stevens*, i. 145, &c.

with the greater monasteries; having escaped the wreck of the lesser, because they had nothing worth seizing to gratify his rapacious court. But the king, not content with their ruin, added to it the mortifying obligation of making their surrender on the 5th of *October* 1538, and to sign it with their names and common seal. The instrument is curious, and worthy perusal.

“ For as moche as we the wardens and freers
 “ of the house of Saynt *Frances* in *Coventre*,
 “ commonly callyd the *Grey Freers* in *Coventre*,
 “ in the county of *Warwick*, doo profoundly con-
 “ sider, that the perfection of Christian livynge
 “ dothe not consist in dume ceremonies, werynge
 “ of a grey coot, disgeasinge our selfe aftur
 “ straunge fassions, do kynge, noddynge, and
 “ beckyng, in guyrdyng our selves wythe a gurdle
 “ fulle of knotts, & other like papisticall ceremo-
 “ nies, wherein we have ben mooste principally
 “ practised and mislyd in tymes paste; but the
 “ very true waye to plese God, and to live a tru
 “ Christian mon, wytheout all ypocrisie and fayned
 “ diseimulation, is sincerely declared unto us by
 “ our Mr. *Christe*, his evangelists and apostles;
 “ being myndyd hereafter to followe the same,
 “ conformynge our self unto the will and plesure

“ of our supreme hedde under God in erthe, the
“ kynges majestie, and not to folowe henseforth
“ the superstitious traditions of any forinsecall
“ potentate or peere; wythe mutuall assent and
“ consent do surrendre and yelde up into the
“ hondes of the same, all our seide house of Saynt
“ *Frances*, in the cite of *Coventre*, commonly
“ callyd the *Grey Freers* in *Coventre*, wythe also
“ the londs, tenements, gardens, medows, waters,
“ pondiards, fedings, pastures, comens, rents, re-
“ versions, & alle other our interest, ryghtes, or
“ titles appertaining unto the same; mooste hum-
“ bly beseechinge his mooste noble grace to dis-
“ pose of us, and of the same, as beste shall stonde
“ wythe his mooste gracious pleasure. And fur-
“ ther, frely to graunte unto every on of us his li-
“ cense under wretyng & seealle, to chaunge our
“ habits into secular fashion, and to receive suche
“ maner of livinges as other secular priests com-
“ monly be preferred unto. And we all faithfully
“ shall pray unto Almighty God long to preserve
“ his mooste noble grace wythe increase of moche
“ felicite and honour. And in witnes of alle and
“ singular the premisses, we the seide warden and
“ covent of the *Grey Freers* in *Coventre* to thes
“ presences have putte our covent seealle, the
“ fivithe day of *October*, in the thertythe yere of

“ the raynge of our mooste soveraynge lord king
 “ *Henry* the eyghte.

- “ Per me *Johannem Stafford*, Guardian,
- “ Per me *Thomas Maller*,
- “ Per me *Thomas Sanderson*,
- “ Per me *Johannem Abell*,
- “ Per me *Johannem Wood*,
- “ Per me *Rogerum Lilly*,
- “ Per me *Thomam Aukock*,
- “ Per me *Matheum Walker*,
- “ Per me *Robartum Walker*,
- “ Per me *Thomam Bangsit*,
- “ Per me *Willielmum Gosnelle*.”

Which said house, or site, was in the thirty-fourth of *Henry VIII.* granted by the king (*inter alia*) to the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of this city, and their successors for ever.

NOT far from the friary is a fine gate, called *The Grey Friars Gate*, the most beautiful of any left standing^r.

A LITTLE further to the east is *Cheleysmor*, where is still to be seen part of the manor-house; a wooden building, with a gateway beneath. This, or some other on the site of it, had been the residence of the lords of the place, and of the kings

^r This elegant gate was taken down in 1781. ED.

and earls of *Mercia*; after that, of the earls of *Chester*; and finally, it fell to the crown, when that earldom was resumed: which, with the park, about thrèe miles in circumference, belongs to the Prince of *Wales* as Earl of *Chester*¹. The castle stood not remote from the manor-house.

FROM hence we proceeded to the *Carmelites*, or *White Friars*; whose house stands at the east end of the city: another order devoted to poverty, who lived on charity both from the living and the dead; for they often received legacies, supposed expiations for sins. Their house was built about the year 1342, by Sir *John Poultney*, four times lord mayor of *London*; a gentleman deservedly celebrated for his pious munificence². At the dissolution it was granted to Sir *Ralph Sadler*. It was afterwards sold to *John Hales*, who, residing here, occasioned it to be called *Hales' Place*.

HERE are considerable remains of the building: part of the arched cloisters, the refectory and dormitory, and vast vaulted rooms, which served as magazines for provisions. A very handsome gateway, with three niches on the front, is still standing; and on an inner gate are three arrows, the

¹ The Prince of *Wales*, under the act for redeeming the land-tax, has sold the manor-house and park to the Marquis of *Hertford*: great part of it is now enclosed. ED.

² *Burton's Leicestershire*, 191.

arms of the *Hales*. Sir *Christopher Hales*, Baronet, and after him Lady *Hales*, resided at the *White Friars* many years in the memory of some who were lately living: during which time the premises were kept in good repair. The mansion-house was afterwards sold, and is now filled with weavers and Jersey-combers*.

IN the course of my walk a chamber was shewn to me, in *Gosford-street*, noted for the melancholy end of *Mary Chues*, in *February 1772*; who was found almost consumed by fire, occasioned by an accident of a most uncommon nature. She had been confined to her bed by illness, the consequence of intemperance. The room was floored with brick; the bed furnished with only one curtain, and that was next to the window. The fireplace was on the other side. She was left, the evening before the accident, with two small bits of coal put quite back in the grate, and a rush-light on the chair, by the head of the bed. The next morning a great smoke was perceived in the room. On bursting open the door some flames appeared, which were easily extinguished. The remains of the woman lay on the floor, but the

* *White Friars* has been purchased by the city of *Coventry* for a house of industry: the exterior of the antient part has been preserved; the cloisters are glazed, and fitted up as a dining-room for the poor inhabitants. ED.

furniture of the room was only slightly damaged; the bedstead superficially burnt, but neither sheets, feather-bed, or blankets destroyed.

THE solution of this phænomenon is rather ridiculous. Mrs. *Clues* was excessively addicted to dram-drinking: she would drink a quart in a day, either of rum or anise-seed water; and by those means, filling her veins with pure spirits, became as inflammable as a lamp. She tumbled out of bed, took fire by the candle, and in about two hours was fairly burnt out to her thighs and one leg, and nothing left except her bones, completely calcined^x.

THIS is not the only instance I have read of persons being burnt by their own *phlogiston*, natural or acquired. Two *Courland* noblemen, after a drinking-match of spirituous liquors, died scorched and suffocated: and the Countess *Cornelia Baudi*, of *Cesena* in *Italy*^y, was found in the situation of *Mary Clues*, but without imputation of the guilty origin. *Semele* was certainly one of those combustible ladies; but the gallant *Ovid* has ascribed her fatal end to another cause.

Corpus mortale tumultus
Non tulit Æthereos; donisque jugalibus arsit.

^x *Philosoph. Trans.* LXIV. part i. p. 340.

^y *Annual Register*, 1763.

IN *Gosford-street* I took horse to visit *Combe* abbey, the seat of Lord *Craven*; passed through *Gosford-gate*, and by a green of the same name, memorable for the single combat which was to have been fought there in *September* 1398, between the Duke of *Hereford*^z and the Duke of *Norfolk*, earl marshal^a. The former had basely betrayed a private conversation, in which he said that *Mowbray* had dropt several expressions of a treasonable nature. The accusation was denied, and, according to the barbarous usage of the times, *Mowbray* demanded the privilege of acquitting himself by single combat. Each of the dukes, agreeable to the laws of chivalry, flung down his glove, which was taken up before the king and sealed^b (I suppose, to prevent any future denial of the challenge). The king appointed *Coventry* for the place of combat, and caused for that purpose a vast and magnificent theatre to be erected on this green^c. The rival dukes made all requisite preparation, and particularly about the essential article armour. *Froissart* relates the steps they took; which shews the preference which was given to foreign armourers. This I shall deliver in the words of his noble translator^d.

GOSFORD
GREEN.^z Afterwards *Henry IV.*^a *Thomas Mowbray.*^b *Polychronicon* cccxxiv.^c *Vita Ricardi II.* 145.^d Sir *John Bouchier*, Lord *Berners.*

“ These two lordes made provision for that was
 “ necessarye for them for their battayle. The
 “ Earl of *Derby** sent his messangers in to *Lom-*
 “ *bardy*, to the Duke of *Myllayn*, Sir *Galeas*, for
 “ to have armure at his pleasure. The duke agreed
 “ to the erles desyre, and caused the knight that
 “ the erle had sent thyder, whose name was
 “ *Fraunces*, to se all the dukes armorye ; and
 “ whan the knight had chosen such as he lyked,
 “ than the duke furthermore, for love of the erle
 “ of *Derby*, he sent four of the best armourers
 “ that were in *Lombardy* to y^e erle into *Englande*
 “ with the knight, to thentent y^t thei shuld arme
 “ & make armure accordyng to the erles en-
 “ tent. The *Erle Marshal*, on his part, sent in
 “ to *Almayn*, and in to other places, to provyde
 “ him for the journey. The charge of these two
 “ lords was greate. But the Erle of *Derby* was
 “ at mooste charge.”

THE armour of the great men was uncommonly splendid and expensive ; usually inlaid with gold and silver, with most elegant devices and patterns. That of *Francis I.* in possession of Mr. *Walpole*, and that of *George Earl of Cumberland*, at *Appleby* castle, exist as specimens of the great attention given to that circumstance. Besides beauty,

* The Duke of *Hereford*.

the utmost regard was paid to the essential requisite of its being proof. This was to be the result of the skill of the armourer, not of art-magic; for the combatants were to clear themselves by oath, from having any commerce with incantations, or of rendering their armour or bodies invulnerable by any charm. Let their cause be ever so bad, they determined to die like good Christians; disavowed all dependence on the power of *Satan*, and supplicated the prayers of the pious spectators.

Add proof unto my armour with thy prayers,
And with thy blessings steel my lance's point^f.

I SHALL give the consequence of this important affair in the very graphical words of honest *Holinshed*, who minutely describes the pomp and ceremony preceding the resolution taken by the unfortunate monarch, which in the end cost him his crown and life.

“ At the time appointed, the king came to *Coventrie*, where the two dukes were readie, according to the order prescribed therein; coming thither in great arraie, accompanied with the lords and gentlemen of their linages. The king caused a sumptuous scaffold, or theater,

^f *Shakespeare. Richard II.* in a speech of *Hereford* on this occasion.

“ and roial listes there to be erected and pre-
 “ pared. The *Sundaie* before they should fight,
 “ after dinner, the duke of *Hereford* came to the
 “ king (being lodged about a quarter of a mile
 “ without the town, in a tower that belonged to
 “ Sir *William Bagot*) to take his leave of him.
 “ The morrow after, being the daie appointed for
 “ the combat, about the spring of the daie came
 “ the duke of *Norfolke* to the court, to take leave
 “ likewise of the king. The duke of *Hereford*
 “ armed him in his tent, that was set up neere to
 “ the lists; and the duke of *Norfolke* put on his
 “ armor betwixt the gate and the barrier of the
 “ town, in a beautiful house, having a fair perclois
 “ of wood towards the gate, that none might see
 “ what was done within the house.

“ The duke of *Aumarle* that daie being high
 “ constable of *England*, and the duke of *Surrie*
 “ marshal, placed themselves betwixt them, well
 “ armed and appointed. And when they saw their
 “ time, they first entered into the lists with a great
 “ company of men, apparelled in silke sendal, im-
 “ brodered with silver both richlie and curiouslie;
 “ everie man having a tipped staff, to keep the
 “ field in order. About the houre of prime came
 “ to the barriers of the lists the duke of *Hereford*,
 “ mounted on a white courser, barded with green
 “ and blew velvet, imbroidered sumptuously with

“ swans and antelopes of goldsmiths worke, armed
“ at all points. The constable and marshal came
“ to the barriers, demanding of him what he was?
“ he answered, ‘ I am *Henrie of Lancaster*, duke
“ of *Hereford*, which am come hither to do mine
“ indevor against *Thomas Mowbraie* duke of *Nor-*
“ *folke*, as a traitor untrue to God, the king, his
“ realme, and me.’—Then incontinentlie he sware
“ upon the holie Evangelists, that his quarrel was
“ true & just; and upon that point he required
“ to enter the lists. Then he puts up his sword,
“ which before he held up naked in his hand, and,
“ putting down his visor, made a cross on his
“ horsse, and with speare in hand entered into the
“ lists, and descended from his horsse, and set
“ him down in a chaire of green velvet, at the one
“ end of the lists, and there reposed himself,
“ abiding the comming of his adversarie.

“ Soone after him entered into the field, with
“ great triumph, King *Richard*, accompanied with
“ all the peeres of the realme; and in his com-
“ panie was the earle of *Saint Paule*, which was
“ come out of *France*, in post, to see this challenge
“ performed. The king had there above ten thou-
“ sand men in armour, least some fraie or tumult
“ might rise amongst his nobles, by quarrelling or
“ partaking. When the king was set in his seat,
“ which was richly hanged and adorned, a king

“ at arms made open proclamation, prohibiting all
 “ men, in the name of the king, and of the high
 “ constable and marshal, to enterprise or attempt
 “ to approach, or touch any part of the lists, upon
 “ pain of death, except such as were appointed to
 “ order or marshal the field. The proclamation
 “ ended, another herald cried, ‘ Behold here *Hen-*
 “ *rie* of *Lancaster* duke of *Hereford*, appellant,
 “ which is entered into the lists roiall, to do his
 “ devoir against *Thomas Mowbraie* duke of *Nor-*
 “ *folke*, defendant, upon paine to be found false &
 “ recreant.’

“ The duke of *Norfolke* hovered on horsseback
 “ at the entrie of the lists, his horsse being barded
 “ with crimson velvet, imbrodered richlie with
 “ lions of silver and mulberie trees ; and when he
 “ had made his oth before the constable and mar-
 “ shal, that his quarrel was just & true, he en-
 “ tered the field manfullie, saieng aloud, ‘ God,
 “ and him that hath the right ;’ and then he de-
 “ parted from his horsse, & sate him downe in his
 “ chaire, which was of crimson velvet, courtined
 “ about with white and red damaske. The lord
 “ marshall viewed their spears, to see that they
 “ were of equall length, and delivered the one
 “ speare himself to the Duke of *Hereford*, and
 “ sent the other unto the Duke of *Norfolke* by a
 “ knight ; then the herald proclamed, that the

“ traverses & chaires of the champions should be
 “ removed, commanding them, on the king’s be-
 “ half, to mount on horssebacke, and address
 “ themselves to the battel and combat^z.

“ The duke of *Hereford* was quicklie horssed,
 “ and closed his bauier, and cast his speare into
 “ the rest; and when the trumpet sounded, set
 “ forward couragiouslie towards his enemie six or
 “ seven pases. The duke of *Norfolke* was not
 “ fullie set forward, when the king cast downe his
 “ warder, and the heralds cried ‘Ho, ho.’ Then
 “ the king caused their speares to be taken from
 “ them, and commanded them to repaire againe to
 “ their chaires; where they remained two long
 “ houres, while the king and his counsell delibe-
 “ ratlie consulted what order was best to be had in
 “ so weightie a cause. Finallie: after they had de-
 “ vised, and fullie determined what should be done
 “ therein, the heralds cried ‘Silence;’ and Sir
 “ *John Bushie*, the king’s secretarie, read the sen-
 “ tence and determination of the king and his
 “ counsell, in a long roll; the effect whereof was,
 “ that *Henrie* duke of *Hereford* should, within
 “ fifteene daies, depart out of the realme, and not
 “ to returne before the terme of ten yeares were
 “ expired, except by the king he should be re-

^z *Holinshed’s Chr.* 494.

“ pealed againe; and this upon paine of death:
 “ and that *Thomas Mowbraie* duke of *Norfolke*,
 “ bicause he had sowen sedition in the relme by
 “ his words, should likewise avoid the realme,
 “ and never returne againe into *England*, nor ap-
 “ proch the borders or confines thereof, upon pain
 “ of death: and that the king would staie the pro-
 “ fits of his lands, till he had levied thereof such
 “ summes of monie as the duke had taken up of
 “ the king’s treasurer, for the wages of the gar-
 “ rison of *Calis*; which were still unpaid.

“ When these judgements were once read, the
 “ king called before him both parties, and made
 “ them to sweare that the one should never come
 “ in place where the other was, willinglie, nor
 “ keepe any companie together in any forren re-
 “ gion: which oth they both received humblie,
 “ and so went their waies. The duke of *Norfolke*
 “ departed sorrowfullie out of the realme into
 “ *Almanie*, and at the last came into *Venice*,
 “ where he, for thought and melancholie, de-
 “ ceassed; for he was in hope (as writers record)
 “ that he should have bene borne out in the
 “ matter by the king; which, when it fell out
 “ otherwise, it greeved him not a little. The
 “ duke of *Hereford* tooke his leave of the king at
 “ *Eltham*, who there released foure yeares of his
 “ banishment; so he tooke his jornie over into

“ *Calis*, and from thence went into *France*, where
 “ he remained.

“ A woonder it was to see what number of
 “ people ran after him, in everie towne and street
 “ where he came, before he tooke the sea, lament-
 “ ing and bewailing his departure; as who should
 “ saie, that when he departed; the onlie shield,
 “ defense, and comfort of the commonwealth was
 “ vaded and gone.”

ABOUT two miles from *Coventry*, I crossed the little river *Sow* at *Binly* bridge, a little beyond which stands the beautiful small church of that name, dedicated to St. *Bartholomew*, formerly belonging to the monks of *Coventry*; now a curacy in the gift of Lord *Craven*, who rebuilt the church with uncommon elegance. The roof is coved, and ornamented with scriptural histories, in form of medallions, and with pious ornaments of crosses, crowns, and thorns, and other decorations adapted to the place. The altar is in a tribune, with marble pillars; and its window consists of glass painted with a fine holy family, by Mr. *William Pecket*.

BINLY
 CHURCH.

Combe Abbey, or, to spell it with propriety, *Cwm*, from its low situation, lies about two miles farther. Notwithstanding its conversion to the seat of a nobleman, it retains in part the form of its conventual state. The cloisters are preserved

COMBE
 ABBEY.

on three sides of the antient court, glazed as when occupied by their former owners, and their walls enriched with the spoils of the chace. Methinks the jovial abbot is now before me, formed out of the monk so admirably described by old *Chaucer*.

A monk ther was, a fayre for the maistrie,
 An out rider that loved venerie ;
 A manly man, to ben an abbot able ;
 Full many a deinte hors hadde he in stable.
 And when he rode, men mighte his bridel here,
 Gingeling in a whistling wind as clere
 And eke as loude as doth the chapell belle.
 Ther as this lord was keper of the celle,
 The rule of Seint *Maure* and of Seint *Bencit*,
 Because that it was olde & somedele streit,
 This ilke monk lette olde thinges pace,
 And held after the newe world the trace.
 He yave not of the text a pulled hen,
 That saith that hunters ben not holy men ;
 Ne that a monk, when he is rekkeles,
 Is like a fish that is waterles :
 This is to say, a monk out of his cloistre,
 This ilke text held he not worth an oistre.
 And I say his opinion was good :
 What shulde he studie, & make himselven wood,
 Upon a book in cloistre alway to pore,
 Or swinken with his hondes, & labour
 As *Austin* bit ? How shall the world be served ?
 Let *Austin* have his swink to him reserved.
 Therefore he was a prickasoure a right ;
 Greihounds he hadde as swift as foul of flight :

Of pricking, & of hunting for the hare,
Was all his lust; for no cost wolde he spare.

THE abbot is now represented by a jovial *English* baron^h, not less a lover of the generous exercise. He derives his right to the place from his ancestor Sir *William Craven*, Knight, great grandson of *Henry Craven*, elder brother to Sir *William*, lord mayor of *London* in 1610; one of the richest men of his time. It was purchased from that squanderer *Lucy* countess of *Bedford*, who inherited it from her brother Lord *Harrington*, who derived it from his mother *Anne*, daughter of *Robert Kelway*, who received it in lease after the forfeiture of *John Dudley* Duke of *Northumberland*, to whom it had been granted by *Edward VI.* It had been founded by *Richard de Camville*, in 1150, and peopled with *Cistercian* monks; who were at the dissolution found to be endowed with upwards of three hundred pounds a yearⁱ. *Robert Bates*, alias *Kymmer*, was the last abbot; who, for his surrender, was rewarded with a pension of eighty pounds a year^k, and his thirteen or fourteen religious with small pittances, as the merit of the deed rested in the former.

FOUNDER.

THAT accomplished nobleman Lord *Harring-*

^h The Lord *Craven* here alluded to died in 1791. ED.

ⁱ *Tanner*.

^k *Willis*, ii. 241.

ton was the refounder of this house; which *Camden* says arose from the ashes of the antient abbey. His taste is evident, in his preservation of the venerable cloisters. It is indebted to the owners of the present name for its instructive furniture of portraits, probably entirely to the hero *William Craven*, a most distinguished personage of this family.

PORTRAITS.
GUSTAVUS
ADOLPHUS.

IN the north parlour is a fine full-length of his great master in the art of war, *Gustavus Adolphus*; under whose banners he defended the Protestant cause in *Germany*, and, when very young, gained immortal honor at the desperate storming of the fortress of *Creutzenach*, in the palatinate.

JAMES
DUKE OF
RICHMOND.

A FULL-LENGTH of *James Stewart* Duke of *Richmond*, in black, with long flowing flaxen hair, and a dog by him. This illustrious nobleman forms one of the most amiable characters in the reign of *Charles I.* His attachment and affection to his royal relation was unequalled: he is even said to have offered his own life, to save that of his devoted master¹. He was permitted to attend the funeral of the beloved remains; then lingered away a few years, and died a victim to grief on *March 30, 1655.*

Frederick V. elector palatine, a full-length, in

¹ *Perichet*, as quoted by *Mr. Hume.*

robes, and with the unfortunate crown which he wore, as short-lived king of *Bohemia*, elected by the revolted state in 1619, when it attempted to shake off the yoke of the emperor *Ferdinand II.* The battle of *Prague*, in the following year, deprived *Frederick* of his new kingdom and his hereditary dominions, and, from a potent prince, reduced him to a fugitive beggar in *Holland*. He survived his own misfortunes twelve years, but died with grief, on the death of his great friend *Gustavus Adolphus*, in 1632.

KING OF
BOHEMIA.

NEAR him is his queen, dressed in black, and with a melancholy look. She was the daughter of our peaceful monarch *James I.*; who, either through hatred of war, or disapprobation of his son-in-law's ambition, reluctantly undertook his defence, and made, under *Mansfield*, an unfortunate essay. His daughter *Elizabeth* supported her unhappy situation with uncommon dignity, and shewed, amidst the most distressful poverty, an illustrious example of magnanimity. She visited the army of *Gustavus*, which had in view her husband's restoration, as well as the giving liberty to the *German* Protestants. The *English* volunteers seem to have fought her battles, inspired by love. She was the admiration of the camp, and had votaries among every nation. The young

ELIZABETH
QUEEN OF
BOHEMIA.

Craven was among her warmest devotees, and continued his attachment to the last moment of her life; possessed her deserved confidence, directed all her affairs, and gave a most distinguishing proof of his esteem, by building for her use, at his estate in *Berkshire*, a magnificent palace. The difference of rank alone prevented the publication of their union, which is generally supposed to have taken place. Her spotless fame was never aspersed with improper connection.

WILLIAM
EARL
CRAVEN.

I MUST step to another room, the picture-gallery, for the portrait of her admirer; a fine head, with the body armed, and crossed with a sash. Let me finish his history with saying, that after the death of *Gustavus*, he retired from the *Swedish* army into the service of the *Dutch*, and, notwithstanding he never interfered in the civil wars of his own country, yet, in 1650, his estates were confiscated by the parlement (as is said) through false accusations of favors done to the exiled king. On the restoration he came over, and in 1670, on the death of the Duke of *Albemarle*, he was appointed colonel of the *Coldstream* regiment of guards. His gallant spirit never forsook him: he braved the pestilence in its greatest fury, and, with a few other worthies, undertook the care of *London* in 1665, during the desolation of the plague;

and in every fire, was so active in preventing the devastation of that other scourge, that it was said, "his very horse smelt it out."

I MUST return to the parlour, to mention a fine conversation-piece, consisting of Prince *Rupert*, Prince *Maurice*, and the Duke of *Richmond* at table, in the manner of *Dobson*, by *Honthurst*. Those of the king of *Bohemia* and his queen are by the same hand; *Honthurst* having had the honor of instructing that unfortunate princess and her family.

CONVERSA-
TION-
PIECE.

A HEAD of *Raphael*.

THE brazen serpent, surrounded by the terrified multitude: a fine performance.

Judith and *Holofernes*. Her maid, a swarthy old woman, is performing the operation of cutting off the head.

ON the stair-case is a large picture of Lord *Craven* on horseback, with a truncheon in his hand.

LORD
GRAVEN.

IN the breakfast-room is a fine scene among the *Alps*, by *John Loten*, a *Dutchman*, who, residing much in *Switzerland*, became celebrated for his wild romantic views.

IN the picture-gallery is a fine half-length of *David*, with the head of *Goliath*, by *Guercino*. *Frederick Tromellus*, count *Lavella*, a head. *John Ernest* duke of *Savoy*.

GUSTAVUS
ADOLPHUS.

Gustavus Adolphus, a half-length; and the heads of sixteen of his illustrious generals, by *Mirevelt*. These, and most of the other portraits of men of eminence in *Germany*, were brought over by the queen of *Bohemia*, and by her bequeathed by will to *Lord Craven*.

MIREVELT
AND
HONTHURST.

A HEAD of *Mirevelt*, and another of *Honthurst*, painted by themselves. The former resided chiefly at *Delft*, and was prevented visiting *England* by reason of the plague. The latter was here some time, by the encouragement of *Charles I.*

CHRISTIAN
DUKE OF
BRUNSWICK.

Christian Duke of Brunswick, a fierce hero in the army of *Gustavus*, subdued by the charms of our royal countrywoman. It is said, that he snatched a glove from her, put it in his cap, and swore he would never part with it, till he saw her husband in possession of the capital of *Bohemia*^m.

LORD
WIMBLEDON.

Sir Edward Cecil, third son of the Earl of *Exeter*, a celebrated commander during thirty-five years in the *Netherlands*. He died in 1638, after being honored with the title of *Lord Wimbledon*ⁿ.

^m *Harte's Gustavus Adolphus*, i. 177.

ⁿ He is buried in a chapel erected for the purpose, opening to the chancel of *Wimbledon* church, under a very handsome tomb, with the following inscription: " *Sir Edward Cecil*, Knt. " *Lord Cecil*, Baron of *Putney*, and Viscount *Wimbledon*, 3 " son of *Thomas* earl of *Exeter*, and *Dorothea Nevil*, one of the " coheirs of *Lord Nevil*, and grandchild of *Lord Treasurer* " *Burleigh*. 1638."

His picture is a head, with short grey hair; his body in rich armour, with a sash. From this the print by *Simon Pass* was taken.

A REMARKABLE legend of *Otto*, or *Otho I.* earl of *Oldenberg*, represented as wearied with the chase, and separated from his companions, on a wild mountain. When he was almost fainting with thirst, a beautiful virgin, in white, with long flowing hair, and a garland on her head, burst out of the side of the hill, and offered him drink out of a rich horn, which she put into his hand, assuring him, that if he drank, prosperity would attend him and his house. He disliked the proposal, suspecting deceit. Accordingly, pouring some of the liquor on the hind part of his horse, he found it so noxious as to take off the hair. He instantly rode off with the horn full speed, terrified at the adventure, and the spectre retired into the bowels of the mountain. The horn, which gave rise to this fable, is of silver, gilt, and of most exquisite workmanship, and is still preserved in the museum at *Copenhagen*°. Instead of being of the age of *Otho I.* or about the year 918, it is proved to have been made by *Christian I.* in honor of the three kings of *Cologne*, whose names are inscribed on it; for it seems it was customary,

LEGEND OF
OTHO I.

° *Museum Regium Havnica*, &c. pars II. sect. iii. par. 60. tab. v.

among the northern nations, to dedicate their cups or horns to saints, and make large libations out of them, invoking the saint to assist the mighty draught: *Help Got unde Maria dat Iw Got*^p. What gave rise to the particular legend relative to the horn, is the figure of a woman on the recurved tip, with a label, with this jovial exhortation, *Drinc all wt*; and round the lip, *O mater Dei memento mei*.

IN several apartments, whose names I have forgotten, are a variety of other paintings and portraits.

AMONG them is one of the founder of the family, Sir *William Craven*, lord mayor of *London*, by *Jansen*; two full-lengths of Earl *Craven*, in armour, one very spirited; and a portrait of Sir *William Craven* of this place, by Sir *Peter Lely*; *Lucy* countess of *Bedford*, by *Jansen*, in the same attitude and dress in which she is painted at *Woburn* and at *Alloa*^q.

AN elegant figure of *Henry* prince of *Wales*, in a gay silk jacket, crimson hose, roses to his shoes, a white silk hat and feather before him, and a glove in one hand. He stands in a room with a pretty view through the window. Drawn while that amiable prince was in his boyhood.

^p *Museum Regium Havnæ*, &c. pars II. sect. iii. par. 62.

^q *Tour Scotl.* 1772, part ii. p. 222.

Charles II. when young; his body armed with steel, the rest with buff. CHARLES II.

GENERAL *Monk*, cloathed entirely in buff. GENERAL
MONK.
This species of defence was usually made of the skin of the elk, and oftentimes of the stag, and was proof against a ball.

DUKE of *Ormond*, by Sir *Peter Lely*. DUKE OF
ORMOND.

A PRETTY half-length of Lord *Herbert*, young, in armour; laced cravat, and his helmet before him. LORD
HERBERT.

THE punishment of sloth: a man whipping a woman out of bed.

A FINE decollation of *St. John*, by *Albert Durer*. The executioner sheathing his sword; *Herodias's* daughter receives the head with great satisfaction of countenance; and her swelling waist shews the price of the Baptist's destruction.

FOUR musicians: two, a *Flemish* gentleman and a lady; the other, peasants: a capital performance, by *Frank Hals*.

THE offering of the wise men in the east, by *Paul Veronese*, equally fine.

AN old woman and boy, heads, by candle-light, likewise fine.

Two fine paintings, by *Rembrandt*, of two philosophers; each with a noble pupil: one in a *Turkish* dress; the other in an ermine robe. These young figures are called Prince *Rupert* and Prince

Maurice. The time of the residence of their mother in *Holland*, agrees entirely with that of *Rembrandt* in *Amsterdam*, which makes the conjecture probable^r.

I RETURNED through *Coventry*, and, passing over the site of the *New gate*, soon entered on a long common. At about a mile's distance from the city, on the left side of the road, stood the
 CHARTREUX. *Chartreux*, now inhabited by — *Inge*, Esquire. Little of the antient building remains. The wall of the precinct is still standing, and in a wall in the garden are the marks of many small doors, the entrance 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 prevented the execution;

^r When the editor visited *Combe Abbey* in 1809, the house and grounds were undergoing considerable alterations, and most of the pictures were taken down. Among the few portraits unnoticed by Mr. *Pennant*, he remarked six heads of the children of the Elector Palatine, all handsome, particularly the princess *Sophia*, the future electress of *Hanover*. Here are also shewn five portraits of Palatine princesses, said to have been painted by the hand of *Sophia*. Ed.

but in his last illness he left sixty pounds 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 four hundred marks on the church-choir, cloisters, and three cells: others followed their example. *Richard II.* on his return from *Scotland*, in 1385, assumed the honor of being the founder, and, at the instance of his queen *Anne*, laid the first stone of the church with his own hands, declaring, 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. 6s. 8d. above all reprises. The prior seemed to want the resolution of this severe and conscientious order; for more of this than of any other resisted the will of their cruel monarch, and underwent martyrdom in support of the trusts committed to them. It is probable that *John Bochard*, the last who presided over the house, was prevailed on to surrender for the consideration of the great pension of forty pounds a year; after which it was granted to *Richard Andrews* and *Leonard Chamberlain*.

A LITTLE farther I crossed the *Sherbourn*,

WHITLEY. leaving on the right *Whitley*, a large old house, in which *Charles I.* resided during the attempt upon *Coventry**. I was told, that the history of many of his actions had been painted on the wainscot. About a mile and a half from hence I passed the *Avon*, at *Ryton* bridge. This is the river that runs by *Warwick* and *Stratford*, and discharges itself into the *Severn*, near *Tewkesbury*; still retaining the *British* name *Afon*, or river, as is the case with several others watering *English* ground.

ASCEND an extensive brow, commanding a rich and vast view toward the north and west. On the summit is a *tumulus*, from which the spot, KNIGHTLOW. which gives name to the hundred, is called *Knightlow*, or mount. It seems to have been sepulchral, and to have covered the ashes of some *Roman eques*, or knight, from which it was denominated. It lies very near a great *Roman* road, as is customary with similar memorials. On it in after-times stood a cross, on whose base the inhabitants of several towns in this hundred still attend, and pay the dues to the lord on *Martinmass*-day: the sums are from *1d.* to *2s. 3d.* each. These rents are called *Wroth-money*, and *Warth* or *Swarff*

* Now belonging to, and the residence of, the right honorable Lord *Hood*, who married the only daughter and heiress of its late owner, *Francis Wheeler*, Esq. Ed.

penny, and are supposed by *Dugdale* to be the same as ward-penny: *Viccomiti aut aliis castellanis persoluti ob castrorum præsidium vel excubias agendas*. They must be paid at this cross before sun-rise, and the party paying must go thrice round the cross, say *wroth-money*, and put it into the hole in the stone before good witness, or on omission to forfeit thirty shillings and a white bull^t.

A SMALL distance beyond, the *Roman* foss-way crosses the road: it enters this county at *High Cross*, on the verge of *Leicestershire*, where it is intersected by the great *Watling-street*, and traverses direct to *Stafford upon Foss*, near the edge of *Glocestershire*.

ROMAN
ROAD.

Go over *Dunsmore* heath (now inclosed), and, after riding in a tedious avenue of elms and firs for five miles, reach *Dunchurch*, or the church on the hill; a small village, whose church once belonged to the monks of *Pipwell*, in *Northamptonshire*.

DESCEND the hill, and about three miles further go near *Willoughby*, or the *place of willows*; a little village, with a church dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, formerly appropriated to the hospital of St. *John* without *East-gate, Oxford*; now in the

WILLOUGHBY.

^t *Dugdale*, i. 4.

BEIGHTON, THE SURVEYOR.

patronage of *Magdalen College*. This bottom, at present enlivened with the windings of the canal, assumes a commercial appearance, by the number of new buildings rising on its banks, and the magazines of coal and limestone laid up for sale. The former gives a most comfortable prospect to the half-starved inhabitants of *Northamptonshire*, by flattering them with the speedy approximation of the means of warmth, and giving to their poor good fuel, instead of the wretched substitute of horse-dung, which they collect in scanty portions for that purpose.

It would be ungrateful to leave *Warwickshire*, without paying a tribute to the memory of Mr. *Henry Beighton*, author of the map of this county^u. As it was the earliest, so it was the best performance of the kind. He had an estate of about a hundred a year, in the parish of *Coton*, in this county. He assisted his income by surveying, in which, for elegance, accuracy, and expedition, he had few equals. He left behind him, in his neighborhood, numbers of excellent surveyors, who own him for their master. His account of *London* bridge, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, shews his skill in mechanics. He was interred at *Chilvers Coton*; where a small monument barely tells

^u He begun his survey in 1725, and finished it in 1729.

that he lived and died, without mentioning his merit: neglected by his countrymen during life, he never met with encouragement to publish his admirable map, which was done about the year 1750, by subscription, for the support of his widow.

FROM *Willoughby* I instantly entered

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,

in the parish of *Braunston*. The village, church BRAUNSTON. with spire steeple, and a number of narrow inclosures, appear on the side of a slope, on the left of the road. This is among the few places I neglected to visit. I must therefore speak from Mr. *Bridges* of its cross, twenty-four feet high; of the effigy of the Knight Templar in the church; and of the instance of the longevity of *William Bren*, of this village, who attained the age of an hundred and twenty-one.

AFTER the Conquest, the *D'Aiencourts* and the *Peverels* held land here. From the last it fell, by marriage, to *Albricius de Harcourt*; by his daughter, to *William de Trussebot*, a man raised from a low situation, by his desperate valour, to great estates. In the reign of king *Stephen*, being attacked in *Bonville*, of which he was governor, he set fire to his own house in four

places; which so terrified the enemy, that they instantly evacuated the town.

By his daughter *Roese*, it fell to *Everard de Roos*; a family who flourished here for several centuries, a distinguished race. One of them, *William*, was clamant to the crown of *Scotland*, under the arbitration of *Edward I.** They became extinct in the male line, in the reign of *Henry VII.* when *Elinor*, eldest sister of the last lord *Roos*, conveyed it by marriage to Sir *Robert Manners*; and it was sold by his descendant, *Henry* Earl of *Rutland* (who died in 1563) to *Gregory Isham* of *London*, merchant, a younger son of the respectable and antient family of that name.

SINGULAR
TENURE.

THE present lord of the manor is ——— *Web*, Esquire, who keeps in the small manor-house a court-leet and baron. The tenure of a considerable portion of land in the parish is very singular. If a widow appears at the next court after her husband's death, and presents a leathern purse with a groat in it, she can keep her husband's copyhold lands for life; but she must attend every court after she has done this service.

FROM *Dunchurch* the country grows hilly, and till of late was uninclosed; pleasant during the

* Sir *David Dalrymple's Annals Scotl.* i. 203.

verdure of the young, and the rich yellow of the ripened corn. About three miles from *Braunston* appears *Daventry*, on the side and top of a hill. DAVENTRY. The place is populous, and carries on a considerable manufacture of whips: it is an incorporated town, governed by a bailiff, twelve burgesses, and a recorder; has two serjeants at mace, and one town-clerk. The bailiff for the time is justice of the peace, and also the year following, and is likewise coroner of the inquest. The serjeants may arrest any one within their jurisdiction for a sum under one hundred pounds, and the cause is to be decided here. No county justice hath power in this place; the justices of the borough having power of commitment to the county-jail in criminal cases. The inhabitants also enjoy the privilege of exemption from serving on juries at the county assizes. Its charter is said to have been first granted by king *John*, and was renewed by queen *Elizabeth*.

DAVENTRY is of considerable antiquity; especially if we give into the derivation of its name, *Dwy Afon tre*, the town of the two *Avons*, or rivers, from its situation between them. Certainly it was a place of note at the Conquest; had in it sixteen plough-lands; in the manor three, with three slaves, twenty villeyns, a presbyter, and ten boors, and twelve acres of meadow. It had been

worth three pounds; after that event improved to eight.

THIS was a part of the great possessions of the countess *Judith*, niece to the Conqueror, whom he had married to the brave *Waltheof* Earl of *Northumberland*; and farther to engage his fidelity, he gave with her this county, and that of *Huntingdon*. *Waltheof* unfortunately engaged in a conspiracy, and, notwithstanding he repented, and flung himself at the king's mercy, was beheaded in 1074, at the instigation of his wife^r. It seems she had cast a favorable eye on another person, but was disappointed; for the king offered to her *Simon de Liz*, a noble *Norman*, lame of one leg: him she rejected; which so enraged her uncle, that he deprived her of the two earldoms, and gave them to *De Liz*, with her eldest daughter; which obliged *Judith* to a state of penitentiary widowhood during life.

PRIORY.

HERE are some remains of the priory, inhabited by poor families. The place is easily discovered, by several gothic windows, and a door accessible by a great flight of steps. Four *Cluniac* monks were originally placed at *Preston Capes*, in this county, by *Hugh de Leycester*, sheriff of the county, and steward to *Maud*, sister to the first

^r Order: *Vital*.

S. Liz Earl of *Huntingdon*; but finding the situation inconvenient, for want of water, he built a priory, and removed them here, about the year 1090. It was dedicated to *St. Augustine*, and was subordinate to *St. Mary de Caritate*^z. Its spiritualities were valued at £.115 17s. 4d. *per annum*; its temporalities £.120 10s. 2d. Cardinal *Wolsey* directed five of his emissaries to pick a quarrel with the poor monks, about certain lands of theirs; and, causing the dispute to be referred to himself, took occasion to dissolve the house, and, as *Stow* says, to be given to his own college. “ But of this irreligious robbery, done
“ of no conscience, but to patch up pride, which
“ private wealth could not furnish, what punishment hath since ensued by God’s hand (sayeth
“ mine author) partly ourselves have seen; for of
“ those five persons, two fell at discord between
“ themselves, and the one slew the other; for
“ which the survivor was hanged: the third
“ drowned himself in a well: the fourth, being
“ well known, and valued worth two hundred
“ pounds, became in three years so poore, that
“ he begged till his dying-day: and the fift, called
“ Doctor *Allane*, being cheefe executor of these
“ doings, was cruelly maimed in *Ireland*, even at

^z *Tanner*, 375.

DAVENTRY CHURCH. BOROUGH-HILL.

“such time as he was bishop ^a.”—The pious historian then traces the judgment to the cardinal, who died under the king’s displeasure: to the colleges which occasioned the sacrilege; that of *Ipswich* being pulled down; that of *Christ-church* never finished under *Wolsey’s* patronage: and lastly to the pope, who permitted these violences on religious houses; for he was besieged in his holy see, and suffered a long imprisonment.

CHURCH.

THE parish-church was formerly the conventual: of late years it has been handsomely rebuilt; but is no more than a curacy in the gift of *Christ-church* college. The arms of the college, and of the Earl of *Winchelsea*, lord of the manor, grace the east window.

BOROUGH-HILL.

FROM *Daventry* I visited the noted camps on *Borough-hill*, or *Danes-hill*, about a mile south-east of the town. It is lofty and insulated. The area is of an oblong or oval form, about a measured mile in length, and near two in circumference. The whole is surrounded by two, three, or four deep trenches, and the same number of great ramparts, or banks; according as the strength or weakness of the ground required. These run on the margin of the hill, and on the slope, having the entrance on the eastern and western sides opposite to each other.

^a *Annals*, 522.

WITHIN the area, near the middle, is a bank, which passes strait from the western side towards the eastern: the remainder is destroyed. Farther on is the vestige of another, running parallel. These, when entire, would have formed a rectangular camp, by the assistance of part of the ditches on the sides of the hill.

NEAR this camp are several *tumuli* of the sepulchral kind; but since Mr. *Morton's* time, their number is evidently lessened; for in his days, he informs us, there were eighteen.

THE northern end of the hill is formed into a third camp, of a circular shape, and of vast strength. Two ditches, of prodigious depth, with suitable ramparts, and a deep entrance, cross the area, and fall into the general surrounding ditches, which have been deepened to add to the strength of the third part. There are likewise the imperfect remains of another ditch and bank on the outside, a little south, designed to add to the security.

ON the north-west part of the great rampart of this round camp, is a large mount, either exploratory, or the spot where the chieftain pitched his tent.

I MUST differ with Mr. *Morton* about the makers of the first of these camps or posts, which were the *Britons* themselves. It has every agreement with the multitudes of others scattered over

the kingdom, and suits exactly with the description left by *Tacitus* of the method of defence used by our ancestors, *Tunc montibus arduis, et si qua clementer accedi poterant in modum valli saxa præstruit*. I shall not here repeat what I have fully dwelt on in my *Tours in Wales and Scotland*^b.

THIS post was in all probability made use of when the victorious *Ostorius* was traversing this island, to quell the commotions he found on his arrival in *Britain*. It is evident, that the *Britons* at this period made use of the same species of defence which is proved to have been common to the whole country. The *Iceni* lodged themselves within a post of this kind, against this very general, (*Locum pugnae delegere septum agresti aggere et aditu angusto ne pervius equiti foret*^c) but it did not avale. The *Coritani* of these parts had recourse to the strong hold of what I dare say they called *Ben Afon*, or the head over the river; one of the streams which form the *Nen*, the river of this country, passing beneath.

THIS post proved no obstacle to the Conqueror; he found it fit for a station: he contracted its limits east into the shape of the camps of his people, and made this a summer, as he did the warm

^b *Tour Scotl.* 1772, part ii. 159. *Tour Wales*, 413. 8vo. ed. ii. 62.

^c *Taciti Annal.* lib. xii. c. 31.

bottom, near the fort, a winter station. Numbers of *Roman* coins found on the spots, confirm this conjecture. The *Romans*, as was usual with them, latinized the *British* name, and formed from it their *Benvenna*; which I beg leave to place here rather than at *Wedon*, a place destitute of all classical traces.

I MUST add, that on the south-east side of *Borough-hill*, about two or three hundred yards below the ditches, is a lesser camp, surrounded by a foss and bank. Mr. *Morton* guesses it to have been the receptacle of the carriages of the greater camp: I imagine it to have been a *procestria*, a sort of free post attendant often on camps, where provisions and other necessaries were brought.

As to the third division of the area of this hill, it is probably *Saxon*; the words *borough*, *burgh*, *berry*, and *bury*, being the constant appellation given by the *Saxons* to similar places. It is my belief, that every post of this nature, occupied by that nation in our island, had been originally *British*; which the *Saxons* altered to their conceptions of strength and defence; this was usually done by deepening the ditches, raising the ramparts, and clearing the area, and often by exalting one part into what was called the *donjeon*, or keep. These places were stationary, not properly camps;

for the antient *Germans*, from whom these invaders were derived, and whose customs they retained, made use of no other defence to their camps than a barrier of waggons, with which they formed the precinct. *Omnes Barbari*, says *Vegetius*, *carris suis in orbem connexis ad similitudinem castrorum securas a supervenientibus exigunt noctes*^d. *Cæsar* twice^e mentions this custom among the *German* nations; and I am told, that even in later days, this mode of defence has been used, and called *Waggenburg*, or the camp of waggons.

EVERY thing on this hill must not be attributed to remote antiquity; for *Charles I.* a few days before the fatal battle of *Naseby*, occupied this post, and fortified it: so possibly some of the entrenchments might be the work of that unfortunate monarch^f.

BURNT
WALLS.

I MUST not quit this place without mentioning a spot which I overlooked. This is what *Mr. Morton* calls the *Burnt Walls*; where many loads of walls and foundations have been dug up. The precinct is about six acres, and was moated round. The water that filled the moat was conveyed from pools in *Daventry Park*, a place not remote. Tradition says, that within the area stood a seat of *John of Gaunt*; which is probable, as this ma-

^d Lib. iii. c. 10.

^e *Bell. Gal.* lib. i. & lib. iv.

^f *Whitelock*, 150.

nor was once possessed by the earls and dukes of *Lancaster*, in *Edward III's* time, annexed to that dutchy, and assigned to that great duke^z.

CONTINUE my journey: turn a little out of my road, on the left, to *Dodford* church, and find there a tomb of a cross-legged knight, armed in mail, with both hands upon his sword, as if in the attitude of drawing it. On his shield are, ill-blazoned, *vair*, *argent* and *azure*; two bars *gules*, which denote the person here deposited to have been a *Keynes*, one of the antient lords of the place; and, from the attitude of his legs, to have lived during the fashionable madness of crusades.

DODFORD
CHURCH.

Two ladies, in hoods, recumbent, said to have been two sisters, co-heiresses of the manor, and probably *Margaret* and *Maud de Ayote*, who were possessed of it, I think, in the time of *Richard II*; which manor descended to their father, *Laurence*, from his mother *Lettice*, sister to *William de Keynes*.

A BRASS plate of *William Wyde*, who died owner of this place in 1422, and another of his wife.

AN alabaster figure, armed, of *John Cressy*, a successor of the former; who distinguished himself in the *French* wars, under the duke of *Bed-*

^z *Hist. Northampt. 44.*

ford, was captain of *Lycieux*, *Orbef*, and *Pontesque*, in *Normandy*, and privy-counsellor in *France*. He died in 1443, at *Tove*, in *Lorraine*^h.

IN this manor, the *Walling-street* crosses the road to *Wedon*: it enters the county at *Doz-bridge*, on the edge of *Leicestershire*, passes close by *Borough-hill*, and proceeds from *Wedon* to *Toucester* and *Stoney Stratford*, where it enters the county of *Bucks*.

NEAR the sixty-eighth mile-stone is the entrance to the new turnpike-road to *Northampton*, which is above seven miles distant; and on an eminence, a little to the left, is pleasantly seated the church and village of *Flore*, or *Flower*.

A LITTLE beyond, on the right, lies the village of *Wedon on the Street*, or *Weedon Bec*; from which I chuse to transfer the old *Bennecenna* to *Borough-hill*, on account of deficiency of classical evidence at this place, and the little difference of distance from the other stations.

SUFFICIENT honor will remain to *Wedon*ⁱ, in

^h *Hist. Northampt.* 51.

ⁱ Near *Wedon* the bank is covered with immense buildings for the reception of all kinds of military stores; a national *dépôt* rendered too necessary by the exigency of the times. The *Grand Junction* canal passes beneath, and forms a ready communication by other canals from this central spot with all parts of the kingdom. Ed.

allowing it to have been the site of the royal palace of *Wulfere*^k, the *Mercian* monarch; afterwards converted into a nunnery, at the instance of his daughter, *St. Werburg*, who presided for a time over it. Here she performed the miracle of the wild geese; who, at her word, forgot their nature, were driven by her steward from their ravages among the corn, into the grange, and, after receiving from her a severe check for their depredations, were commanded to take wing, and never appear in her demesnes. They obeyed in part, but kept hovering about, till one of their companions, which had been stolen (and some say eaten) by a servant, was restored; on which they bid an eternal adieu to the fields of *Wedon*^l.

THIS nunnery was destroyed by the *Danes*; but the memory of the foundress was preserved in *Leland's* day, by a fair chapel dedicated to that saint^m.

AFTER the Conquest, *Roger de Thebovil* gave a moiety of lands in this monastery to the abbey of *Bec* in *Normandy*; which was, with many other grants to the same house, confirmed by *Henry II.* That abbey afterwards became possessed of the whole, when it was made dependent on their great cell or priory at *Okeburn*, in *Wiltshire*. Vast

^k *Bridges*, 93.

^l *Cressy's Ch. Hist.* 427.

^m *Leland Itin.* i. 11.

privileges were bestowed in favor of the monks of this abbey; such as exemption from suit and service to the county and hundred courts; from toll passage and pontage; and exemption from forest laws. They had also free warren, and right of determining in murder, manslaughter, &c. &c. all which perished at the dissolution of the priories; and this manor, as part of the possessions of *Okeburn*, was vested in the provost and fellows of *Eton* college, by *Henry VI*; in which it still continuesⁿ.

CASTLE
DIKES.

FROM hence I was led by my curiosity about two miles westward, to *Castle Dikes*, in the parish of *Farthingstone*, remarkable for some ancient works attributed to the *Saxons*. They are placed on the brow of a steep hill, commanding a vast view; but at present so overgrown with thick woods, that I had but a very indistinct sight of them. They appeared to comprehend near thirteen acres of ground, and to consist of strong holds, divided from each other by a ditch of stupendous breadth and depth. A plat, called the *Castle-yard*, stands to the south-west of these, entrenched on all sides but the south-west, compre-

ⁿ *Hist. Northampt.* 93; in which Mr. *Bridges* denies that there ever was a priory here, as Sir *W. Dugdale* and Bishop *Tanner* imagine.

hending about seven acres, on which, tradition says, a town was situated.

MR. *Morton* informs us, that a vaulted room, formed of squared stones, was discovered in his time, and beneath that another, which falling in accidentally, a smell, resembling that of putrid carcases, issued from it. Two or three rude sculptures were also discovered among the rubbish.

IT is conjectured that this place was burnt by the *Danes*; for vast masses of cinders, mixed with pebbles and clay, have been found in different parts; and many of the stones had on them the marks of fire°. There is no account left of the particulars of their ravages; so this rests upon conjecture, as well as the notion of *Ethelfleda* having been founder of this place, among her other great works performed in 913.

ON my return to the great road, about two miles from the place, I visited the church of *Stow-nine-Churches*, to see the most elegant tomb which this or any other kingdom can boast of; that of *Elizabeth*, fourth daughter of *John Lord Latimer*, wife, first to Sir *John Danvers*, of *Dantrey, Wiltshire*, and afterwards to Sir *Edmund Cary*, third son of *Henry Lord Hunsdon*. Her figure is of

STOW-NINE-
CHURCHES.

° Mr. *Morton*, 543.

STOW-NINE-CHURCHES:

white marble, lying recumbent on a slab of black. The attitude is the most easy possible, that of one asleep; her head, covered with a loose hood, reclines on a rich cushion. One hand is placed on her breast, the other lies on one side. Round her neck is a quilled ruff. The fashionable stiffness of her embroidered stays is a disadvantage to this elegant sculpture. Her gown flows to her feet in easy folds, and covers them. She lies on a long cloak, lined with ermine, fastened at her neck with rich jewels. At her feet is a *griffin* holding a shield of the family-arms. The whole rests on a white marble altar-tomb, with inscriptions and arms on the sides. After informing us of her parentage, marriages, and children, are these lines:

Sic familia præclara	}	{	Ætatis 84,
Præclarior prole			Anno
Virtute præclarissima			Dni. 1630.
Commutavit Sæcula; non obiit.			

She left three sons and seven daughters by her first husband. Sir *Charles*, the eldest, lost his head through his unfortunate attachment to the ill-fated Earl of *Essex*; *Henry*, an able warrior, died Earl of *Danby*, full of years and glory; Sir *John* married into the great family of the *Newports*, in *Shropshire*.

THIS noble monument was erected by the lady in her life-time, and was the *chef d'œuvre* of that

great statuary *Nicholas Stone*, master-mason to king *James* and *Charles I.* statuary and stone-cutter; so humbly does he stile himself. It appears by a note of his, that, “ *March* the 16. 1617. “ I undertook to make a tomb for my lady, mother to Lord *Davers*; which was all of whit marble & touch^p; and I set it up at *Stow* of the “ *nine Churches*, in *Northamptonshire*, som 2 yeare “ after. One altar tombe: for the which I had “ 220 li. ^q”

OPPOSITE to this is a very handsome *cenotaph*, in memory of the Reverend Doctor *Thomas Turner*, born at *Bristol* in 1645, and buried in 1714, at *Corpus Christi* college, *Oxford*, of which he had been president.

HE laid out his great income in acts of hospitality and charity; and on his death, after be-

^p *Touch*, *Pierre de Touche* was a name applied to any black stone which was used for the touching or trying of gold. At length the statuaries bestowed it on all the black marbles, because they were sometimes used for that purpose.

^q Mr. WALPOLE, in the 2d vol. of his *Anecdotes of Painting*, p. 23, informs us, that this able artist was born at *Woodbury*, near *Exeter*, in 1586, and died in *London*, 1647. I refer the reader to that elegant performance for a list of his works. Let me add, that the first time I saw this beautiful tomb, it was going fast to decay; but, since that time, has been fully restored, by the care of the worthy rector and (I think) patron of this church, Doctor *Lloyd*.

queathing £.4000 to his relations and friends, left the rest of his wealth to pious uses. He augmented the stipends of the poorer members of *Ely* cathedral, in which he was prebendary: he left £.100 to be expended in apprenticing poor children of that city: he left £.6000 for improving the buildings of the college he presided over: and finally, left £.20,000 to be laid out by his executors in estates and lands, to be settled by them on the governors of the charity for the relief of the poor widows and children of the clergy. Accordingly they purchased this manor, and other estates here, and at *West Wratling* in *Cambridgeshire*, to the amount of upwards of £.1000 a year, and settled them, in 1716, agreeable to his will^r. This manor was purchased from *Edward Hooley*, Esquire, for £.16,000; which occasioned the honorable mark of gratitude in this church. It is singular, that *Francis Turner*, bishop of *Ely*, lost his preferments in 1690, for refusing the oaths to *William* and *Mary*, when this gentleman, his brother, had the good fortune to preserve his, without injuring his conscience.

IN 1702, the last year allowed for undergoing the test, he left *London* on the 28th of *July*, and went to *Oxford* with a full resolution to sacrifice

^r *Willis's Cathedrals*, ii. 389.

all his preferments on the first of *August*, the last day allowed by the act. He wisely made no resignation, well knowing that his refusal would be ample deprivation. Whether he was forgotten, or whether the omission was winked at, does not appear; but he retained all his benefices to his dying day^s.

THIS charitable divine is placed standing in a graceful attitude, in his master of arts robes, in his own hair, under a canopy supported by two fluted pillars of the *Corinthian* order, of colored marble. On the side of him is Religion, represented by a woman on a celestial globe, with a cross in one, and a font in the other hand. On the last is inscribed ΘΡΗΣΚΕΙΑ ΚΑΘΑΡΑ ΑΜΙΑΝΤΟΣ ΠΑΡΑ ΤΩ ΘΕΩ. The doctor stands on a terrestrial globe, with a book in his hand, in which is written ΤΗΝ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΑΘΗΚΗΝ ΦΥΛΑΞΟΝ. The account of his various charities is placed on the pediment.

To the corner of an aisle, to make room for this sumptuous monument, was removed the tomb of a cross-legged [knight, armed in mail, and partly covered with a surtout. One hand is on his breast, the other on his sword. On an enormous shield, which is belted to his body, is a rude figure of a

^s *Bentham's Hist. Ely*, 263.

lion passant guardant, and crowned. He is supposed to be one of the *Gilbert de Gants*, the ancient owners. There were five of them. The first was great nephew to the Conqueror; the last died in 1295.

FROM hence I descended to the great road: the country hilly and clayey. The quarries are of a coarse grit stone, often filled with shells, but of too shattery a nature to be used, except in ordinary buildings. A few miles farther is an eminence, called *Forster's Booth*, so named from a booth erected here by one *Forster*, a poor countryman. It grew at length into a scattered street, of several houses and carriers inns, through which runs the *Watling-street* road in a direct line to *Toucester*, four miles distant.

TOUCESTER. THIS is a pretty considerable town, seated on a plain, on a small stream called the *Tove*, from which the name is derived; *Toucester*, or the castle on the *Tove*. The great *tumulus* on the east side of the town, points out the site of the *speculum* or watch-tower. The *Roman* coins found in digging about, prove it to have been an appendage to a *Roman* station, whose name has never reached us. The *Saxons* took advantage of this little fortress, and added the foss which surrounded it. From them it received its present title of the *Bury*, or

Borough, to which has been since added the double tautology of *Berry Mounthill*.

THE *Saxons* called the town *Tofeceastre*. In the time of *Edward* the Elder it was almost ruined by the ravages of the *Danes*; but in 921 the king determined to restore it, and for that purpose detached part of his forces; who, soon after their arrival, were attacked by the *Danes* resident in *Northampton* and *Leicester*[†]; but, assisted by the townsmen, they repelled the barbarians; and *Edward*, in order to prevent future insults, fortified the whole place with a stone wall[‡]. But time hath destroyed every vestige of it.

THIS manor, after various changes, became the property of the famous Sir *Richard Empson*, one of the instruments of the avarice and oppression of *Henry VII*; who, in 1509, lost his head, with *Edmund Dudley*, on *Tower-hill*; perhaps more deservedly than legally. *Empson* was the son of a sieve-maker in this town: by his great abilities in the profession of the law, he was promoted to the chancellorship of the duchy of *Lancaster*; but by his unbounded submission to the will of his rapacious master, fell a victim, in the next reign, to the demands of an enraged nation. At present, the manor belongs to the Earl of *Pomfret*, who

[†] *Sax. Chr.* 107.

[‡] *Ibid.* 108.

derives it from his ancestor *Richard Fermor*, a merchant of *Calais*, and a younger brother of the antient house of the *Fermors*, of *Oxfordshire*.

CHURCH. THERE was a church here at the Conquest, which was given by the Conqueror to the abbey of St. *Wandragasile*, in *Normandy*. In the present, is nothing remarkable, excepting the tomb of *William Sponne*, archdeacon of *Norfolk*, and rector of this parish in the reign of *Henry VI.* who founded here a college and chantry for two priests to say mass for his soul, and the souls of his friends. At the dissolution, it was worth £.19. 6s. 8d. a year^x. He was also a great benefactor to the town, and his charities are still felt here, governed by feoffees, consisting of fifteen of the principal inhabitants.

HIS figure is represented recumbent, dressed in a red gown, which reaches round his feet, with ermine hood and sleeves. Beneath is another representation of him after death, with a sunk nose and emaciated body, and all the changes wrought by that fell monster on the human frame.

THE town is supported by the great concourse of passengers, and by a manufacture of lace, and a small one of silk stockings. The first was imported from *Flanders*, and is carried on with much

^x *Tanner*, 388.

success in this place, and with still more in the neighboring county of *Buckingham*.

I TOOK a walk about a mile east of the town, to see *Easton-Neston*, the seat of the Earl of *Pomfret*. The wings were built by Sir *Christopher Wren*, in 1682; the centre by *Hawkesmore*, about twenty years after, who is said to have departed greatly from the original design. It has nine windows in front, and is enriched with pilasters. The inside has been long since despoiled of its curious portraits and valuable statues: the latter having been presented to the university of *Oxford*, by the late Countess of *Pomfret*, granddaughter to the lord-chancellor *Jeffries*.

EASTON-
NESTON.

THIS manor was purchased by the same *Richard Fermor*, in 1530, from *Thomas*, son of Sir *Richard Empson*. The antient house stood below the church, in a park inclosed by Sir *Richard*, by licence from *Henry VII*, at the time it came into the possession of Mr. *Fermor*. He lived here with boundless hospitality, till the year 1540, when, for sending 8*d.* and a couple of shirts, to one *Nicholas Thane*, his confessor, then in prison at *Buckingham* for denying the king's supremacy, he incurred the tyrant's displeasure. He fell under a præmunire, and, in his old-age, being stripped of all he had, was forced to live with the parson of *Wapenham* (whom he had presented), and with

MANOR.

whom he lived for several years, an example of consummate piety and resignation ¹.

WIL. SOM-
MERS.

THE recovery of part of his fortune was owing to a singular accident. During his prosperous days he kept, as was usual in those times with people of rank, a fool or jester: his was the noted *Wil. Sommers*, who, for his drollery, was promoted to the same office under *Henry VIII*. I have a very scarce print of this illustrious personage, by *Delaram*, with all the insignia of his place about him. *Wil.* with a gratitude not frequent at courts, remembered his old master; and in the latter days of *Henry*, when his constitution was weakened by infirmities, took occasion, by some well-timed speech, to awaken the king's conscience; who, touched with a compunction rarely known to him, ordered restitution ²; but died before it could be effected. His pious successor, *Edward VI.* restored to him this manor, that of *Toucester*, and some others of his estates, and added many grants, by way of compensation for the injury done him; but all fell short of the great losses he had sustained from the cruel father. He returned to his house, which he enjoyed only two years, dying in *January 1552-3*. He seemed to have a presage of his end; for on the day of his death he had in-

¹ *Bridges*, 290.

² *Collins's Peerage*, v. 50.

vited a number of his friends and neighbors; took his leave of them, retired to his closet, and was found dead in an attitude of devotion^a. His tomb, with his figure in brass, and that of his wife, are still to be seen in the adjacent church.

THERE are, besides, several other family-monuments. Sir *John Fermor* (son of *Richard*) and *Maud* his wife, are represented kneeling at a desk, beneath an arch: she is dressed in a great ruff and lappets. He, perhaps out of respect to his father's sufferings in the cause of the see of *Rome*, received the honor of Knight of the Bath at the coronation of queen *Mary*. He died in 1571.

CHURCH.

HIS son Sir *George* lies in alabaster, recumbent and armed, with peaked beard and small whiskers. His wife, *Mary* daughter of *Thomas Curzon*, of *Addington, Bucks*, lies by him, dressed in a gown tied neatly with ribands from top to bottom, a quilled ruff, and great *tete à caleche*. Beneath are represented, kneeling, their seven sons and eight daughters. Above all, is a vast quantity of ornaments, arms, &c. &c. This gentleman might, like Sir *Fulk Grevil*, have boasted of being the friend of Sir *Philip Sydney*, having contracted an intimacy with him in the wars in the *Netherlands*, where he served all his youth, under *William*

^a *Collins's Peerage*, v. 50.

prince of *Orange*, and walked at the funeral of the celebrated *English* hero. He also improved himself by foreign travel; lived at home with vast splendor and hospitality; and, on *June* 11, 1603, his house had the honor of being the place of meeting between *James* I. and his queen, on her journey from *Scotland*, to receive her new crown. Here they dined, and were entertained, with all their trains, in a princely manner^b. He quitted this life in 1612.

SIR *Hatton Fermor*, who with nine other gentlemen were knighted at the above interview, is also buried here. He died of the consequences of a broken leg, in 1620. He and his lady are very elegant figures, placed standing; he armed; in great boots, flapping down; vast whiskers; peaked beard; and, what was not in use at the time of his death, a cravat. It seems the monument was not erected till 1662, when his widow *Anna*, daughter of Sir *William Cockain*, lord mayor of *London*, gave this proof of her affection. She is dressed in a loose gown, and with long flowing tresses: her hand is on an hour-glass; his on a scroll: between, is a bust of a man in long hair: above, are three most aukward figures of kneeling women. I must not quit the lady, with-

^b *Collins*, 52.

out saying she suffered, with exemplary patience, a long imprisonment and great confiscations, on account of the loyalty of her family; which were rewarded with a peerage in the person of her son Sir *William Fermor*.

FROM hence I continued my journey southward, and much of the way near the borders of *Whittlewood*, or *Whittlebury Forest*, which still continues wooded for several miles in length, and of different extents in breadth, in a most deep and clayey country. Much of the timber is cut in rotation, but in parts towards the edge of *Buckinghamshire*, are considerable quantities of good oak. This forest remained in the crown till the year 1685, when *Henry Fitz-roy*, first duke of *Grafton*, was appointed hereditary ranger. The present duke hath an elegant house, called *Wakefield Lodge*^c, originally built by Mr. *Claypole*, son-in-law to *Oliver Cromwell*, and ranger of the forest. This was one of the five tracts, called walks; viz. *Wakefield*, *Shelbrook*, *Hazelbury*, *Shrob*, and *Hanger*. Fourteen townships are allowed the right of common in the open coppices and ridings, from the principle of justice, that some reparation might be made to them for the damages sustained by the deer. In this great tract are two lawns,

WHITTLE-
BURY
FOREST.

^c Designed by *W. Kent*.

WHITTLEBURY FOREST.

i. e. spots inclosed with pales, for pasture for the deer : one is *Wakefield Lawn*, the other *Sholbrook Lawn*, which are secluded from the forest cattle.

THAT fierce animal the wild cat, is still met with in this forest. In the reign of *Richard I.* the abbot and convent of *Peterborough* had a charter for hunting in this place the hare, the fox, and the wild cat ; which was confirmed to them, in 1253, by *Henry III.*^d. By these charters, it appears the wild cat should be added to the beasts of forest, or of *venerie* ; which the book of *St. Albans*, and old *Sir Tristram*, in his *worthie Treatise of Hunting*, confined to the hart, the hynde, the hare, the boare, and the wolfe : the hart and hind being separated, because the season of hunting them was different ; yet they remain in species still the same. Beasts of the chace (which was an inferior sort of forest) were the buck, the doe, the fox, the martin, and the roe^e.

THE fondness that seized the regular clergy for the pleasures of the chace, did not appear till after the Conquest. The *Saxon* clergy were expressly forbidden the amusement. King *Edgar* directs the priest “ to be neither a hunter nor hawker, nor yet a tippler ; but to keep close to his books, as becomes a man of his order^f.”

^d *Morton*, 443.

^e *Manwood's Forest Laws*, 39.

^f *Leges Saxon.* 86.

THE canon law still preserved its severity, and forbad to spiritual persons the amusement of the chace. This probably was rather designed to check what might, by the excess, estrange them from their sacred function. The common law, from a principle of good sense and humanity, permitted the recreation, because nothing could contribute more effectually to the performance of their duty than good health, resulting from fit exercise; as nothing could disqualify them so greatly as the disorders arising from a sedentary life. This indulgence probably soon ended in abuse. In the twelfth century, we find *Abelard* unhappy in presiding over a monastery of huntsmen. *Chaucer*, as I have before quoted, flings a fine ridicule on the sporting monk. Finally, the chace became so necessary an appendage to the ecclesiastical state, that every see had a number of parks: that of *Norwich*, thirteen; and the sixth mortuary which the king claimed on the death of a prelate, was his kennel of hounds.

PASS by *Potters Pery*, a village which takes its name from the manufacture of coarse ware, such as flower-pots, &c. which has been long carried on here. The clay is yellowish, pure, and firm; yet the pots made with it are very brittle, unless glazed; when they endure the weather as well as any.

POTTERS
PERY.

THE post-road is still continued the whole way on or near the *Watling-street*. Near *Potters Pery* I quitted it, through the curiosity of visiting
 PASSENHAM. *Passenham*, about a mile or two distant, on the banks of the *Ouze*, near this village. *Edward* the Elder encamped here to cover his workmen, who were employed in building the walls of *Toucester*‡, from being interrupted by the *Danes*. A square entrenchment is supposed to have been cast up by him, and garrisoned for that purpose.

CHURCH. THE church is small, and without ailes; dedicated to *Guthlaidus*, the saint of the fens. It was rebuilt in 1626, at the sole expence of Sir *Robert Banastre*. This gentleman was lord of the manor; he died in 1649, aged about eighty. His figure is a half-length, with a book in his hand, placed against the wall. His epitaph informs us, that he was born at *Wem*, in *Shropshire*; that he was bred at court, and served three princes; that he had three wives, and by the last an only daughter, who conveyed the estate, by marriage with *William* lord *Maynard*, into that family; a younger branch of which possesses it, as I apprehend, at present.

OLD STRATFORD. I REGAINED the great road, and passed through the hamlet of *Old Stratford*, seated on rich mea-

‡ *Saxon Chron.* 108.

dows, watered by the *Ouze*, which rises in this county, not remote from *Brackly*. This place is reasonably supposed to have been the *Lactodorum*, or *Lactorodum*, of the *Itinerary*, as the distance suits extremely well, and *Roman* coins have been found in the neighboring fields. Antiquaries derive it from *Llech dwr*, and *Llech ryd*: one signifying the stone on the water; the other, the stone on the ford^h: a name bestowed on it by the *Britons*, probably because the bank of the river was marked by a miliary stone on this great military way. I here cross the river into

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE;

which, with *Bedfordshire* and *Hertfordshire*, formed the country of the *Catticuchlani*. The present name is, according to Mr. *Camden*, taken from the quantity of beeches found in parts of it; a word derived from the *Saxon* *bucken*. Two arguments serve to confirm the assertion of *Cæsar*, that this tree was not found in *Britain* at the time of his invasion: one is, that the woods of it are merely local, and confined to a very few of our southern counties: the other is, that the *Britons* had no name for it, but what they derived from

^h See *Gale*, 60, and *Burton*, 144.

the *Latin fagus* ; for they stiled it, as we do still, *Ffawydd*, and *Pren ffawydd*.

STONEY
STRATFORD.

ON crossing the *Ouze* I entered *Stoney Stratford*, a town built on each side of the *Watling-street*. It suffered greatly by fire on *May* the 19th, 1742, which almost destroyed the whole place ; but it was soon restored by the vigour of *English* charity. One church (that of *St. Giles*) has never been rebuilt ; the body of the other (*St. Magdalene's*) is restored in a very handsome manner, by *Mr. Irons*, architect in *Warwick*, and, I suppose, enlarged sufficiently to supply the want of the other. *St. Giles's* had been a chantry, valued at £20. 2s. 6d. a year ; and was at the time of its ruin a curacy : *St. Magdalene's* was a chapel belonging to *Wolverton*, but is now in the presentation of the parishioners.

BLECHELEY
CHURCH.

TOMB OF
LORD GREY.

My journey was continued along the *Street* road to the 47th stone, where, tempted by the fame of certain monuments in *Blecheley* church, I digressed about a mile and a quarter to the right. I found there a very fine alabaster tomb of *Richard* Lord *Grey* of *Wilton*, restored by the celebrated antiquarian *Brown Willis*, Esquire, who added an inscription, and in the front the arms. From the former we find, that besides *Richard*, his son *Reginald*, who died *February* 22, 1493 ; and his

great grandson *Edmund*, who died in *Water-hall* on *May* 6th, 1611; were interred here.

THIS *Richard* Lord *Grey*, by will, dated at *Blecheley*, *August* 12, 1442, bequeaths his body to be buried in the church of the *B. V. Mary* of *Blecheley*; and directs his executors to find a priest, for four years, to perform divine service in the said church for his soul; and that they make a tomb of alabaster or marble, according to his state and degree. He bequeaths to the lady *Margaret* his wife, his manor of *Burry-hall*, in *Essex*, for life. The residue of his lands and goods he gives to his executors, to dispose of for the health of his soul; viz. the lady *Margaret Grey*, *Robert Darcy*, Esquire, *John Habethal*, Esquire, *Roger Eton Clerc*, rector of *Blecheley*, and *William Barker*¹.

THE tomb is of alabaster: his figure is armed, his hair cropt, his face without a beard; round his neck is a collar of SS, and round the lower part of his armour is another collar of jewels, in the midst of which is a small shield with the cross of *St. George*; for he was made Knight of the Garter by *Richard* II. On the fingers of his left hand are not fewer than six rings.

NOTWITHSTANDING it may be thought tedious

¹ His will, dated *Aug.* 12, 1442. Mr. *Cole's* MSS.

to many, yet I cannot forbear describing two monuments, full of the fashionable emblem, pun, and quibble of the times. The first is in memory of
DR. SPARKE. THOMAS SPARKE, S. S^{ce}. *Theol. Dr. ceber. hujus eccle. rector vigilantissimus*, as inscribed round the oval that contains his figure. A little altar with sparkling flames is placed near his name. The monument is a small but extremely neat one of brass, set in a white marble frame: on the top is the crest, a *demi talbot* rampant, studded with *torteaures*, and *sparks* of fire issuing from his mouth: on the brass is finely engraven an altar-tomb, on the table of which is an urn, with *sparks* issuing from the mouth; and on the belly is written

Non extincta, sepulta licet; *Scintilla* favilla est.

On the left side of the urn stands *Death*, in form of a skeleton, holding a spade, on the flat part of which, going to cover the mouth of the urn, is wrote *Mors tegit*; and an angel in the heavens sounding a trumpet, from the end of which issues these words, *Retegit nuntius iste tuba*; and on a scroll, in the same hand, is written, *Ista caduca rosa est*: just above which, in the other hand of the angel, is a fresh-blown rose, inscribed *Sed renovata tamen*; about the angel's head, and in the clouds, are several stars: and quite at top is writ-

ten, *Qui multos ad justitiam adducunt, ut stelle semper splendebunt.*

FAME, with her usual attributes of ears, eyes, and tongues, blowing a trumpet, stands on the other side of the urn. On each side of her are two scrolls: on one is,

Vindex fama libros fatali tollit ab urna;

on the other,

Sic Scintilla micat quem tegit atra cinis:

Fame holds in one hand a book, near the mouth of the urn, on which is written *Funeral Sermons*. On other books, scattered about, are inscribed, *A Persuasive to Conformity*; *A comfortable Treatise for a troubled Conscience*; *Motives to Qu. Elizabeth for her Successor*; *A Treatise of Catechising*; *A Confutation of J. Albin*; and out of the mouth of the trumpet, *The high way to Heaven*. These were the works of the Doctor, who was a most famous controversialist, in the reigns of *Elizabeth* and *James I.* He is engraven in front of the tomb, a half-length, in gown, cassock, scarf, scull-cap, ruff, and square beard. On each side of him is a shield: on one is *Scutum fidei*: on the other, *Arma nostra sunt spiritualia*. On one side of the figure are three clergymen in their habits, kneeling, with a church by each; and beyond them two

TOMBS IN BLECHELEY CHURCH.

women in high-crowned hats. These five were his children, whom he admonishes, *Filioli cavete vobis ab idolis*; and above their heads are these lines :

Bis geniti, retinetè, fidem zelumque paternum :
 Hæredes vestri sic decet esse patris ;
 Sic decet, O mea tunc quam molliter ossa cubabunt
 Si licet in natis sic superesse meis :
Scintillam Scintilla meam si vestra sequetur
 Orba sua flamma mors erit ara Dei.

On the other side of his picture are represented his parishioners, with these verses :

2 Cor. iii. 5. Ut sacra in populo signatur epistola *Pauli*
 Sic mea in hoc sancto lucet imago grege.
 Corporis in tabula datur imperfecta ; sed illa
 Cordibus in vestris viva figura mei est.
 Viva mei, dixi, CHRISTI at sit vera figura ;
 Sat mihi si populus vera figura Dei.

THE Doctor died in 1616; his wife the year before. Luckily, her name was *Rose*; which afforded fresh matter of allusions.

Sixty-eight years a fragrant ROSE she lasted :
 No vile reproach her virtues ever blasted.
 Her autumn past, expects a glorious spring,
 A second better life, more flourishing.

THE other is in memory of Mrs. *Faith Taylor*, wife of Mr. *Edward Taylor*, minister of the parish,

with many pretty sportings on the word *Faith*; but the dulness of this species of epitaph has so wearied me, as I fear it has the reader, that I dare not venture on the transcript of what was probably much admired at the period of its composition.

FROM hence I got into the great road at *Fenny Stratford*, so called from its situation. The chapel, which is in the parish of *Blecheley*, was rebuilt, and endowed at the expence of Mr. *Brown Willis* and his friends. His residence was near the church of *Blecheley*; but, having a great predilection for the works of his own hands, he intrusted to the Reverend *William Cole*, then rector of the parish, the following inscription; which Mr. *Cole* was requested to cause to be inscribed on a white marble stone fineered with black, to be laid over him in this chapel.

FENNY
STRATFORD.

CHAPEL:

Hic situs est

Brown Willis, antiquarius

Cujus Cl. Avi æternæ memoriæ

Tho. Willis, archiatri totius *Europæ* celeberrimi,

Defuncti die Sancti *Martini*, A. D. 1675

Hæc capella exiguum monumentum est.

Obiit *Feb. 5^o* die, Anno Domini 1760.

Ætatis suæ 78.

O *Christe*, Soter et Judex,

Huic peccatorum primo

Miserecors et propitius esto.

LITTLE BRICKHILL. HOCKLEY.

On the cieling are the arms of all benefactors of ten pounds and upwards. The chapel had been originally a chantry^k. The new building was dedicated to St. *Martin*, out of respect to his grandfather, who happened to die on that day. The same great physician first made a settlement in this parish, by the purchase of the manor of *Blecheley*, and that of *Fenny Stratford*, from the last *George Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham*.

LITTLE
BRICKHILL.

FROM hence I kept a gentle ascent to *Little Brickhill*, seated on the steep of a long range of sand-hills, divided by pleasant woody dingles, which extend for a considerable way, and form a lofty frontier at this end of the county. Very soon after my passage over them, I entered the county of

BEDFORD,

and proceeded as far as *Dunstable* on the *Watling-street*, which goes directly to this town. In the beginning it crosses a most undulated descent. On the left are the woods and park of *Battlesdon*, a seat of Mrs. *Page*^l. In the bottom go through HOCKLEY. *Hockley in the Hole*; a long range of houses, mostly inns, built on each side of the road. The

^k *Ecton*, 217.

^l Now of Sir *Gregory Page*, Bart. ED.

English rage of novelty is strongly tempted by one sagacious publican, who informs us on his sign, of news-papers being to be seen at his house *every day* in the week.

AT this place, whose proper name is *Occleie*, HOCKCLIFF. or *Hockcliff*, was an hospital, with a master and several brethren, dedicated to *St. John the Baptist*^m. In 1283 here was a feudal quarrel, between the people of the priory of *Dunstaple* and those of *William de Muntcheny*, a potent baron, in which one *John* the Smith was killed on the side of the priory, and *Thomas Mustard*, a fierce knave, on the otherⁿ. In old times, such contests were very frequent, and very fatal: men were always formed into parties, and ready to pursue the most bloody measures on the most trivial occasions.

Two miles farther, I reached the foot of *Chalk-hill*, formerly of a tremendous steepness, and the terror of country passengers; at present formed into an easy ascent. This is the first specimen the traveller meets with of the great chalky stratum which intersects the kingdom. A line drawn from *Dorchester*, in the county of *Dorset*, to the county of *Norfolk*, would include all the chalky beds of the kingdom; for none are found in any

CHALK-
HILL.

^m *Tanner*, 8.

ⁿ *Chron. Dunstaple*, ii. 483.

quantity to the west of that line. This earth was in great estimation, and an article of commerce in the time of the *Romans*. The workers in it had their goddess *Nehelennia*, who presided over it. To her we find this votive altar :

DE Æ NEHELENNIÆ.

Ob merces rite conservatas

M. Secundus Silvanus

Negotor Cretarius

Britannicianus

V. S. L. M.

MAIDEN'S
BOWER.

AFTER ascending the hill, I turned about half a mile out of the road, to visit *Maiden's Bower*, a very large *Danish* camp, of a circular form, surrounded with a great rampart and a ditch on its side: it lies on a plain, with a portion verging towards a brow, hanging over a valley. Its history is unknown; yet it merits a visit, as the camps of the *Danes* are not very common in our kingdom.

DUNSTABLE.

AFTER a mile's descent, enter *Dunstable*, a long town, built on each side of the *Watling-street*, and intersected in the middle by the *Ickniel-street*. This town was the *Magiovinum*, or *Magiocentum*, of the *Itinerary*; and probably had four *portæ*, answerable to the great roads. The *Ickniel-street* issues out on the north side of the church. Antiquarians derive the name, very properly, from *Maes Gwyn*, or the white

field, from the color of the chalky soil. *Roman* money has been found about the place, which the country people call *madning money*; this, as Dr. *Stukeley* observes, can have no reference to *Maiden's Bower*, which belonged to another people: but on a hill, called *Castle-hill*, about half a mile west of it, is a *Roman* camp; within which, near one end, is a large mount, very hollow in the top; and near the outside of one of the ramparts is a deep hole, probably the place of the draw-well. The whole stands on a steep promontory, projecting westward.

THE place was certainly occupied by the *Saxons*, after the departure of the *Romans*. We can indeed only argue from the present name, *Dun-Staple*, the mart near the hill. We cannot allow the monkish legend, that it was called *Dun's Stable*, or the stable of a robber of that name. It probably was a waste at the time of the Conquest, as many places were, and might become a harbour of thieves, by reason of the woods with which the country was over-run. This determined *Henry I.* to colonize the spot; for that purpose, he encouraged people by proclamation to settle there, and, in order to destroy the shelter which the forest gave to robbers, directed the woods to be grubbed up. He also built a royal palace, called

PRIORY.

Kingsbury^o, which stood near the church, and whose site is now occupied by a farm-house. Here he kept his *Christmas* in 1123, with his whole court, and received at the same time the embassy from the Earl of *Anjou*^p. He made the town a borough, bestowed on it a fair and a market, and various other privileges; particularly, that the inhabitants should not be liable to be called before the itinerant justices, but that their causes should be determined by the justices of the king, and a jury of twelve of the burgesses^q. He kept the town seventeen years in his own hands, and then bestowed it, with all its privileges (reserving only his royal residence) on the priory, which he founded here some time after the year 1131, for black canons, in honor of St. *Peter*. At the time of the dissolution, here were a prior and twelve canons, whose revenues, according to *Dugdale*, were £.344. 13s. 3d. a year: to *Speed*, £.402. 14s. 7d.

THE last prior was *Gervase Markham*, who, with his canons, subscribed to the king's supremacy in 1534; and on the dissolution, had a pension of sixty pounds a year for life. His reward was the greater, as his convent was the residence of the commissioners for carrying on the divorce

^o *Stow*, 136. *Dugdale Monast.* ii. 132. ^p *Sax. Chr.* 224. *Madox Antiq. Exch.* i. 12.

^q *Dugdale Mon.* ii. 133.

between *Henry VIII.* and *Catharine of Arragon*; in which he took an active part^r. The unfortunate princess at that time resided at *Amptill*, in this neighborhood.

THE church, and an arch in the wall adjoining, are the only remains of the priory. The front of the church is singular, having a gallery divided by carved gothic arches; a great door with a round arch richly carved with scrolls and ovals, including human figures; and the capitals of the pillars cut into grotesque forms. The lesser door is gothic, richly ornamented with nail heads. Between both doors is a row of false arches interlaced; the columns consist of very singular greater and lesser joints, placed alternate, not unlike one species of the fossils called *entrochi*.

CHURCH.

THE steeple is attached to one side of the front, and has two rows of niches, now deprived of their statues. Formerly another tower corresponded with this: both fell down in 1221, and destroyed the prior's hall and part of the church^s. The body was rebuilt in 1273, by the parishioners; but one *Henry Chedde* went to the greatest expence^t. The inside of the church is supported by six round arches; all plain except one: the

STEEPLE.

^r *Willis's Abbies*, ii. 2.

^s *Chron. de Dunstaple*, i. 126.

^t The same, 417.

TOMBS IN DUNSTABLE CHURCH.

windows above are also round at the top. Either the supposed date of the rebuilding is wrong, or the *Saxon* or round-arched mode must have continued later than is generally allowed.

THE church was originally in form of a cross, with a tower in the center. Two of the vast pillars which supported it are still to be seen at the east end.

ABOVE the altar is a large and handsome painting of the Last Supper by Sir *James Thornhill*; which, with the plate and rich pulpit-cloth, were the gift of two widows, of the name of *Cart* and *Ashton*.

I OMITTED in its place a visit made to the priory by *Henry III.* and his family; when the monks presented the king with a gilt cup, and the queen with another, and gave his son *Edward* and daughter *Margaret* a gold clasp apiece. In return, the royal visitants bestowed on the church eight pieces of silk; and the king gave C shillings for making of a *thuribule* and a *pix* ^u.

TOMBS.

I MET with some antient tombs, dated between the years 1400 and 1500; but none of dignity sufficient to be particularised. Sir *Kenelm Digby's* famous pedigree-book has preserved one, in memory of *William Mulso* and his wife ^x. Both are

^u *Chron. de Dunstaple*, i. 277.

^x The same, 598,

dressed in their gowns, with their hands in the attitude of prayer. At his feet is a group of eleven sons; at her's, another of seven daughters. The attributes of the four evangelists are placed at the corners. Between their feet were these lines :

Hic *William Mulso* sibi quam sociavit et *Alice*
Marmore sub duro conclusit sors generalis :
 Ter tres, bis quinos hic natos fertur habere
 Per sponso binos, Deus hiis clemens miserere.

THIS gentleman was of *Thingdon*, in the county of *Northampton*. The name of the lady, *Alice Marmore*, the same that *Fuller*, by a singular misconception of the epitaph, reports to have had "nineteen children at five births, viz. three several times three children at a birth, and five at a birth, two other times."

BESIDES the religious house, was one of friars preachers, who settled here about 1259. It was valued at only 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; and at the dissolution its site was granted to Sir *William Herbert*. These brethren, as the *Chronicle* says, came sorely against the will of the monks, *per summam industriam et seductionem*; but by their interest with the king, queen, and courtiers, got leave to stay here ^z.

^y *British Worthies*, p. 119.

^z *Chr. Dunst.* i. 341.

DUNSTABLE: MANUFACTURE.

It seems the inhabitants of the priory did not like such insinuating interlopers as *Chaucer* describes this order to have been, who were sure to win all the penitent males and females.

Full swetely herde he confession,
And pleasant was his absolution.

HERE was a house or hospital for lepers. Whether it was the same with that marked at the post-house, a mile west of the town in the new map, I cannot determine.

THE schools here were probably considerable; for I find the quarrels between the scholars and the townsmen important enough to be mentioned in the Chronicle.

MANUFACTURE.

THIS town is now supported chiefly by the great passage of travellers. A small neat manufacture of straw-hats, and baskets, and toys, maintains many of the poor. In old time the breweries raised many of the inhabitants to great wealth. We are told by *Holinshed* of one *William Murlie*, an eminent brewer in this town, who sallied out in the time of *Henry V.* to join the foolish insurrection of the *Lollards*, near *London*, followed by two led horses with gilt trappings. He also took with him a pair of gilt spurs, ready to wear on his receiving from Lord *Cobham* the honour of

knighthood^a, but had the hard luck to be taken, and hung, with them about his neck.

ABOUT four miles from Dunstable I passed by *Market Cell*, at present a gentleman's seat; formerly a nunnery of *Benedictines*, dedicated to the Holy Trinity of the Wood. Legend ascribes its origin to *Roger*, a monk of *Saint Alban*, who, on his return from *Jerusalem*, led here an eremetical life; and, taking under his care *Christiana*, a rich virgin of *Huntingdon*, inspired her with the same contempt of the world. She succeeded to his cell, resisted many temptations, was visited by many divine visions, and many miracles were wrought in her favour^b. She was patronized by *Geoffry*, elected abbot of *St. Albans* in 1119, who built and endowed a house and constituted *Christiana* first abbess. The site of some adjoining lands were the gift of the dean and chapter of *St. Paul*^c, the rest of the pious work resulted solely from the abbot, who twice rebuilt the same, after it had suffered by fire^d: but *Matthew Paris* complains, that all this was done at the expence of the convent of *St. Albans*, and even without its consent, to the great injury of the church. In the time of *Henry VIII.* *Humphry Boucher*^e, "base sunne

MARKET
CELL.

^a *Hollinshed* p. 544.

^b *Dugdale Monast.* i. 350 &c. &c.

^c *Ibid.* ii. 872.

^d *Matthew Paris*, 1013.

^e *Leland Itin.* i. 116.

“ to the late *Berners*, did much cost in translating
 “ of the priory into a maner place;” i. e. convert-
 ing it into a mansion for himself, but left it un-
 finished. It probably was granted to him; but it
 afterwards was bestowed by *Edward VI.* on
George Ferrers. At the dissolution it was valued
 by *Dugdale* at £114 16s. 1d. a year; by *Speed* at
 £143 8s. 3d^f.

It appears that these religious were grievously
 oppressed by a neighboring knight; of whom they
 complained in certain lines too ludicrous to be
 inserted^g. Whether they got any redress does not
 appear.

AFTER passing through the village of *Market-
 Street*, built on each side of the *Watling-street*
 road, I entered the county of

HERTFORD,

and near the twenty eighth mile stone leave on the
 right *Flamsted* where stood a small priory of Bene-
 dictine nuns, founded in the time of King *Stephen*,
 by *Roger de Tonei*. The manor had been granted
 by the Conqueror to *Ralph de Tonei*. His predeces-
 sor was a *Saxon* knight called *Thurnoth*, who in the
 truespirit of the times, engaged with thirteen soldiers,
Waldef, and *Thurman*, to protect all passengers from

^f *Tanner*, 4.

^g See *Weever*, 585.

the thieves and wild beasts which then infested the road, and in time of war, to protect the church of *St. Albans* with all their might. *Leofftan*, abbot of that convent in the time of the Confessor, facilitated the undertaking, by cutting down the great woods on the side of the *Watling-street* which gave shelter to robbers. He bestowed on *Thurnoth* this manor : who, in return, presented *Leofftan* with five ounces of gold and a fair palfrey. *Thurnoth* at the Conquest resisted the power of the *Norman* invader ; who bestowed it on *de Tonei* and directed that the same services should be strictly performed to the abbey^h.

ABOUT three miles further, go through *Redburn*, REDBURN.
 a small town, built like *Market Street* on each side of the antient road. At this place were discovered the bones of Saint *Amphibalus*, the noble *Briton*, who lodging at the house of *St. Alban* at *Verulam*, proved the means of his conversion. In the *Diocletian* persecution he was diligently sought after ; but *St. Alban* generously determined not to give up his guest, promoted his escape by putting on his preceptor's cloak, and suffering himself to be seized by the soldiers in his steadⁱ. *Amphibalus*

^h *Chauncy* 432, who by mistake calls this *de Tonei Roger* ; but in page 565 gives him his right name.

ⁱ *Bede de Br. Eccl.* 539.

for a time evaded their fury, but was at length seized, and underwent a most cruel death^k, on the spot on which his pious convert was martyred. The Christians stole the body and gave it a private interment at this place. In 1178, the reliques were removed to *St. Albans*, enshrined near those of his fellow-sufferer, and a prior and three monks, with 20*s.* a year, were appointed guardians of the sacred deposit. I am sorry to find, that, after all, the very existence of this saint is doubted; for there are some who believe that the saint was no more than an *amphibalus*, a long cloak, which *St. Alban*, before he went to execution, threw about him; which being at length personified, was canonized, and received into the Kalendar^l.

A CELL consisting of a prior and a few Benedictines from *St. Albans*, was placed here. It was dedicated to *St. Amphibalus* and his companions, and was inhabited before 1195. After the dissolution, it was, with the manor, granted to *John Cork*^m.

THE present great road, a little beyond this place, quits the *Watling-street*, which runs direct on the right to *Verulam*. The former can boast of no great extent of view, but is bounded by beauti-

^k *Weever's Fun. Mon.* 585.

^l *Usher de Br. Eccl.* 539.

^m *Tanner*, 185.

ful risings varied with woods, and inclosures dressed with a garden-like elegance. The common soil is almost covered with flints: the stratum beneath is chalk, which is used for a manure. *Pliny* describes this *British* earth under the title *Creta argentaria*, and adds *petitur ex alto, in centenos pedes, actis plerunque puteis, ore angustatis intus, ut in metallis spatiente vena. Hac maxime Britannia utitur*^a. This very method is used in the county at present. The farmer sinks a pit, and (in the terms of a miner) drives out on all sides, leaving a sufficient roof, and draws up the chalk in buckets, through a narrow mouth. *Pliny* informs us, in his remarks on the *British* marls, that they will last eighty years, and that there is not an example of any person being obliged to marl his land twice in his life^o. An experienced farmer, whom I met with in *Hertfordshire*, assured me, that he had about thirty years before made use of this manure on a field of his, and that, should he live to the period mentioned by the *Roman* naturalist, he thought he should not have occasion for a repetition.

CHALK.

THIS bottom is watered by the small stream of the *Verlume*, *Ver*, or *Mure*; which rises at *Row-beach*, beyond *Market-street*; flows by *Flamsted*,

^a Lib. xvii. c. 8.^o The same.

Redburn, and *St. Albans*; and loses itself and name in the *Coln*, a little N. E. of *Colney-street*.

GORHAM-
BURY.

ABOUT a mile and a half from *St. Albans* I turned out of the road to the right, to visit *Gorhambury*, the venerable seat of that glory of our country Sir *Francis Bacon* Viscount *Verulam*. His matchless talents, his deplorable weaknesses, and his merited fall, have been the subjects of so many able pens, that it would be a presumption in me to enter into a detail either of his life or works. I shall prefer giving an account of the place, and perhaps touch incidentally on what may relate to one whom Mr. *Walpole* justly stiles “*The Prophet of the Arts*, which *NEWTON* was sent afterwards to reveal.”

THIS manor was, from very antient times, part of the lands of the abbey of *St. Albans*: the original name is not delivered to us; that which it has at present was derived from *Robert de Gorham*, erected abbot of the house in 1151. Mr. *Salmon* conjectures, that he might have built here a villa^p: a luxury not unfrequent with the abbots of the richer houses. In 1540, *Henry VIII.* made a grant of it to *Ralph*, afterwards Sir *Ralph Rowlet*, who sold it to Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, the worthy and able lord keeper, and father of the great Lord

^p *Salmon Hist, Hertf.* 83. *Chauncy*, 464.

Verulam. The elegance of his taste was apparent in his buildings, which confirm the observation of *Lloyd*^a, that "his use of learned artists was continual." To him we are indebted for *Redgrave*^b, in *Suffolk*, and the seat in question. In both he adhered to his rational motto, *Mediocris Firma*. He is said to have departed a little from it in the instance of *Redgrave*; but not till after his royal mistress, who honored him with a visit there, told him, "You have made your house too little for your lordship." 'No, madam,' replied he; 'but your highness has made me too big for the house.' But after this, he added the wings^c.

THE building consists of two parts, discordant in their manner, yet in various respects of a classical taste. On the outside of the portion which forms the approach is the *piazza*, or *porticus*, with a range of pillars of the *Tuscan* order in front, where the philosophic inhabitants walked and held their learned discourse; and withinside is a court with another *piazza*; the one being intended for enjoying the shade, the other to catch, during winter, the comfortable warmth of the sun. The walls of the *piazas* are painted *al fresco*, with the ad-

^a i. 356.

^b *Redgrave* has unfortunately shared the fate of *Gorhambury*; a modern house has been erected on its ruins. ED.

^c *Collins's Barons*, i.

ventures of *Ulysses*, by *Van Koepen*. In one is a statue of *Henry VIII*; in the other a bust of the founder, Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, and another of his lady. Over the entrance from the court into the hall, are these plain verses; which prove the date of the building to have been 1571.

Hæc cum perfecit *Nicholaus* tecta *Baconus*
Elizabeth regni lustra fuere duo.
 Factus eques magni custos fuit ipse sigilli.
 Gloria sit soli tota tributa Deo.

MEDIOCRIA FIRMA.

Somes lines over the statue of *Orpheus*, that once stood on the entrance into the orchard, shew what a waste the place was before it was possessed by this great man.

Horrida nuper eram aspectu latebræque ferarum;
 Ruricolis tantum numinibusque locus.
 Edomitor fausto hic dum forte supervenit *Orpheus*,
 Ulterius qui me non sinit esse rudem:
 Convocat avulsis virgulta virentia truncis,
 Et sedem quæ vel diis placuisse potest.
 Sicque mei cultor, sic est mihi cultus et *Orpheus*;
 Floreat o noster cultus amorque diu.

IN the orchard was built an elegant summer-house (no longer existing) not dedicated to *Baccha-*

nalian festivities¹, but to refined converse on the liberal arts; which were decyphered on the walls, with the heads of *Cicero*, *Aristotle*, *Donatus*, *Copernicus*, and other illustrious antients and moderns, who had excelled in each². This room seemed to have answered to the *Diaeta*, or favorite summer-room of the younger *Pliny*, at his beloved *Laurentinum*, built for the enjoyment of an elegant privacy, apart from the noise of his house³. Methinks I discover many similitudes between the villa of the *Roman* orator and that of our great countryman. This building, the porticos suited for both seasons⁴, a *crypto porticus*, or noble gallery, over⁵ the other, and finally, towers placed at different parts recall to mind the disposition of the villa, so fully described by its philosophic owner⁶.

THE hall is large and lofty, with a gallery

¹ *Welsh Tour*.

² *Weever's Fun. Mon.* 584.

³ *Lib. ii. epist. 17.*

⁴ *Lib. v. epist. 6.*

⁵ *Lib. ii. epist. 17.*

⁶ This venerable edifice, of which the greatest part was slightly built with framed wood and plaister, having fallen to decay, a new and handsome mansion was erected at a small distance from the site of the former by the late *Viscount Grimston*.

The editor has preserved the description of the old house. The valuable collection of portraits is described according to the order in which they are now placed. Ed.

above; in the lower part are various full-length portraits.

JAMES I. AMONG them three of the *Stuart* line; *James I.* *Charles II.* and *James II.* The first is dressed in black, barred with gold. Typical of the *Stuarts*, the prerogative is before his eyes, in form of the crown and sceptre.

WILLIAM III. WILLIAM III. who gave us the power of happiness, makes a fifth portrait in this royal succession.

GEORGE I. AN equestrian portrait of *George I.* by Sir *Godfrey Kneller*.

MAURICE OF NASSAU. MAURICE of *Nassau*, third son to *Frederic*, the unfortunate Elector Palatine.

SIR SAMUEL GRIMSTON. SIR *Samuel Grimston*, by *Lely*, in a long wig and laced cravat. He had rendered himself so obnoxious to *James II.* as to be excepted out of an act of grace, when that prince meditated a descent in 1692.

HIS TWO WIVES. HIS two wives, by *Lely*, lady *Anne Tufton*, and lady *Elizabeth Finch*, the last, daughter of lord chancellor the Earl of *Nottingham*.

SIR HARBOTTLE GRIMSTON. SIR *Harbottle Grimston*, Baronet, in black, with a turn-over and black coif, leaning on a slab. On the picture is this motto,

Nec pudet vivere, nec piget mori.

This gentleman was one of those worthy persons who set out with a view of reforming the abuses of the arbitrary court of *Charles I.* but whose moderation and good sense made them oppose their own party, when it attempted measures subversive of the constitution: in consequence, he, with several others, were excluded the House. In 1656, he was elected one of *Cromwell's* parlement; but not being approved of by the slavish council of the usurper, was laid aside. He was active in promoting the Restoration; was chosen speaker of the parlement, was rewarded with the mastership of the Rolls, and died in great reputation, at the age of ninety, in 1683.

HIS first wife, daughter to Sir *George Croke*: HIS WIVES.
the second, *Anne* the daughter of Sir *Nathaniel Bacon*, and widow to Sir *Thomas Meautys*.

DOCTOR *Burnet*, chaplain to Sir *Harbottle Grimston*, and afterwards the celebrated Bishop of *Salisbury*, probably painted during his residence in Sir *Harbottle's* family.

DOCTOR
BURNET.

THE gallant fickle Earl of *Holland*, in a striped and very rich dress: a hat with red feather in his hand, the blue riband across his breast.

EARL OF
HOLLAND.

SIR *Edward Sackville*, the accomplished, witty, and learned Earl of *Dorset*; a nobleman of quick passions and resentments, violent in his friendships and enmities. In the great national quarrel be-

EARL OF
DORSET.

tween the *English* and *Scots* at *Croydon* races, he alone left his countrymen and sided with the latter, out of friendship to Lord *Bruce*, for which, had not the affray been prevented, the *English* had fixed on Sir *Edward* as the first victim^b: yet a dispute with his beloved *Scot* produced the famous duel, which was pursued with unheard of animosity, and terminated in the death of *Bruce*^c. He behaved in the public quarrel of his royal master with equal spirit, and survived till 1652.

SIR JOHN
HOWE.

SIR *John Howe*.

LADY HOWE.

LADY *Howe*, with white long hair, daughter to Sir *Harbottle Grimston*. Both by *Lely*.

SIR HARBOT-
TLE LUC-
KYN.

SIR *Harbottle Luckyn*, Baronet, by Sir *G. Kneller*, in a blue coat, long white wig, and breast-plate; a castle at a distance.

LADY
CARNARVON.

ANNA *Sophia* countess of *Carnarvon*, a copy from *Vandyck*.

SIR GEORGE
CROKE.

A HALF-LENGTH of Sir *George Croke*, one of the judges of the King's Bench in the time of *Charles I.* in his robes; distinguished for his knowledge of the laws. He was one of the judges who had the honor of deciding against the legality of ship-money; yet still, on account of his

^b *Osborn's* reign of King *James*, paragraph 26.

^c For an account of this dreadful affair read the *Guardian*, N^o 129. 133.

eminent qualities, preserved the favor of the court. When sunk in years, and petitioning for a retreat, the King granted his request, and rewarded his services with the fees and honor of chief justice during life. *Mundum vicit et deseruit*, says his epitaph, æt. 82. Anno R. C. I. 17. Anno Domini 1641.

His lady in black, with a lawn ruff: her portrait is dated 1626. Lady *Croke* should by no means be passed unnoticed; especially as *Whitelock*^d gives her the chief merit in her husband's decision in the case of ship-money. He had it seems resolved on the contrary side, but appearing wavering, was told by his wife, "that she hoped he would do nothing against his conscience, for fear of any danger or prejudice to him or his family; and that she would be contented to suffer want or any misery with him, rather than be an occasion for him to do or say any thing against his judgment or conscience."

HALF-LENGTH of a beautiful woman reading, called the Melancholy Cook^e. MELANCHOLY COOK.

SIR *Francis Bacon*, a three-quarter length. SIR FRANCIS BACON.

PHILIP Earl of *Pembroke* an half length: a complete contrast to his brother *William*, was PHILIP EARL OF PEMBROKE.

^d *Lloyd* ii. 267. *Memorials* 25.

^e This is now called a *Sibyll*, and is said to have been painted by *John Vander Meer*. ED.

rude, reprobate, boisterous, and devoted to his dogs and horses : so mean as to receive tamely a horse-whipping from one *Ramsay*, a *Scotchman*, at a public horse-race, and for his civility in not resenting the insult, was rewarded by the peaceful *James*, by being made a knight, baron, viscount, and earl, on the same day. His mother,

Sydney's sister, *Pembroke's* mother,

tore her hair when she heard of her son's disgrace. He was likewise lord chamberlain to *Charles I.* and, as *Osborn* observes, in that office broke with his white rod many wiser heads than his own ; but his fear always secured him by a quick and ample submission. Notwithstanding the profundity of his ignorance he became, on the king's imprisonment, chancellor of the university of *Oxford*, a fit instrument for the eradication of royalty. A noble statue of him stands in the picture-gallery. On the Usurpation, he had the meanness to sit in *Cromwell's* mock parlement as knight of the shire for *Berkshire* ; and concluded his despicable life on *January* the 23d, 1649-50.

GEORGE
EARL OF
TOTNESS.

GEORGE *Carew* Earl of *Totness* in a white flowered jacket ; hand on his sword ; white beard, and short hair : a nobleman celebrated as a warrior, scholar, and author. He was son of a dean of *Exeter* ; received his education at *Oxford*. His

active spirit led him from his studies into the army; but in 1589, he was created master of arts. The scene of his military exploits was *Ireland*, where, in the year 1599, he was president of *Munster*. With a small force he reduced a great part of the province to her Majesty's government, took the titular Earl of *Desmond* prisoner, and brought numbers of the rebellious *Septs* to obedience^e. The queen honored him with a letter of thanks under her own hand^f. He left his province in general peace in 1603, and arrived in *England* three days before the death of his royal mistress. Her successor rewarded his service, by making him governor of *Guernsey*, creating him Lord *Carew*, of *Clopton*, and appointing him master of the ordnance for life. *Charles I.* on his accession, created him Earl of *Totness*^g. He died in *March* 1629, aged seventy-three, and was interred beneath a magnificent monument at *Stratford upon Avon*. He was not less distinguished by his pen than his sword. In his book *Pacata Hibernia*, he wrote his own commentaries; of which his modesty prevented the publication during life. He collected four volumes of Antiquities relating to *Ireland*, at this time preservèd un-

^e *Prince's Worthies of Devonshire*, 197.

^f The same.

^g *Prince*, 198.

headed in the *Bodleian* library: he collected materials for the life of *Henry V.*^h digested by *Speed*, into his Chronicle. To conclude, he merited entirely the encomium given him by *Wood*, of being “a faithful subject, valiant and prudent commander, an honest counsellor, a gentle scholar, a lover of antiquities, and great patron of learningⁱ.”

MARGARET
COUNTESS OF
CUMBER-
LAND.

A BEAUTIFUL picture of Lady *Margaret Russell*, daughter to *Francis* Earl of *Bedford*, and wife to *George* Earl of *Cumberland*, and mother to the celebrated *Anne Clifford*: a lady happier in the filial affections of her daughter than the conjugal tenderness of her husband; who, taken up with military glory, and the pomps of tilts and tournaments, paid little attention to domestic duties. In her diary, which is preserved in manuscript, I find she suffered even to poverty, and complains of her ill usage in a most suppliant and pathetic manner. Her lord felt heavy compunction on his death-bed. I cannot help relating two of the *minutiæ* of her journal. She relates that “*Anne Clifford* was begot on her the first of *May* 1589, in *Channel-row* house, hard by the river *Thames*; and in *Skipton Castle* on *Bardon-tower*, she felt a child stir in her belly.” She

^h *Athen. Oxon.* i. 529.

ⁱ *Dugdale Baron.* ii. 310.

survived her lord. The dress of the portrait is very elegant. Her hair is turned up before, and backed with chains of pearl. Over her head is a black feather : a beautiful ruff and pearl necklace surround her neck. Her gown is black, hung with chains, and set with ornaments of pearl.

IN the gallery over the hall are the portraits of

CHARLES *Howard* Earl of *Nottingham*, lord high admiral, drest in robes, with a view of a fleet and storm; the conqueror of the *Spanish* armada.

CHARLES
EARL OF
NOTTING-
HAM.

HENRY Duke of *Gloucester*, in a buff coat, breast-plate, long black hair, the Garter, and a truncheon. A prince whose eminent virtues made his early end universally deplored. He died in 1660, in his twenty-first year, feelingly lamented by his brother *Charles*, who was never observed to shew a sensibility equal to what he did on this occasion.

HENRY
DUKE OF
GLOUCESTER.

A HEAD of Mr. *Chiffinch*.

MR. CHIF-
FINCH.

SIR *Capel Luckyn*, who, by his marriage with *Mary* the eldest daughter of Sir *Harbottle Grimston*, brought the *Gorhambury* estate into the family, which exchanged its name for that of his lady.

SIR CAPEL
LUCKYN.

CHARLES I.

CHARLES I.

MARY Viscountess *Barrington*, daughter of *Henry Lovell*, Esq. She first married *Samuel*

VISCOUNTESS
BARRING-
TON.

the eldest son of *William Viscount Grimston*, and secondly, *William Viscount Barrington*:

SIR WILLIAM
LUCKYN.
THE FIRST
LORD
CORNWALLIS.

SIR *William*, father to Sir *Capel Luckyn*.

THE first Lord *Cornwallis*, with long hair, in black, and a turn-over: an active and valiant adherent to *Charles I.*; brought up from his youth in his service, and that of his brother *Henry*. So resolute, that he knew not fear; so chearful, that sorrow never came next his heart. Death would not try him by illness, but took him off suddenly, on *January 31, 1611-2*, after he had been raised to the peerage the preceding year.

WILLIAM
EARL OF
PEMBROKE.

WILLIAM Earl of *Pembroke*, in black, with the white rod and key, as lord chamberlain; George pendent, flat ruff, short hair, peaked beard: a great and amiable character, and the most universally esteemed and beloved of any man of that age; and, having a great office in the court, he made the court itself better esteemed, and more revered in the country^k. He was beloved in court, because he was disinterested; in the country, because he was independent. In 1630, he died universally lamented: his many fine qualities causing his abandoned sensualities to be forgotten.

VISCOUNT
GRIMSTON.
MARY
QUEEN OF
SCOTS.

WILLIAM first Viscount *Grimston*.

MARY Queen of *Scots*, richly dressed in black, with a large ruff.

^k *Clarendon*, i. 56.

VISCOUNTESS *Grimston*.

VISCOUNTESS
GRIMSTON.

SIR *Harbottle Grimston*, father of Sir *Harbottle Grimston*, Master of the Rolls.

SIR HAR-
BOTTLE
GRIMSTON.

ANNE *Crofts* Countess of *Cleveland*, wife of *Thomas* Earl of *Cleveland*.

COUNTESS OF
CLEVELAND.

In the library;

HENEAGE *Finch* Earl of *Nottingham*, in his robes, with the seals in his hands, and long deep brown hair, by Sir *Peter Lely*. This nobleman was lord chancellor in the reign of *Charles II.* and in those dangerous times distinguished himself for his integrity and prudence, in steering clear from a criminal compliance with the views of the court, or humoring the unbounded faction of the popular side. He brought the peerage into the family, which (rare to say) has never been sullied by those who have derived the honor from him. He received the seals in 1673; died in 1682.

CHANCELLOR
NOTTING-
HAM.

LUDOVIC Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, and Earl of *Newcastle*, by *Geldrop*. He is dressed in his robes, a bonnet with a white feather; the George and a white rod are other appendages: the last as lord high steward of the household. He was also high chamberlain and admiral of *Scotland*, and was sent ambassador to *France*¹ before the accession of his royal master to the *English*

LUDOVIC
DUKE OF
RICHMOND.

¹ *Crawford's Peerage. Scot. 262.*

throne. He was a most deserved favourite, and supported himself with such true dignity, that, as *Wilson* expresses it, “the king, as it were, wanting one of his limbs to support the grandeur of majesty at the first meeting of parliament, in 1623, sent for him with great earnestness;” and received by the return of the messenger, the melancholy news of his being found dead in his bed, after going to rest in the fullest health^m. His majesty shewed the sincerest respect to his deceased servant by proroguing the parlement for several days, unable sooner to digest his loss.

GENERAL
MONK.

GEORGE Monk Duke of *Albemarle*, the well-known instrument of the Restoration; by *Kneller*. He is drest in a buff coat, with an anchor by him. He entered at a very early age into the military life, and first made trial of his sword in the ill-conducted expedition to *Cadiz*, in 1625: but his military experience was attained by a ten years' service in the *Low Countries*. On the breaking out of the civil wars, his principles led him to embrace the royal party, after serving for some time against the rebels in *Ireland*. In his first campaign he was taken prisoner at *Namptwich*, and imprisoned for some years, with such severity, that he was at last induced, for the sake of obtaining liberty, to engage

^m *Wilson* 257, 258.

with the parlement. Perhaps by stipulation, he never served the remainder of the war in *England*. *Ireland* was the scene of his exploits, and afterwards *Scotland*, which he entirely reduced. He was justly loaded with honors by his restored prince, under whom, by indulging his spirit of frugality, he amassed a vast fortune. His great military abilities fitted him equally for sea or land. He commanded, jointly with prince *Rupert*, the fleet against the *Dutch*, in the dreadful engagement of 1666. His success was equal to his valour. He became the darling of the sailors, who called him by the familiar appellation of *Honest George*; for he was a plain man, of few words, but inviolable in his promises. Worn out with fatigue, he died in 1670, and received a funeral pomp, which his eminent services so well merited.

SIR *George Calvert* Lord *Baltimore*, is dressed in black, a turn-over, and with short hair. He was born at *Kipplin* in *Yorkshire*, was educated at *Oxford*, and received his first preferment, which was in the law line, in *Ireland*. His political abilities occasioned his being taken notice of by Sir *Robert Cecil*. Mr. *Calvert* was first his clerk, and after knighthood promoted to be one of the secretaries of state, and was in great confidence with his master *James I.* He thought fit to change

LORD
BALTIMORE.

his religion, which he ingenuously avowed. The king, pleased with his sincerity, continued him of his privy council, and even created him Lord *Baltimore*, of the kingdom of *Ireland*, and made him large grants in that kingdom : a proof that the perversion of his subjects was far from exciting his displeasure. He also obtained a grant of a part of *Newfoundland*, which he called *Avalon*, after *Old Avalon*, the site of *Glastonbury* abbey, where (as is said) Christianity was first planted in *Britain*. He was constituted absolute lord and proprietor, with the royalties of a county palatine, except the sovereign dominion and allegiance, with a fifth part of the gold and silver reserved to the crown. After the king's death, he twice visited the place, built a fair house there ; and when his settlement was molested by the *French*, he fitted out two ships at his own expence, and drove them away. At length, on a repetition of their insults, he was obliged to abandon the island. *Charles I.* to make him amends, gave him a new grant of the country on the north side of *Chesapeak Bay*, to hold in common socage as of the manor of *Windsor*, delivering annually to the crown, in acknowledgement, two *Indian* arrows on *Easter Tuesday*, at *Windsor* castle, with a fifth of the gold and silver oreⁿ. His lordship died on April 15th, 1632,

ⁿ *Fuller's Worthies of Yorkshire*, 201.

before the patent was made out ; but his son *Cecil* took it in his own name, in *June* following, and laid the foundation of a flourishing colony, which was named by the King himself *Maryland*, in honor of *Henrietta Maria*, his royal consort.

THOMAS *Wentworth* Earl of *Strafford*, in armour. Like *Buckingham*, a victim also to the popular fury ; but brought to his end by all the solemnity of trial and pomp of strained justice. His great abilities and moving eloquence, his fortitude and great deportment on the scaffold, make us lose sight of his failings, and lament that so much heroism should be devoted to plans, which made his life incompatible with the public security.

THOMAS
EARL OF
STRAFFORD.

RICHARD *Weston* Earl of *Portland* drest in black, with a ruff, blue riband, and white rod, his hair and beard grey°. This nobleman exhibited a striking proof how honors change manners. He set out with a great character for prudence, spirit, and abilities, and discharged his duty as ambassador, and, on his return, as chancellor of the exchequer, with much credit. Under the ministry

RICHARD
EARL OF
PORTLAND.

° There is a print by *Hollar* after this portrait, inscribed "HIERONYMUS WESTONIUS COMES PORTLANDIÆ, &c.;" an evident misnomer. *Jerome* never attained the dignity of the order of the Garter, which is worn by the person here represented. ED.

of the Duke of *Buckingham*, he was appointed lord treasurer: on which he suddenly became so elated, that he lost all disposition to please; and, soon after the duke's death, became his successor in the public hatred, without succeeding him in his credit at court^p. His lust after power, and his rapacity to raise a great fortune, were unmeasurable; yet the jealousy of his temper frustrated the one, and the greatness of his expences the other. His imperious nature led him to give frequent offence, yet his timidity obliged him to make humiliating concessions to the very people he had offended. He had a strange curiosity to learn what the persons injured said of him; the knowledge of which always brought on fresh troubles; as he would expostulate with them for their severe sayings, as if he had never given cause for them; by which he would often discover the mean informant of his fruitless intelligence. He died in *March* 1634, in universal disesteem; and the family and fortune, for which he labored so greatly, were extinct early in the next reign.

THOMAS
EARL OF
SOUTHAMP-
TON.

THOMAS *Wriothesley* Earl of *Southampton*, by *Mytens*; a nobleman, firmly attached to his royal master, and who offered himself a victim for his

^p *Clarendon* i. 49.

prince's life. The earls of *Hertford* and *Lindsay* joined in the generous petition to the commons, on the condemnation of the king; alleging, that they having been counsellors to his majesty, and concurring in the advice of the several measures now imputed as crimes, they alone were guilty in the eye of the law, and ought to expiate the supposed offences of majesty. He survived to see the restoration of the royal family; was rewarded with the treasurer's rod; and died a friend to his country, as well as prince, on May 16th, 1667. His death, and the fall of Chancellor *Hyde*, removed from the abandoned court every check upon its profligate designs. It was so impatient to remove him, as to wish to wrest the rod from his dying hands, had not *Hyde* earnestly entreated the king to wait four or five days, till his death must happen. He died of the stone. So little credit had our surgeons at that time, that he sent to *Paris* for one; but his end prevented the operation⁹.

THE Chancellor himself, by *Lely*, in his robes. CHANCELLOR
HYDE.
In him is the character of an honest great man; the glorious victim to a prince and party, that neither could nor dared to attempt the slavery of their country, while he remained in power in it.

⁹ *Continuation of Clarendon*, 411.

He was exiled in 1667, by the contrivances of an ungrateful master, and lived abroad, venerated by the good, till this ornament to human nature gave way to death, on December 9th, 1674.

ARCHBISHOP
ABBOT.

ARCHBISHOP *Abbot*, by *Vandyck*, in a cap and episcopal habit, with a grey square beard. This prelate owed his preferment under *James I.* to the *Scottish* favorite, the able and worthy Earl of *Dunbar*; perhaps from the Calvinistical principles with which he was strongly imbued. *Fuller* says, "he honored cloaks above cassocks; lay, "above clergymen^r." He was upright and firm in his principles, probably too favourable to the tenets, which, under him, acquired strength, in the following reign, to subvert both church and state, with the assistance of the contrary conduct of the indiscreet and furious *Laud*. How difficult is the virtue of moderation! *Abbot* gloriously resisted the licensing of a slavish sermon, preached by Dr. *Sibthorp*, and fell into disgrace; his office was suspended: nor was the suspension taken off, till the rising strength of the puritanical party made compliance with the times prudent. His manners had in them an uncourtly stiffness and moroseness^s. He found he was restored more through policy than affection. As he attained to

^r *Fuller's Worthies of Surry*, 83.

^s *Clarendon*, i. 88.

the age of seventy-one, I can scarcely think that grief, either on account of his suspension, or unconquerable sorrow for the sad accident of killing a gamekeeper with a cross-bow, in shooting at a deer[†], brought him to his end. Nature might effect his dissolution, without having recourse to other causes.

LORD Keeper *Coventry* in his robes, and a ruff, with his hands on the seals : his look remarkably pleasing ; a mark of the internal comfort he felt from a life passed with integrity in the discharge of his profession. He held the seals for fifteen years, and died in universal esteem, *January 14, 1639-40*, at a period unhappy for his country ; when the respect borne to his counsels[‡] might have prevented the dreadful feuds that so immediately followed his decease.

LORD
KEEPER
COVENTRY.

A HALF-LENGTH of Sir *Edward Grimston*, in black, a bonnet, and lawn ruff, by *Holbein*. Its date is 1548, æt. 20. On one side are these verses :

SIR EDWARD
GRIMSTON.

The life that nature sends, death soon destroyeth,
And momentarie is that life's resemblance ;
The seeming life which peaceful art supplieth
Is but a shadow, though life's perfect semblans :

[†] *Illust. Heads*, i. 60.

[‡] *Clarendon*, i. 131.

PORTRAITS AT GORHAMBURY.

But that threwe life which virtue doth restore,
Is life indeed, and lasteth evermore.

THIS gentleman was comptroller at *Calais* at the time it was taken by the Duke *de Guise* in 1558. He had frequently written to the ministry, to inform them how ill provided it was against a siege. His remonstrance was neglected; and when the place was lost, the *English* government permitted him to remain prisoner, for fear of his complaints. The *French* demanded, as the price of his ransom, a large estate he had purchased about *Calais*; but he preferred captivity rather than injure his family. He suffered a long and rigorous imprisonment in the *Bastile*; at length escaped to *England*, and was honorably acquitted of any thing that could be laid to his charge*. He lived to the great age of ninety-eight.

HIS FATHER. A PORTRAIT of his father, by *Holbein*, at the age of eighty-one, with a skull in his hand, and a white bushy beard.

A PORTRAIT, unknown, by the same master.

SIR H.
GRIMSTON.

SIR *Harbottle Grimston*, by *Lely*.

THE following are in the dining-room :

EDWARD
EARL OF
WORCESTER.

EDWARD Earl of *Worcester*, by *Zucchero*, master of the horse to Queen *Elizabeth*, and privy seal to *James I.* What recommended him to the

* *Lodge's Irish Peerage*, iii. 267.

first, was his being of royal blood, and at the same time the finest gentleman and the best horseman and tilter of his time^y. He is represented here at the period at which he had outlived the athletic exercises, with a bald head and white beard; in a white jacket and ruff, and George pendent.

A FINE full-length portrait, by *Vandyck*, of *Thomas Wentworth*, Earl of *Cleveland*, made knight of the bath at the creation of *Henry* Prince of *Wales*. He is drest in black, with a red riband, turn-over, and yellow hair. He was captain of the guard to *Charles* I., and a distinguished loyalist. Survived the Restoration, and enjoyed his former post^z.

THOMAS
EARL OF
CLEVELAND.

WILLIAM Viscount *Grimston*, with his daughters *Jane* and *Mary*, by Sir *Joshua Reynolds*.

VISCOUNT
GRIMSTON.

A FULL-LENGTH of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, by *Holbein*, in a bonnet, furred robe, the order of the garter, and a white rod. This respectable peer, who had distinguished himself on various occasions during the reign of *Henry* VIII., nearly fell a sacrifice to the jealousy of that tyrant; his execution was only prevented by the timely death of his oppressor. He was kept in custody during the next short reign, but was released on the accession of Queen *Mary*. He mounted his horse

THOMAS
DUKE OF
NORFOLK.

^y *Collins's Peerage*, i. 204.

^z *Dugdale Baron*. ii. 310.

in 1554, at the age of fourscore, to assist in quelling the insurrection of Sir *Thomas Wyatt*, and died in the same year.

JAMES
DUKE OF
RICHMOND.

THE illustrious and faithful servant to *Charles I.* *James Duke of Richmond*, by *Vandyck*, in long, flowing, flaxen hair; his star on his cloak; a dog by him.

VILLIERS
DUKE OF
BUCKING-
HAM.

THE beautiful *George Villiers Duke of Buckingham*, by *Mytens*, in white, with a hat and feather on a table. A minion of fortune, who owed his rise to a handsome face and elegant person, merits irresistible with *James I.* The King, by the insolence and ingratitude of his favorite, received sufficient punishment for his folly. *Buckingham* was possessed of abilities, clouded and almost rendered useless by the violence of his passions. In his embassy to *France*, in 1625, he had the presumption to make his addresses to the Queen *Anne of Austria*^a. On receiving the treatment which his vanity merited, he not only, in revenge, involved his country in war, but endeavoured to alienate the affection of his master *Charles* from his spouse, her lovely sister-in-law, *Henrietta Maria*. I ought to have mentioned the common report, that his ill-success with the wife of *Olivarez*, the *Spanish* minister, and a cruel deception in consequence^b, was the

^a *Clarendon*, i. 38.

^b *Granger*, i. 326, note.

primary cause of the breach of the *Spanish* match, and the hazard his young prince ran in escaping from an incensed court. He fell at length by the hands of the melancholy *Felton*, who, taught by the murmurs of the people, thought he did an acceptable service, by freeing his country from so distasteful a minister.

A LARGE picture, by *Vandyck*, containing the portraits of *Algernon* Earl of *Northumberland*, in black, standing: his lady in blue, sitting, and a child by them. This generous peer stepped forward in the cause of liberty, in the beginning of the troubles of *Charles* I. while he held the post of lord high admiral: a post he was displaced from by the popular party, by reason of his moderation, which they suspected would be a check to their unreasonable views. He was constantly a mediating commissioner in all treaties on the side of the parlement, in which he behaved to them with dignity, spirit, and integrity. He was appointed governor of the king's children while they were separated from their parents, and behaved to them with respect and affection. He joined in opposing the ordinance for the trial of his master; after whose death he retired to *Tetworth*, and took no part with the usurping powers. He joined heartily in the Restoration; but, like a true friend to his country, wished for it on terms of security to the

ALGERNON
EARL OF
NORTHUM-
BERLAND.

people, and advantage to the nation. He received from the restored king honors suited to his rank, and enjoyed them till his death in 1668.

EARL OF
ESSEX.

THE favourite *Devereux*, Earl of *Essex*, by *Hilliard*, in black and gold, with a ruff: a chain round his waist, and a sword by his side; date 1594.

QUEEN
ELIZABETH.

HIS royal mistress in a dress of black and gold, and of materials resembling the former; with a great lawn ruff, and three long chains of pearls round her neck. This was also painted by *Hilliard*, and presented by her Majesty to the lord keeper *Bacon*.

COUNTESS OF
SUFFOLK.

A FINE full-length of the Countess of *Suffolk*, daughter of Sir *Henry Knevit*, and wife to the lord treasurer. A lady, who, like Lord *Verulam*, fell under the charge of corruption, should have been placed next to him. She is dressed in white, and in a great ruff; her breasts much exposed; her waist short and swelling; for she was extremely prolific. This lady had unhappily a great ascendancy over her husband, and was extremely rapacious. She made use of his exalted situation to indulge her avarice, and took bribes from all quarters. Sir *Francis Bacon*, in his speech in the star-chamber against her husband, wittily compares her to an exchange-woman, who kept her shop, while Sir *John Bingley*, a teller of

the exchequer, a tool of hers, cried, What d'ye lack? Her beauty was remarkable, and I fear she made a bad use of her charms. "Lady *Suffolk*," says the famous *Ann Clifford*, in her diary under the year 1619, "had the small-pox at *Northampton-house*, which spoiled that good face of hers, which had brought to others much misery, and to herself greatness which ended in much unhappiness."

CHARLES I. by *Mytens*.

CHARLES I.

NEXT appears a fine full-length portrait, by SIR FRANCIS BACON. *Vansomer*, of Sir *Francis Bacon* Lord *Verulam*, who succeeded his brother *Anthony* in the possession of *Gorhambury*. Much is said of his depravity during prosperity, and more of his abject fawning after his fall. For my part, I look on the latter part of his life as the period in which he shone with greatest dignity. That soul, which sunk, during good fortune, beneath the temptation of corruption, arose, unbroken by disgrace, and superior to obloquy. He passed his latter days in labors which have made him the admiration of succeeding times. He was then disengaged from business, which fettered his genius, and was supported (notwithstanding assertions to the contrary) by a great pension (£.1800 a year) which enabled him to

^c *Wilson*, 97.

pursue his studies at ease, removed from every fear of the embarrassments of poverty.

SIR NATHANIEL BACON.

NEAR him is his accomplished kinsman, his half-brother Sir *Nathaniel Bacon*, knight of the bath, leaning back in his chair, in a green jacket laced, yellow stockings, a dog by him, and sword and pallet hung up. "In the art of painting," says *Peacham*, "deserveth more respect and admiration than master *Nathaniel Bacon*, of *Brome*, in *Suffolk*; not inferior, in my judgment, to our skilfullest masters^d." He improved his talent by travelling into *Italy*; and left in this house, as a proof of the excellency of his performances, this portrait, and a most beautiful one of a cook, a perfect *Venus*, with an old game-keeper: behind is a variety of dead game, in particular a swan, whose plumage is expressed with inimitable softness and gloss.

SIR THOMAS MEAUTYS.

A REMARKABLE picture of Sir *Thomas Meautys*^e, secretary to Lord *Verulam*, by *Vansomer*.

^d *Complete Gentleman*, 127. *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painters*, i. 163. where the portrait of Sir *Nathaniel* is engraven.

^e Sir *Thomas Meautys* was of *Norman* extraction*; his ancestor *John Meautys* came into *England* with *Henry VII.* and was his secretary for the *French* tongue. His grandfather Sir *Peter* was enriched by the spoils of the church in the possession of *Stratford* abbey in *Essex*, and sent ambassador to *France*

* *Morant's Essex*, i. 19.

His dress confirms the account of the choice he made of his servants, whom he selected from the young, the prodigal, and expensive^f. Sir *Thomas* makes a most finical appearance: his habit elegant: he has on a sash, a hat with a white feather, laced turn-over, a long love-lock extended on his left arm, an ear-ring in one ear, a spear in the other, and brown boots. He was clerk of the privy council to two kings; and got possession of *Gorhambury* from his master, who conveyed it to him on foreseeing his fall. Like a grateful servant, *Meautys* erected a handsome monument to him in a neighboring church, more to shew his respect, than from any necessity of endeavouring to preserve the memory of one self-immortalized.

IN Lady *Grimston's* dressing-room,

THE head of Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, his dress a furred robe. He was a person of a very corpulent habit; for which reason Queen *Elizabeth* used to say, "that her lord keeper's soul lodged well." To what I have given of him before, I shall only add, that he caught his death by sleeping in his chair with his window open. He awoke disordered, and, reproving his servant for his negli-

SIR NICHOLAS BACON.

by *Henry VIII.* who conferred on him the honor of knighthood. Sir *Thomas Meautys* married *Anne* eldest daughter of Sir *Nathaniel Bacon*, of *Culford*. ED.

^f *Wilson*, 159.

gence, was told, that he feared to awake him. "Then," replies the Keeper, "your complaisance will cost me my life." He died in 1579.

HIS SECOND
WIFE.

A HEAD of his second wife in a close cap and white gown, worked with oak-leaves and acorns. This distinguished lady was *Anne* daughter of Sir *Anthony Cook*, of *Giddy hall*, in *Essex*. She had great abilities, natural and acquired, was eminently skilled in *Greek*, *Latin*, and *Italian*, and had the honor of being appointed governess to *Edward VI*. To her instructions was probably owing the surprising knowledge of that excellent young prince. She shared his education with her father, Doctor *Cox*, and Sir *John Cheek*^z. Her sons *Anthony* and *Francis* were not a little indebted, for the reputation they acquired, to the pains taken with them by this excellent woman in their tender years^h. When they grew up, they found in her a severe but admirable monitor. She translated from the *Italian* the sermons of *Barnardine Ochine*; and from the *Latin Jewel's Apology for the church of England*: both which met with the highest applause. She died in the beginning of the reign of *James I*. and was buried in the neighbouring church of *St. Michael*ⁱ.

^z *Chauncy's Hertfordshire*, 464.

^h *Complete Hist. England*, ii. 274.

ⁱ *Ballard's Br. Ladies*, 136.

HERE is also preserved a very singular^k portrait in wood, called *Sylvester de Grimston*, a noble *Norman*, standard-bearer to the Conqueror at the battle of *Hastings*, and afterwards his chamberlain. He held lands in *Yorkshire* of the Lord *Roos*: among others that of *Grimston* in *Holderness*; from whence he took the name. The picture is antient and curious, but wants four centuries of the great period in which *Sylvester* lived; neither did that age afford any artists that could give even a tolerable representation of the human figure, much less convey down a likeness of the fierce heroes of their times. I premise this, to show the impossibility of this portrait having been a copy of some original of this great ancestor. The dress is singular: a large bonnet, with a very long silken appendage; a green jacket, hanging sleeves: a collar of SS held in one hand: his face

PHILIP
LE BON
DUKE OF
BURGUNDY.

^k This portrait is now supposed by the noble owner to represent *Edward Grimston*, who was* ambassador to the court of *Burgundy* in the reign of *Henry VI.*; and as the family arms are painted on the back and front of the picture, the conjecture does not appear improbable. It must however be remarked, that the resemblance to the Duke of *Burgundy* may be traced in other prints, exclusive of that referred to in the *Monarchie Françoise*. ED.

* *Rymer's Fædera*, xi. 230.

beardless. On the back of the picture is the following inscription :


 DETRVS XPI
 ME FECIT. A. MCC.

The artist is unknown to me ; but the habit of the person is that of the date : for I find in *Montfaucon's Monarchie Francoise* several persons of rank in the dress, particularly *Philip Le Bon Duke of Burgundy* : between whom and this portrait there is so strong a resemblance of feature, that I do not hesitate to imagine that the *Gorham-bury* portrait is no other than one of this illustrious prince. He was born in 1396 ; died in 1467 : so that he was a youth when the picture was taken.

CATHERINE. THE beautiful picture of *Catherine Queen to Charles II.* in the character of *St. Catherine*, in one of the bed-chambers.

THOMAS
EARL OF
ARUNDEL.

IN a dressing-room is a head of *Thomas Howard*, the virtuous Earl of *Arundel* ; who, by much residence in foreign parts, acquired a thorough contempt for his own country. Filled

with family-pride, he was sent to the Tower for a contempt shewn in the House to a nobleman less highly born than himself; yet on the breaking out of the troubles of his royal master *Charles I.* he shewed a great want of true spirit, consulting his own safety and ease rather than risque them by siding with either party. He quitted *England*, for which, as Lord *Clarendon* says, he had little other affection than as he had a great share in it, in which, like a great leviathan, he might sport himself. He was a man of a noble presence, and affected a plain garb. He accordingly is here dressed in a dark habit robed with fur. His countenance corresponds to the description: his hair short, and his beard bushy: his turn-over plain; and the only ornament is the pendent order of the Garter.

JAMES I¹, in inconsistent armour, black and gold, with each foot on a rock. Above him, JAMES I.

Jam tum tenditque foveatque,

¹ These royal portraits, and a few others, were too much injured to bear removal from the old house, or were thought unworthy to occupy a place in the collection of the modern *Gorhambury*. ED.

In the house are several valuable paintings by foreign masters, a list of which will be given in the Appendix. ED.

beneath,

Jacobus unitor Britanniaë plantator Hiberniaë conditor imperii Atlantici.

The last, I fear, a piece of the characteristic adulation of the chancellor.

EMANUEL
KING OF
PORTUGAL.

FERDINAND
OF SPAIN.

NEAR him are two monarchs, not in fact coeval with *Bacon*, but placed here from the admiration he had of their abilities, in extending their dominions to the Indies. By *Emanuel* king of *Portugal*, he pointed out the advantage of commerce, received by the discovery of the new passage to *India* under his auspices, by *Vasco di Gama*: by *Ferdinand V.* he points out the discovery of *America* by *Columbus*. The first monarch he calls *Conditor imperii Europæ super Indias orientales*; the other *Super Indias occidentales*. Both of the princes are represented knee-deep in water: but I suppose, by the situation of their cautious master, he would shew he had too much prudence to wet his feet.

I NOW resume my journey, and, in my way to *St. Albans*, about a mile and half distant, pass by the site of *St. Mary de la Pre, de Pratis*, or the Meadows; an hospital for leprous women, founded about 1190, by *Warine*, abbot of *St. Albans*.

It afterwards rose to a priory of *Benedictine* nuns, but fell in 1528, when *Wolsey*, commendatory abbot, obtained from *Clement VIII.* a bull for its suppression, and for annexing it to the abbey; after which he got a grant of it for himself from the king, who, on the ruin of the cardinal, gave it to Sir *Ralph Rowlet*^m.

IMMEDIATELY after quitting this place, I entered the celebrated *Verulamium*, at a spot distinguished by a great fragment of the antient wall, known by the name of *Gorhambury-block*, which probably bounded one side of one of the *portæ*, or entrances, being exactly opposite to that on the eastern part. The precinct departs from the rectangular form of the *Romans*, this being among those which were laid out, *Prout loci qualitas aut necessitas postulaverit*ⁿ. It inclines to an oval shape; is placed on a slope, and the lower side bounded by the river *Ver*, which in former times might have spread into a lake, and given greater security to the town. According to *Humphry Lloyd*^o, it gave also the name to the place, *Gwerllan*, or the temple on the *Ver*; rightly bestowing on the *Britons* a pre-occupancy of it to the *Romans*. I shall not dispute the notions of the parti-

VERULA-
MIUM.

^m *Tanner*, 185.

ⁿ *Vegetius*, lib. i. c. 23.

^o *Commentariol*, 31.

cular ford over which *Cæsar* crossed the *Thames*, when he penetrated into our island. It probably was at or near *Coway Stakes*. *Cæsar* leaves us no room to depart from that opinion, as he expressly tells us that he led his army to the river *Thames*, towards the borders of the territories of *Cassivelaunus*^p, the golden-locked leader of the country of the *Cassi*: and these *Cassi* are reasonably supposed to have been a clan of the *Cattieuchlani*, and to have inhabited the hundred of this county now called *Cashio*, in which *Verulamium* stood. But I must contend, that the distance of that city is far too remote from the fordable parts of the *Thames*, to admit it to have been the town of the *British* leader destroyed by the invader. It lies, in the nearest line, thirty-seven miles from those parts of the river: a distance too great for the time given to *Cæsar* for his second campaign in *Britain*. The town, or rather post, which was forced by him, was not remote from the camp occupied by him on the side of the river; and most likely was that which is still very entire, in the park of her Grace the Dutchess dowager of *Port-*

^p *Cæsar* cognito consilio eorum ad flumen *Tamasin* in fines *Cassivelauni* exercitum duxit. *Bel. Gal.* lib. v.

Preceding this, he speaks of the *fines Cassivelauni*, as being *a mari circiter millia passuum lxxx.*

land, at *Bulstrode*, about fifteen miles distant from the *Roman* camp: whose vestiges are still to be seen, not far from the famous ford ⁹. Partly by length of time, partly by constant cultivation, this post has lost some of the characters ascribed by *Cæsar* to the town of *Cassivelaunus*; for it wants at present the marshy defence it had in his days.

THE town alluded to was within the territories of the *British* chieftain, and one of the strong-holds into which the *Britons* were used to drive their cattle in time of danger. This, by *Cæsar's* account, was certainly not the most capital; for his first relation informs us, it only contained *satis numerus pecorum*, a pretty considerable number of cattle. Notwithstanding his vanity, a few lines lower, swells his booty into *magnus numerus*, a vast number ^r. At *Shepperton*, also, near *Coway-Stakes*, in a field called *War Close*, are found spurs, swords, bones, and other marks of a battle. See *Camden*, i. 366: but in all likelihood, the first is the nearest to the truth.

Verulamium was the capital of this country, and the residence of its princes. I do not reckon *Cassivelaunus* among them; he was a chieftain of the *Cassi*, and, for his great abilities, elected general on the *Roman* invasion, if our *British* history is to

⁹ *Sylvis paludibusque munitum.*

^r *Lewis Hist. Br.* 73.

be trusted. He was guardian to his nephews, *Anarwy* and *Tenafan** (the last) father to *Cunoboline*, whose coins are so frequent. Here was one of the *British* mints; for we find the word *Ver* on the coins, but no prince's name to distinguish the reign.

WALLS. AFTER the *Romans* had effected their conquest, they added walls to the ordinary *British* defence of ramparts, and ditches. Many great fragments of the former still remain, proofs of the strength and manner of the *Roman* masonry. On one side is a vast foss; on another, two. The walls are twelve feet thick, where entire, formed of flints bedded in mortar, now grown into amazing hardness. By intervals of about three feet distance, are three, and in some places four rows of broad and thin bricks, or tiles, which were continued the whole length of the walls, which seem designed as foundations to sustain the layers of flints and lime, while the last was in a moist state. There were, besides, round holes, which penetrated quite through†; but these are either filled up, or escaped my notice. According to Doctor *Stukely's* measurement, the area is five thousand two hundred feet in length, and the greatest breadth

* *Stukely Itin.* i. 117.

† See Doctor *Stukely's* admirable plan of this place.

about three thousand. It is at present inclosed ; but under the hedges, in many places, are vestiges of buildings, and, as I am told, when it is under tillage, the sites of the streets appear, by the different color of the corn above them. The *Watling-street* comes to the *Porta Decumana*, the gate on the western side, and passes quite through the city. There is another road goes on the outside on the south side ; a small military way, like that which passed from turret to turret on *Severus's* wall^u, for the conveniency of external passengers.

THIS place, by its attachment to the conquerors, acquired the privileges of a free borough, *a municipium*, or municipal city, whose inhabitants enjoyed all the rights of the *Roman* citizens ; for which reason such towns derive their name *a muneribus capiendis*, their power to bear public offices. They had their senators, knights, and commons ; magistrates and priests ; censors, ediles, questors, and flamens.

A MUNICIPIUM.

THE attachment of this town to its new masters, proved the cause of a heavy misfortune, which befel it under the reign of *Nero*. *Boadicea*, widow of *Prasutagus*, king of the *Iceni*, enraged at the cruel indignity offered to her and her daughters,

SACKED BY BOADICEA.

^u *Tour Scotl.* 1772. part ii. p. 288.

raised an insurrection against the *Romans* and their friends, and repaid with the most dreadful cruelties the injuries they had received. *Camolodunum*, *Londinium*, and *Verulamium*, suffered from the fury of the *Britons*, and seventy thousand citizens and allies fell by the edge of the sword. This city was remarkable for its wealth *, which was another incentive for the *Britons* to attack it, added to a particular animosity against a people who had forsaken the customs and religion of their ancestors.

OF ST
ALBANUS.

THE place in a short time emerged from its misfortune; and had the honor of producing *Albanus*, the proto-martyr of *Britain*, a wealthy citizen of *Verulamium*, and, by privilege, of *Rome* also. He had been a Pagan, but was converted by means of a guest, whom he had sheltered during the great persecution of *Dioclesian* as I have before related. *St. Alban* suffered in the year 302. Let not legend destroy the credibility of the martyrdom, by assigning attendant miracles, long after their cessation. We are told, that after he had refused to sacrifice to the heathen gods, the usual test of the alleged crime of Christianity, he was, as customary, whipped with rods, and then led to execution, and beheaded on *Holmhurst*, where the

* *Taciti Annal.* lib. xiv. c. 31. §c.

town of St. *Alban's* at present stands. In his passage, the torrent, which then divided the place from *Verulamium*, like the Red-sea, divided its waters, and gave dry passage to the Saint and his followers: a fountain sprung up where the martyr kneeled: one of the executioners relenting, was converted, and suffered with *Albanus*; another, who performed the deed, lost his eyes, as a penalty for his cruelty; for they dropped out of his head at the moment in which he gave the blow^y. St. *Alban* was interred on the spot; and his remains were miraculously discovered several centuries after their interment.

IN 429, this place was honored with a synod, in which St. *Germanus* and *Lupus*, two *French* prelates, assisted. A chapel was erected, about the year 945, by abbot *Ulsin*, in honor of the former, on the spot in which he preached; whose ruins were to be seen the beginning of the last century.

SYNOD
HELD HERE.

AFTER the *Saxon* invasion, the name of the town was changed for that of *Verlamcester* and *Watlincester*. The *British* hero, *Uther Pendragon*, after a long siege, wrested it out of the hands of the *Saxons*, and held it during his life; after

^y *Bede Hist. Eccl. lib. i. c. 7.* Father *Cressy*, in his *Church History*, lib. vi. has given a much longer detail.

his death they soon recovered it; but by reason of the cruel wars that raged during the contest between them and the *Britons*, the place became totally desolated.

GREAT
VAULTS.

LIKE the antient *Deva*^z, *Verulamium* had its great vaults, or subterraneous retreats, strongly and artfully arched. These are supposed, by Sir *Henry Chauncy*, to have been designed as places of retreat in time of war for the women and children, and for the concealment of the most valuable effects. In 960, they were found to give shelter to thieves and prostitutes, which caused *Eldred*, the eighth abbot, to search after these *souterreins*; he discovered several ways and passages, all which he caused to be destroyed, but preserved the tiles and stones for rebuilding the church, then in ruins^a.

THE present *St. Alban's* arose from the ruins of *Verulamium*. *Offa* king of the *Mercians*, directed, says legend, by a vision from heaven, discovered the reliques of *St. Alban*, by beams of glory springing from the grave^b. In 793, he erected on the spot the magnificent monastery, for the maintenance of a hundred *Benedictine* or black monks, and in a parlementary council, which he held in the same year, bestowed on it most liberal endow-

^z *Tour in Wales*, p. 108. 8th ed. 1810. 1. p. 149.

^a *Chauncy*, 431.

^b *Cressy*, lib. xxv. c. 6.

ments. *Verulamium* was now reduced to the state elegantly described by *Spenser*, assuming the character of the Genius of the place.

I was that city which the garland wore
 Of *Britain's* pride, delivered unto me
 By *Roman* victors, which it wore of yore,
 Though nought at all but ruins now I be,
 And lie in mine own ashes, as ye see.
Verlame I was : what boots it that I was,
 Sith now I am but weeds and wasteful grass ?

Ruines of Time.

BEFORE I quit these antient precincts, I must note the church of *St. Michael*, built within them by the same pious abbot who founded the chapel of *St. German*. It became an impropriation of the abbey, and, after the dissolution, a vicarage. The church is small, supported within by round arches. It is most distinguished by the monument of the great Lord *Verulam*. His figure is of white marble, sitting in a chair, and reclining, in the easy attitude of meditation. He is dressed in robes lined with fur, and a high-crowned hat. Any emblems of greatness would have been unnecessary attendants on this illustrious character. The spectator's ideas must render every complimentary sculpture superfluous. The epitaph

CHURCH OF
 ST. MICHAEL.

conveys high honor to the grateful servant: his master could receive nothing additional.

H. P.

Francisc. Bacon, Baro de Verulam, Sanct. Albani viceco'

Seu notioribus titulis

Scientiarum lumen, facundiæ lex,

Sic sedebat :

Qui postquam, omnia naturalis sapientiæ

Et civilis arcana evolvisset,

Naturæ decretum explevit.

Composita solvantur.

Anno Dom. MDCXXVI.

Æt. LXVI.

Tanti viri

Mem.

Thomas Meautys

Superstitis cultor,

Defuncti admirator.

ON leaving St. *Michael's*, I passed through a
 ST ALBAN'S. SORT of suburbs to St. *Alban's*, and crossed the
Ver, to the site of the palace of *Kingsbury*. It
 had long been the residence of the *Saxon* princes,
 who, by their frequent visits to the abbey of St.
Alban's, became an insupportable burden to its
 revenues. At length abbot *Alfric*, by his inter-
 est with king *Ethelred* II. prevailed on him to
 dispose of it, the king only reserving a small for-

tress in the neighborhood of the monastery^b. This also continuing to give offence to its pious neighbors, was destroyed by king *Stephen*, at the intercession of *Robert*, the seventh abbot^c.

I SEE in Doctor *Stukeley's* plan, a bury, or mount, called *Osterhill*, on which the palace might have stood; and a ditch called *Tomman Ditch*, which took its name from this *Tommin*, or *Tumulus*.

ON ascending into St. *Alban's*, up *Fishpool* FISHPOOL. *street*, the bottom on the right reminded me of the great pool which once occupied that tract. This had been the property of the *Saxon* monarchs, and was alienated by *Edgar* to the all-grasping monks. Those princes were supposed to have taken great pleasure in navigating on this piece of water. Anchors have been found on the spot; which occasioned poets to fable that the *Thames* once ran this way. One of them, speaking to the *Ver*, says,

Thou saw'st great burden'd ships through these thy vallies
pass,

Where now the sharp-edg'd scythe shears up the spiring
grass;

And where the seal and porpoise us'd to play,

The grasshopper and ant now lord it all the day^d.

^b *Chauncy*, 431, 463.

^c The same, 436.

^d *Drayton*, song xvi. *Spenser* sings in the same strain, see *Ruins of Time*.

ABBHEY.

THE town spreads along the slopes and top of the hill. The magnificent mitred parliamentary abbey graced the verge of the southern side. Of this there does not remain the lest vestige, except the gateway, a large square building, with a fine spacious pointed arch beneath: so that all the labors of *Offa*, and the splendid piety of a long train of abbots, and a numerous list of benefactors, are now reduced to the conventual church; and the once-thronged entrance of the devout pilgrims to the shrine of our great proto-martyr, is now no more than an empty gateway.

A MURDER.

A BARBAROUS murder was the true spring of *Offa's* munificence. The *Mercian* monarch cast a longing eye on the dominions of *Ethelbert*, prince of the *East Angles*; treacherously invited him to court, under pretence of marrying him to his daughter *Althrida*; seized on the young prince (who is represented to have been the most amiable of his time), beheaded him, and seized on his dominions^c. *Offa* had recourse to the usual expiation of his crime, that of founding a monastery; when the grateful monks, to conceal the infamy of their benefactor, call down a vision from heaven, as a motive to his piety. But *Offa* did not trust to this solely: he made a penitential pilgrimage to *Rome*, and, by the merit of his monastic institution

CAUSE OF THE
FOUNDATION
OF THE AB-
BEY.

^c Carte, i. 272.

at St. *Alban's*, readily obtained absolution, and not only procured for the house exemption from the tax of *Peter-pence*, but power to collect the same for its own use, through the whole province of *Hertford*; a privilege which no person in the realm, the king himself not excepted, ever enjoyed. By the same bull, his holiness granted, that the abbot, or monk, whom he appointed archdeacon, should have pontifical jurisdiction over the priests and laymen of the possessions of this church; and that no person whatsoever, save the pope himself, should offer to interfere. It was, by the charter of the king, to be free from all taxes, repair of bridges and castles, and from making entrenchments against an enemy; to be exempt from episcopal jurisdiction; and, by the same charter, the fines for crimes, which belonged to the king, were given for ever to this monastery. *Offa*, not content with this, inclosed the body of the Saint in a shrine of beaten gold and silver, set with precious stones; and, encircling the scull with a golden diadem, caused to be inscribed on it, *Hoc est caput SANCTI ALBANI, Anglorum protomartyris*^f.

ITS GREAT
PRIVILEGE.

Wiligord was the first abbot. It flourished

FIRST AND
LAST ABBOT.

^f *Mat. Paris*, 984.

from his time to the dissolution, and received vast endowments and rich gifts. At that fatal period it was surrendered, on the 5th of *December* 1538, by *Richard Boreman*^g, alias *Stevenache*, the last abbot; who got, in reward for his ready compliance, the annual pension of £.266 13s. 4d.; and the thirty-nine monks, then of the house, lesser sums; some even as small as five pounds a year^h. The house, and the greatest part of the lands, were granted to *Richard Lee*, captain of the band of pensioners, as scandal reports, in reward for his prudence in winking at the king's affection for his handsome wifeⁱ. The town, or, as *Willis* says, the abbot, purchased the church from the king for £.400, and by that means preserved it from destruction; which gave him so much merit with *Queen Mary*, that when she determined to restore the abbey, she appointed him to preside over it^k. It is said that he died of a broken heart, within a few days after he received the news of her death.

^g The reverend *Peter Newcome*, in his elaborate History of the Abbey, p. 439, says, That *Boreman* was put in the place of abbot *Catton*, who died in 1538, with no other view than to make a surrender in form; an artifice practised whenever there was a vacancy. ED.

^h *Willis*, i. 27. ⁱ *Stevens*, i. 265. ^k *Willis*, i. 27.

THE revenues at the dissolution were valued by **REVENUES.**
Dugdale at £.2102. 7s. 1d. *per annum*; by *Speed*
 at £.2510.6s. 1d.¹ Notwithstanding the purchase
 made by *Boreman*, *Edward VI.* granted the mo- **GRANTED TO**
 nastery to the corporation of *St. Alban's*, which he **THE TOWN.**
 had lately instituted, and ordered that the church
 should be reputed the parish church of the place,
 and be served by a rector, to be nominated by the
 mayor and burgesses of the town.

THE abbots lived in splendor, suitable to their
 rank and revenues. They dined in the great hall,
 at a table to which there was a flight of fifteen
 steps. The monks served up the dinner on plate,
 and in their way made a halt at every fifth step,
 where there was a landing, and sung on each a short
 hymn. The abbot usually sat alone in the middle
 of the table; and when any persons of rank came,
 he sat towards the end of the table. After the
 monks had waited some time on the abbot, they
 sat down at two other tables, placed on the sides
 of the hall, and had their services brought in by
 the novices; who, when the monks had dined,
 sat down to their own dinners^m.

THE church, in its present state, is a most **CHURCH.**
 venerable and great pile: its form that of a cross,
 with a tower. At the intersection the length is

¹ *Tanner*, 180.

^m *Antiquarian Repertory*, iii. 60.

six hundred feet; that of the transepts one hundred and eighty. The height of the tower one hundred and forty-four feet; that of the body sixty-five; of the ailes thirty; the breadth of the body two hundred and seventeen.

RUINED; By neglect, or by the ravages of war, the original church fell to decay. Abbot *Ealdred*, who lived in 969, designed to pull down and rebuild it; and for that purpose collected, from the ruins of *Verulamium*, all the stone, tiles, and timber, he could find. Death put a stop to his intention. His successor, *Eadmer*, resumed the task of getting together the materials; and in his search, found great quantities of curious antiquities; such as altars, urns, &c. which the pious man broke to pieces, as heathen abominations. He also, as is said, discovered several books, some in *British*, others in *Latin*; and a great one in a language and character unknown to any but an old priest. This was found to be the authentic life of St. *Alban*; which was carefully treasured up, being a confirmation of what *Bede* had written on the same subject. The other books, being only accounts of heathen mythology, inventions of the devil, were instantly condemned to the flamesⁿ.

A FAMINE stopped the design of the new

ⁿ *Stevens*, i. 237.

church, under the abbot *Leofric*. The troubles that ensued, under the remaining *Saxon* monarchs, and the unsettled state of the kingdom at the Conquest, occasioned the plan to lie dormant till the year 1077, when it was executed by abbot *Paul*, AND REBUILT. a *Norman* monk. He applied to that purpose the timber, the stones, and tiles, collected by his predecessors^o: accordingly we see the far greater and more antient part of the walls a motley composition of stones and *Roman* tiles.

MANY other parts afterwards were pulled down, and rebuilt in the stile of the times; and I suspect that, in general, the present windows are long posterior to those coeval with the walls; being pointed, and in the taste of another age. The windows in the great tower, and perhaps the range along the nave, are of an intervening period; for they differ from the mode of each of the others. I find this confirmed in the lives of the abbots. *John* (first of the name) who died in 1214, pulled down the front-wall, which was built of old tiles, so strongly cemented with mortar, that it proved a work of great labor. Master *Hugh Goldcliff*, a

ALTERA-
TIONS.

^o Ex lapidibus et tegulis veteris civitatis *Verolamii* et materie lignea quam invenit a prædecessoribus suis collectam et reservatam. *Mat. Paris.* 1001.

most excellent workman, was employed; who, consulting more the ornaments of sculpture, of images and flowers, neglected the security of his building; so that it fell down, and was left unfinished during the life of this good abbot^p. His successor, *William of Trompington*, had the honor of completing his design. He not only rebuilt that front, but made new windows, and put glass into them, so as to give more light to the church. He also raised the steeple much higher, covered it with lead, and died full of good works, in 1235^q.

IN the abbacy of *John of Whethamstead*, this church received the most considerable alterations. To avoid prolixity, I omit the numerous works of that most munificent abbot: I shall only note the change he made in the exterior part, by enlarging and glazing the windows on the north side of the church, which was before dark, and by causing a large window to be made at the west end of the north aisle, which was as destitute of light as the other part^r. *John* died in 1464; before which time the narrow windows had been changed for those more expanded, lightsome, and less pointed.

PART STILL
SAXON.

IT is in the inside only that any part of the original

^p *Mat. Paris*, 1047.

^q The same, 1054, 1063.

^r *Stevens*, i. 262.

building, or the genuine *Saxon* architecture, is preserved; which is to be seen in the round arches which support the tower, and some of the enormous pillars with round arches in the body of the church, and in the stile of each transept. After the Conquest the round arch was continued, but the pillars were also round and massy: these are square, and not less than twenty-nine feet thick, with capitals totally unadorned. Their composition, as well as that of the stair-cases, is of brick: the other pillars are light, and the arches pointed; evidently of a far later date than the others. Above, are two galleries; the lowest is very elegant, divided with light slender pillars, much enriched; but I find no authority to ascertain the time.

ABOVE the antient arches are galleries, with openings round; of a stile probably coeval with the former.

THE upper part of the choir is entirely of *gothic* architecture, and is divided from the body by a stone skreen, ornamented with *gothic* tabernacle-work. Before this stood the chapel of Saint *Cuthbert*: a work owing to the piety of abbot *Richard*, who happening to be present at the translation of the incorruptible body of that Saint to the church of *Durham*, apprehending, from its pliantness then, it was going to fall to pieces, caught it in his arms;

CHOIR.

and in reward, one of them, which was withered, was instantly restored^s.

HIGH ALTAR. THE high altar fills the end of the choir: a most rich and elegant piece of *gothic* sculpture, once adorned with images of gold and silver, placed in beautiful niches: the middle part is not of a piece with the rest, being modern and clumsy. This altar was made by abbot *Wallingford*, either in the reign of *Edward IV.* or *Richard III.* at the expence of eleven hundred marks.

CHAPEL OF ST. ALBAN. THE hind part of it, which stands in the chapel of *St. Alban*, is of *gothic* work; inferior indeed to the other side, but still of much elegance. The tops of both are nearly similar; consisting of a light open-work battlement: at the bottom is a large arched recess, in which stood the superb shrine which contained the reliques of *St. Alban*, made of beaten gold and silver, and enriched with gems and sculpture. The gems were taken from the treasury, one excepted, which, being of singular use to parturient women, was left out. This was no other than the famous *Ætites*, or *Eagle-stone*, in most superstitious repute from the days of *Pliny*^t to that of abbot *Geffry*, re-founder of the shrine; which had been taken down and concealed, during the reign of *Edward the Confessor*, to pre-

^s *M. Paris*, 1006.

^t *Lib. xxxvi. c. 21.*

serve it from the ravages of the *Danes*^u. To guard the invaluable treasures, a careful and trusty monk was appointed, who was called *Custos Fere-tri*, and who kept watch and ward in a small wooden gallery, still standing, near the site of the martyr's shrine^x.

ON the north side of the high altar stands the magnificent chapel of abbot *Ramridge*, who was elected in the year 1496. The fronts are of most elegant gothic open-work; the upper part supplied with niches for statues: in many parts are carved, allusive to the abbot's name, two rams, with the word *Ridge* inscribed on their collars, supporting a coronet over the arms of the abbey. At the foot of this beautiful structure is a large flag, with the figure of an abbot, with figures of rams: probably the spot of the good man's interment.

RAMRIDGE
TOMB.

ON the south side of the chapel of St. *Alban* is the magnificent tomb^y of *Humphry* Duke of *Glocester*, distinguished by the name of *The Good*. He was uncle to *Henry VI.* and regent of the kingdom, under his weak nephew, during twenty-five years. His many eminent qualities gained him the

TOMB OF
HUMPHRY
DUKE OF
GLOCESTER.

^u *Mat. Paris*, 996.

^x Such a guardian was appointed to the shrine of St. *Amphibalus*, at *Redbourn*. *M. Paris*, 1054.

^y Finely engraven in *Sandford's Genealogical History*, p. 318.

love of the people; his popularity, the hatred of the queen and her favorites. His life was found to be incompatible with their views. They first effected the ruin of his dutchess by a ridiculous charge of witchcraft, and after that, brought as groundless a charge of treason against the duke. He was conveyed to *St. Edmond's Bury*, where a parlement was convened in 1446, before which the accusation was to be made. His enemies, fearing the public execution of so great and so beloved a character, caused him to be stifled in his bed, and then pretended that he died of vexation at his sudden fall. His body was interred in this church, the scene of his detection of the pretended miracle of the blind restored to sight at the virtuous shrine of *St. Alban*. *Shakespeare* gives us the relation admirably². *Glocester* had a predilection for this place: he had bestowed on it rich vestments, to the value of three thousand marks, and the manor of *Pembroke*, that the monks should pray for his soul: and he also directed that his body should be deposited within these holy walls. The fees attendant on his funeral, were not of the most moderate kind; unless we may suppose, as probably was the case, that the house was at the charge of erecting the monument to so great a be-

² *Henry VI.* part ii. sc. 2. taken from *Grafton* p. 597, 598.

nefactor. Sir *Henry Chauncy* expressly says ^a, that abbot *Whethamsted* adorned Duke *Humphry's* tomb; which shews, that part at least of the expences were borne by the convent. The account is curious.

“ CHARGES of the burial of *Humphry* Duke
 “ of *Gloucester*, and observances appointed by
 “ him, to be perpetually born by the convent of
 “ the monasterie of *St. Alban* ^b.

FUNERAL
 EXPENCES.

“ *First*. The abbat and
 “ convent of the said mo-
 “ nasterie have payd for
 “ markynge the tumb &
 “ place of sepulture of the
 “ said duke, within the seid
 “ monasterie, above the £. s. d.
 “ sume of - - CCCCXXXIII. 2. VIII.

“ *Item*. To two monks
 “ prests, dayly seiying messe
 “ at the auter of sepulture
 “ of the seid prince, everich
 “ takyng by 1 day vi^d sma.
 “ thereoff, by 1 hole yere XVIII. vs.

^a 448.

^b *Cotton Library Claudii*, A. 8. fol. 195: A copy of this is hung up in the church.

BURIAL CHARGES OF

	£.	s.	d.
" <i>Item.</i> To the abbat			
" ther yerely, the day of			
" the anniversary of the			
" seid prince, attending his			
" exquys ther - -			
			XLS.
" <i>Item.</i> To the priour			
" yerly ther, the same day,			
" in likwyse atteinding			
			XXXS.
" <i>Item.</i> To XL monks			
" prests, yerly, to everich			
" of them, in the same day,			
" vis. viiid. sm. theroff	XII.	VI.	VIII.
" <i>Item.</i> To VIII monks			
" not prests, yerly, in the			
" seid day, to everich of			
" them 3s. 4d. sm. thereoff			
			XXVIS. viiid.
" <i>Item.</i> To II ankeresses,			
" I at St. <i>Peter</i> church, ano-			
" ther at St. <i>Mich.</i> the seid			
" day, yerly, to everich sm.			
			IIIS. 4d.
" <i>Item.</i> In money, to be			
" distribut to pore peple			
" ther, the seid day, yerly			
			XLS.
" <i>Item.</i> To XIII pore			
" men beryng torches, the			
" seid day, about the seid			
" sepulture			
			IIIS. IIId.
" <i>Item.</i> For wex bren-			

“ nyng dayly at the messes,	£.	s.	d.
“ and his anniversary of			
“ torch, yerly - -	VI.	XII.	III.
“ <i>Item.</i> The kechin of			
“ the convent ther yerly, in			
“ relief of the great decay of			
“ the hustode of the seid			
“ monasteri in the marches			
“ of <i>Scotland</i> , which before			
“ tyme shall be appointed			
“ to the kichyn -	X.		

THIS beautiful tomb was once insulated, as appears by one of these *items*. In the middle is a pervious arch, adorned above with the coat of arms of the deceased; and others again along a freeze; with his supporters, two antelopes with collars. From the freeze arises a light elegant tabernacle-work, with niches; containing on one side the effigies of our princes; the other side is despoiled of the figures.

IN 1703, the vault in which reposed the remains of this illustrious personage was discovered. The body was preserved in a leaden coffin, in a strong pickle: and over that was another case of wood, now perished. Against the wall is painted a Crucifixion, with four chalices receiving the

blood ; a hand pointing towards it, with a label, inscribed *Lord have mercy upon me.*

THE epitaph has long since been defaced ; but was as follows :

Hic jacet *Umphredus* dux ille *Glocestrius*, olim
Henrici regis protector, fraudis ineptæ
 Detector ; dum ficta notat miracula cæci^c
 Lumen erat patriæ, columen venerabile regni :
 Pacis amans musisque favens melioribus ; unde
 Gratum opus *Oxonio* ^d quæ nunc scola sacra refulget.
 Invida sed mulier regno, regi, sibi, nequam
 Abstulit hunc, humili vix hoc dignata sepulchro.
 Invidia rumpente tamen post funera vivit.

WHETHAM-
 STED'S
 CHAPEL.

ABBOT *Whethamsted's* tomb (or *Johannes de loco frumentario*, as he stiled himself) is covered by a small chapel, erected by himself. It is a plain building, on the south side of the choir. His arms, allusive to his name, are three ears of wheat ; and the motto, allusive to the flourishing state of the monastery under his government, is *Valles abundabunt*, twice repeated. *Weever*, from p. 562 to 567, enumerates all his munificent works. He had a great turn towards ornamental generosity ; and caused this church, the Lady's

^c Alluding to the detection of the impostor.

^d He founded the beautiful divinity-school at *Oxford*,

chapel, and several parts of the house, to be adorned with historical paintings, and inscriptions of his own composition to be placed under them. He also was a great composer of epitaphs. The reader will accept, as a specimen of the first, a distich placed in our Lady's chapel :

Dulce pluit manna, partum dum protulit *Anna*,
Dulcius ancilla dum CHRISTUS crevit in illa ^e.

Of the other, a curious one upon one *Peter*, who was interred in the lower choir:

Petrum petra tegit ; qui post obitum sibi legit
Hic in fine chori, se sub tellure reponi.
Petra fuit *Petrus*, petrae quia condicionis
Substans et solidus, quasi postis religionis
Hic sibi sub petra, sit pax et pausa quieta ^f.

His artist was *Alan Strayler*, painter, who is said to have been so well paid for his work, that he forgave the convents three shillings and four pence of an old debt, for colors ; and on that account was probably complimented with the following epitaph :

Nomen pictoris *Alanus Strayler* habetur
Qui sine fine choris celéstibus associetur ^g.

STRAYLER,
THE PAINTER.

* *Weever*, 562.

^f *Idem*, 577.

^g *Idem*, 578.

ABBEY OF ST. ALBAN'S.

I BELIEVE, some of his labors are yet extant in the roof of the choir ; on which is painted, in compartments, an Eagle and a Lamb. Under others, in our Lady's chapel, was this line :

Inter oves Aries, ut sine cornibus Agnus.

Under the other,

Inter aves aquila veluti sine felle columba.

IN the middle of the cieling of the north aisle, is a painting of the martyrdom of St. *Alban*, (as is said) over the very spot on which he suffered. There is, besides, a rude sculpture of his death in a small aisle on the back of his chapel, expressing the manner how the executioner lost his eyes for his impiety.

IN the centre of another cieling, is a rude painting of king *Offa* ; and this inscription beneath :

Fundator ecclesiæ circa annum 793.

Quem malè depictum, et residentem cernitis altè

Sublimem solio *Mercius Offa* fuit.

BRASS
MONUMENTS.

ABBOT
THOMAS.

IN the choir are some fine brasses of mitred abbots. That of *Thomas de la More*, a most munificent and pious man, who died in 1396, is very richly engraved. His figure lies in the center, sur-

rounded by the twelve Apostles in miniature : a proof that this art was arrived at great perfection at so early a period.

I MUST not omit the modest epitaph of an ancient abbot.

Hic quidem terra tegitur,
 Peccato solvens debitum :
 Cujus nomen non impositum,
 In libro vitæ sit inscriptum.

ON a large brass plate is engraven the figure of a warrior. Fragments of the inscription are given by Mr. *Salmon* ; which inform us, that it was in memory of the son and heir to *Edmonde* erle of *Kent*. The date 1480. The historian says, that he was killed in the second battle of *St. Alban's*. This must be a mistake ; for none of the name of that family fell on that day, except Sir *John Grey of Groby*. This must therefore have been a *cenotaph* in honor of *Anthony Grey*, eldest son of *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*, buried at *Luton*, who died before his father^h : the earl dying in 1489 : which might bring the son's death to the date on the brass.

HEIR OF ED-
 MUND EARL
 OF KENT.

AGAINST a wall, near *Whethamsted's* chapel,

^h *Vincent's Discoverie, &c.* 287.

is painted, kneeling, in a cloak, *Ralph Maynard*, of this town, of the family of the ancestor of Lord *Maynard*.

SIR JOHN
MANDE-
VILLE.

A LONG inscription¹ against a column, on the north side of the body of the church, claims the honor of having the body of the celebrated Sir *John Mandeville* interred beneath. We admit that this place gave him birth; but he found a grave at *Liege*, in the convent of the *Gulielmites*, in 1371. He was the greatest traveller of his own or any other age; having been out thirty-four years; and in the character of pilgrim, knight-errant, and man of observation, visited the greatest parts of *Africa* and *Asia* then known. It is probable that he penetrated as far as *China*. He left an account of his travels, which was shamefully falsified by the monks; who destroyed much of its credit, by mingling with it legendary tales, and stories out of *Pliny*: but still truth appears so frequently, that the authenticity of the groundwork is by no means impaired. He was called *Johannes de Mandevile*, aliter dictus ad *Barbam*, from his forked beard. He is engraven on his tomb with that addition, armed, and treading on a lion. At his head, the hand of one blessing

¹ This, and many others, are nearly defaced with white; but may be seen in *Weever*, 567.

him ; and these words in the *French* of the time, *Vos ki paseis sor mi pour l'amour Deix proies por mi*. His knives, horse-furniture, and spurs, were, in the time of *Ortelius*^k, preserved at *Liege* by the monks, and shewn to strangers.

AN inscription under the great west window denotes, that the courts of justice were adjourned from *London* to this town : once, in the reign of *Henry VIII*, and again in that of his daughter *Elizabeth*, on account of the pestilence which at those times raged in the capital.

THE magnificent brazen font, brought from the plunder of *Leith* by *Sir Richard Lee*, in the reign of *Henry VIII*. was again stolen in the civil wars. The knight commemorates his benefaction in these bombastic terms : “ Cum *Læthia* oppidum apud “ *Scotos* non incelebre et *Edinburgus* primoria “ apud eos civitas incendio conflagrarent, *Ri-* “ *cardus Leius* eques auratus me flammis ereptum “ ad *Anglos* perduxit. Hujus ego tanti beneficii “ memor non nisi regum liberos lavare solitus, “ nunc meam operam etiam infimis *Anglorum* li- “ benter condixi. LEIUS VICTOR SIC VOLUIT. “ *Vale*. A. D. 1543.”

FONT.

^k *Life of Sir J. M.* prefixed to his *Travels*. The tomb was in being in the time of *Weever*, who saw both that and the inscription.

THE last inscription I shall mention, is that in memory of two hermits, now almost defaced, inscribed near a *benetoire*, by the door in the south aisle leading into the cloisters.

Vir domini verus jacet hic hermita *Rogerus*
Et sub eo clarus meritis hermita *Sigarus*.

THE door adjacent is extremely beautiful, and rich in sculpture. The cloisters lay on the other side. Nothing but the marks of their junction with the outside of the church now remains; a series of tripartite arches: nor is there the least relique of the vast and magnificent buildings, which once covered a large space on this side.

CHAPEL OF
SAINT MARY.

ADJOINING to the east end of the church is the chapel of St. *Mary*, supported by light and elegant pillars. The roof is of stone, the sides of the windows ornamented with a fine running foliage, and little images adorn the pillars of each window. The stair-case from hence to the leads has a beautiful imitation of cordage cut in stone, following the spiral windings. All the arches are of the sharp-pointed gothic.

I CANNOT trace the founder of this elegant building. It was prior to the days of *John* of

Whethamsted; for he caused¹ “ our Lady’s chapel
 “ to be new trimmed, and curiously depicted with
 “ stories out of the Sacred Word; and caused
 “ some verses (before quoted by me) to be curi-
 “ ously depensed in gold.”

Edmund Beaufort Duke of *Somerset*, *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*, *John Lord Clifford*, and others of the nobility and gentry, to the amount of forty-seven, slain in the first battle of *St. Alban’s*, were interred in this chapel.

SAINT *Peter’s*, the third church in *St. Alban’s*, ST. PETER’S. lies at the upper end of the town : it was founded by abbot *Ulfyn*, and was an impropriation of the abbey, now a vicarage in the patronage of the bishop of *Ely*. This church received the overflowings of the bodies of the men of rank slain in the same battle. There is still a perfect brass of Sir *Bertin Entwysle*, in complete armor. He was born in *Lancashire*, and was viscount and baron of *Brikbeke* in *Normandy*. He died on *May 28th*, 1455, of the wounds he received while fighting in the cause of *Henry*.

THE two *Ralph Babthorps* of *Yorkshire*, father and son (the one sewer, the other ’squire to that unfortunate prince) found their graves here; slain in the same cause.

¹ *Weever*, 562.

ON a stone is this inscription: *Edithe le Viner gist : ici: Dieu: de: sa: alme: eie: merci.*

A LARGE marble monument, with a bust, commemorates the reward of ingenuity and honest industry. “ Beneath, lie the remains of *Edward Strong*; a shepherd’s boy near this town, who “ took to masonry, worked at *St. Paul’s* cathedral, and laid the last stone. He acquired a “ good fortune, with a fair character, and died “ aged 72, in 1723.”

HOLYWELL
HOUSE.

AT the bottom of the town is a small brick house^m, called *Holywell*; once the residence of *Sarah* Dutchess of *Marlborough*. Her portrait, in white, exquisitely handsome, is preserved here; as is that of her aged mother, *Mrs. Jennings*. In the first, are not the lest vestiges of her diabolical passions, the torments of her queen, her husband, and herself.

Two little pictures in this house are so charmingly finished, as to merit a visit. One is of a beautiful woman, with red hair parted in the middle; a close cap, placed far behind; with a long black coif, edged with pearl.

SHE is dressed in a scarlet gown, with sleeves and mantle of purple: breasts and shoulders naked. She appears a deep devotee, reading a rich illuminated missal, seated in a chair. Her middle is

^m Lord Treasurer *Godolphin* died in that house.

surrounded with a chain, a rosary of gold and colored beads pendent from it. On a table, behind, is a chalice of gold, set with pearls.

THE other is a head of an old man, in a black gown ; his beard grey and square, finely finished.

THE town of St. *Alban's* is large, and, in general, filled with antient buildings. It originally sprung from a few houses built by king *Offa*, for the conveniency of the officers and servants of the monastery. About the year 950, it was so increased, that king *Ethelred*, at the intercession of abbot *Ulfen*, gave it a grant of a market, and the rank of a borough. In the *Doomsday Book*, it appears at the Conquest to have been rated for ten hides. The “ arable was sixteen ploughlands. “ In demesne, three hides, two ploughlands, and “ another may be made. There were four aliens, “ sixteen villeyens, and thirteen boors, having thir- “ teen ploughlands : forty-six burgesses : the toll, “ and other rents of the town, eleven pounds four- “ teen shillings a year : three mills, forty shillings “ a year : meadow, two ploughlands in quantity : “ wood to feed a thousand hogs in pannage-time : “ and seven shillings rent. The total twenty “ pounds at that time ; in that of *Edward* the “ Confessor, twenty-four. There are now twelve “ cottagers, a park of deer, and a fish-pond.”

Town.

THE town was always considered as a part of the demesne of the abbey ; and at the Conquest it was part of its possessions. *Richard* I. by charter, confirmed it to the abbey, with a market, and all the privileges attending a borough : the abbot holding, as he alleged, of the king *in capite*, and holding the burgesses as demesned men of the abbey. This tenure the burgesses wished to force from him ; which they attempted by the following stratagem—In the thirty-fifth of *Edward* I. they had sent representatives to parlement, and also in the first and second of *Edward* II ; but in the fifth of the same reign, the sheriff of *Hertfordshire*, by the contrivance of the abbot, to save the expence, had omitted the usual summons. This the burgesses complained of, asserting that they held of the king ; hoping thereby to get released of the services they owed their lord abbot : or, if they succeeded in sending members, to be freed of those which they owed the king. Both of which expectations, in the opinion of Mr. *Madox*, were ill-foundedⁿ. Burgesses were returned to parlement the fifth of *Edward* II. and in the second, fourth, and fifth of *Edward* III ; after which the load, or the privilege, as it was respectively thought by the disputants, ceased. At the time of the dissolution, the town,

ⁿ *Antiquities of the Exchequer*, i. 760.

with the other possessions of the abbey, fell to the king (*Henry VIII.*) and from him to his heir, *Edward VI.*; who, by letters patent, dated *May 12th, 1553*, made the town of *St. Alban's* a body corporate, by the name of the mayor and burgesses, and granted to the said mayor and burgesses, and their successors, the said profits, and other franchises; they to hold the premises in free burgage, and to render yearly to the crown *Xl.* as a fee-farm, at the feast of *St. Michael*°.

INCORPORATED.

THESE were changed, by *Charles II.* into a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four assistants. The members are returned by the inhabitants and freemen (about a thousand in number) and the returning-officer is the mayor ^p.

THE remarkable events, which befel this town in earlier times, were, as usual, of the sanguinary kind. During the rage of the barons wars, in the reign of *Henry III.* the burgesses fortified the place, and defended it with strong gates, well secured. They were particularly jealous of horsemen; therefore refused passage to all cavaliers. The constable of *Hertford*, displeased at this prohibition, in a bravado, boasted that he would enter the town with three youths (knights) and four of his best villeins. He did so, and, walking up

° *Madox*, i. 762.

^p *Willis Notit. Parl.* iii. 26.

and down with great insolence, asked his companions which way the wind was. The townsmen, alarmed at the question, thought he designed to fire their houses. In a summary way they executed justice, by knocking down and beheading him, his youths, and villeins ; placing their heads on poles, at the corners of their streets. The king resented this invasion of his prerogative, and fined the town in a hundred marks ; which was immediately paid^q.

IN the reign of *Richard* II. it underwent a mortification of a far heavier nature. In 1381, after the bloody insurrection of *Wat Tyler*, a court of justice was held here, by the famous Sir *Robert Tresilian*. *John Ball*, a priest of *Coventry*, was tried and executed. Several of the inhabitants had favored the rebels, or, taking advantage of the turbulence of the times, had demanded from the abbot a release from all their services. Several of them were condemned and put to death, and orders given, that their bodies should remain on the gallows *in terrorem*. The burgesses, in contempt of the king, took them down ; but when a discovery was made, *Richard*, in a rage, commanded the townsmen to make chains, and hang the putrid carcasses on the same places they took

^q *Chauncy*, 442.

them from ; which, disgusting and horrible as the task was, they were obliged to perform^r.

IN the civil wars between the houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, this town was the scene of dreadful carnage. Here was shed the first blood in that fatal quarrel. As soon as ever the weak *Henry*, or rather his queen and ministers, found themselves free from the power of his rival the Duke of *York*, they armed their forces, and marched from *London* to *St. Alban's* to encounter their enemy, who was advancing towards them with a mighty host. They met on the 22d of *May*, 1455. The peaceful prince sent out a herald to *York*, strictly commanding him to keep the peace as became a dutiful subject, and to avoid effusion of blood. *York's* answer was humble, yet resolute ; demanding the Duke of *Somerset*, and other delinquents, to be delivered into his hands, that justice might be executed on them, for the miseries they had brought on the realm. *Somerset*, who had been regent of *France*, was charged in particular with the loss of *Normandy*. The king determined to stand the event of the day, rather than give up his friends. His banner was placed in *St. Peter's street*. Orders were issued by *Henry* (but most probably by the bloody *Margaret*) that no quarter should be given to his opponents. The

FIRST BATTLE AT ST. ALBAN'S.

^r *Hollinshed*, 438.

FIRST BATTLE AT ST. ALBAN'S.

Yorkists began the attack in three places. The famous *John Lord Clifford* defended the barriers with his accustomed valour. The king-making *Warwick*, who at this time espoused the cause of *York*, collected his force, and broke in through the gardens into *Holywell-street*^s: his soldiers shouted his tremendous name. The Duke of *York* entered at the same time, and a dreadful fight ensued. Victory declared in his favor. Numbers of the nobility and gentry, with about eight hundred common men, fell on the side of *Henry*: the valiant *Clifford*, usually called *The Old*, though only forty years of age, the Earl of *Northumberland*, son to the noted *Hotspur*, and the great Duke of *Somerset*, were slain. The last lost his life beneath the sign of the *Castle*, to fulfil the prophecy thus delivered by *Shakespeare*:

Let him shun castles.

Safer shall he be on the sandy plains,
Than where castles mounted stand^t.

Numbers of the nobility were wounded, and numbers fled till the fury of the battle was over. None were executed by the victor: the barbarity of civil

^s *Stow*, 399.

^t *Henry VI.* part ii. act 1. *Halle's Chronicle*, lxxxvi.

feuds had not yet taken place, provoked by the reciprocal cruelties which speedily followed.

Henry, wounded in the neck by an arrow, which hurtled in showers on him, retreated to a poor cottage, where he was found by the conquerors. They asked forgiveness on their knees, which the humane prince readily gave, on condition they would stop the carnage. He became their prisoner, and they of course became governors of the kingdom. The abbey escaped plunder; for fortunately the king did not make it his head-quarters.

THE king, from this time to the year 1461, remained a mere shadow of royalty, entirely under the direction of the *Yorkists*. His queen was driven from him, under the terror of proscription. That spirited woman did not employ her time in prayers, or counting her beads, like her weak husband; but, by the assistance of her northern friends, raised a potent army, fought and slew the Duke of *York* at the battle of *Wakefield*, on *December* 30th, 1460, and, marching towards *London*, gave occasion to a second battle at *St. Alban's*.

THE Earl of *Warwick*, now in possession of the king, hastened from *London* with the captive monarch, and took post in *St. Alban's*. *Margaret*, attempting to pass through the town, was repulsed by a storm of arrows, directed from the market-

SECOND BATTLE AT ST. ALBAN'S.

SECOND BATTLE AT ST. ALBAN'S.

place; but she quickly forced her way through a lane into *St. Peter's-street*. The conflict became then very bloody; and, after great slaughter, both parties quitted the town, and continued the battle, with the animosity usual in civil feuds, on *Bernard Heath*, north of *St. Alban's*, as far as the village of *Sauntbridge*, and even beyond it, to a place called *No Man's Land*^u. There a *corps de reserve* of *Warwick's* army, to the number of four or five thousand, made so vigorous an onset on the *Lancastrians*, as to render the victory for some time doubtful. At length the treachery or cowardice of a captain *Lovelace*, who commanded the *Kentishmen*, determined the day: he quitted the field, and left a complete victory to the queen. The confederated lords fled, and left the king in company of Lord *Bonvil* and Sir *Thomas Kiriel*, a gallant knight of *Kent*, both *Yorkists*. These gentlemen *Henry* had prevailed on to stay with him, assuring them of pardon and security; but his barbarous queen, in contempt of the royal word, and in defiance of all good faith, caused them to be beheaded in the presence of her son *Edward*^x, as it were to familiarize the young prince with blood, and train him to cruelty.

THREE-AND-TWENTY hundred men perished

^u *Stow*, 413.

^x *Halle*, p. c.

in this battle. Only one man of rank was slain, Sir *John Grey of Groby*, who had that morning, with twelve others, been knighted by the king at *Colney*. His widow became queen to *Edward IV.* and occasioned fresh calamities to the kingdom, and proved the innocent cause of the destruction of her kindred.

ON quitting *St. Alban's*, I passed by the long wall which inclosed the nunnery of *Sopewell*, made of stone mixed with great quantities of *Roman* tiles. This religious house took its rise from two pious women, who on the site built a hovel with boughs of trees, and covered it with bark, in order to indulge in privacy their fondness for prayer and fasting. Abbot *Jeffry*, about the year 1140, encouraged their virtue, by founding a nunnery of *Benedictines*.

IN this house *Henry VIII.* was privately married, by Doctor *Rowland Lee*, afterwards bishop of *Lichfield*, to *Anna Boleyn*. It maintained at that time thirteen nuns: on the dissolution, only nine; when its revenues, according to *Dugdale*, were £.45. 7s. 10d.; to *Speed*, £.68. 8s. It was first granted to Sir *Richard Lee*; but finally became the property of Sir *Harbottle Grimston*, and his heirs^y.

^y *Tanner*, 183.

LONDON
COLNEY. AFTER passing through the village of *London Colney*, seated on the *Colne*, at about a mile's
RIDGEHILL. distance I ascended *Ridgehill*, remarkable for a most extensive and rich view northwards of the fine country about *St. Alban's*. At *South Mims*, enter the county of

MIDDLESEX;

WROTHAM
PARK. and soon after leave, on the left, *Wrotham Park*; a beautiful house, built by admiral *Byng*, who was put to death in 1757!

BATTLE OF
BARNET. ABOUT a mile farther, reach the bloody field of *Barnet*, marked by a column, that shews the spot where the decisive battle was fought between the houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, which fixed the crown on the head of *Edward IV*.

THE great earl of *Warwick*, resentful of the injuries he had received from that prince, deposed him from the throne he had enabled him to mount. So popular was the character of this potent baron, that a numerous army flew to his standard: every one was proud of bearing his cognisance, the bear and ragged staff, in his cap: some of gold, enamelled; others of silver; and those who could not afford the precious metals, cut them out of white

silk, or cloth. When he visited *London* in peaceful times, he came attended by six hundred men, in red jackets, embroidered with ragged staves before and behind. He kept house at his palace in *Warwick-Lane*. Six oxen were consumed at every breakfast; and every tavern was full of his meat; and every guest was allowed to carry off as much, roast or boiled, as he could bear upon his long dagger^z.

Edward, on his return to *England*, was joyfully received in *London*. Hearing that *Warwick* was on his march towards the capital, he hastened to meet him, and posted himself at *Barnet*. So bad was the intelligence in those days, that *Edward* advanced in the night so near to *Warwick's* camp, that the earl, unapprized of his vicinity, kept firing his ordnance over that of the king the greatest part of the night, without the least execution. On the morning, being that of *Easter-day*, *April* 14th 1471, both the leaders placed their armies in order. *Warwick* wore as his cognisance an ostrich's feather^a, the badge of *Edward*, the son of king *Henry*: his friend *Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, a star; the fatal cause of the loss of the day. *Edward* wore a sun; from a fancy, that before the battle of *Mortimer's*

^z *Stow's Hist. London*; edit. 1611, p. 130.

^a *Ibid.* 422.

Cross, he saw three distinct suns at last unite in one^b. The battle began at four in the morning, which opened in a thick mist, with that deadly hate which the long series of civil wars had created. The battle raged with various success, as might be expected from the undaunted courage and animosity of the leaders, and from the reflection on the certain destruction consequential of defeat. They fought obscured in fog till ten o'clock: victory seemed to incline to *Warwick*; when his people, mistaking the stars in the helms of *Oxford's* soldiers, for the suns of *Edward's* party, charged their own friends; who, crying Treason! Treason! fled with eight hundred men. The marquis of *Montacute*, with the fickleness usual in those times, had privily agreed with *Edward* to desert his brother *Warwick*, and had changed his livery. This was discovered by some of the earl's men, who instantly put him to death: a fit reward of fraternal perfidy! *Warwick*, seeing his brother slain, *Oxford* fled, and the fortune of the day turned against him, leaped on a horse, in hopes of escaping; but coming to an impassable wood, was there killed, and stripped naked, and, after being exposed, with the body of *Montacute*, for three or four days, in the church of *St. Paul's*, was interred

^b *Hollinshed*, 660. *Shakespeare*, *Henry VI.* part iii. act 2.

in the abbey of *Bisham* in *Berkshire*, founded by the *Montacutes*, his maternal ancestors. About four thousand were slain on both sides; who were interred for the most part on the spot. *Edward* built here a chapel, and, according to the custom of the times, appointed a priest to say mass for the souls of the deceased. This place, in the days of *Stow*^d, was converted into a dwelling-house. The following conversation relative to this battle, between *Civis* and *Roger*, extracted from Doctor *Bullein's Dialogues both pleasante & pietifull*, &c. will probably be acceptable to the reader :

“ *Civis*. How like you this heath? Here was
 “ foughten a fearful field, called *Palme Sondaie*
 “ *Battaile*, in king *Edward* the fowerthes tyme.
 “ Many thousands were slain on this grounde.
 “ Here was slain the noble erle of *Warwicke*.

“ *Roger*. If it please your maistership, my
 “ grandfather was also here, with twenty tall men
 “ of the parishe where I was borne, and none of
 “ them escaped but my grandfather only. I had
 “ his bowe in my hande many a tyme: no man
 “ could stir the string when it was bent. Also his
 “ harnes was worn upon our *S. Georges* back, in
 “ our church, many a colde winter after; and I
 “ hearde my grand-dame tell how he escaped.

^d *Annals*, 423.

“ *Civis*. Tell me, *Roger*, I pray thee, howe he
“ did escape the danger ?

“ *Roger*. Sir, when the battaile was pitched,
“ and appointed to bee foughten nere unto this
“ windmill, and the somons given by the harolts
“ of armies, that spere, polax, blackbille, bowe and
“ arrowes, should be sette a worke the daie follow-
“ ing, and that it shoulde be tried by bloudie
“ weapon, a sodaine fear fell on my grandfather ;
“ and the same night, when it was darke, he stale
“ out of the erle’s campe, for fear of the king’s
“ displeasure, and hid him in the woode ; and at
“ lengthe he espied a greate hollow oke tree,
“ with armes somewhat greene, and climbed up,
“ partly through climing, for he was a thatcher ;
“ but feare was worthe a ladder to him : and then,
“ by the helpe of the writhen arm of the tree, he
“ went down, and there remained a good while ;
“ and was fedde there by the space of a monthe
“ with old achorns and nuttes which squirrels had
“ brought in ; and also did in his sallet kepe the
“ raine water for his drinke, and at length escaped
“ the danger.”

HADLEY
CHURCH.

AT a small distance stand *Hadley* church, and
its pleasant village, on the edge of *Enfield Chace* ;
where, in my boyish age, I passed many happy days
with my uncle, the Reverend *John Pennant*, who,

during forty years, was the worthy minister. The following epitaph, composed by the Reverend Mr. *Garrow*, schoolmaster at *Hadley*, truly describes his well-spent life :

“ Here lieth the body of the Reverend *John Pennant*, youngest son of *Peter Pennant*, of *Bychtôn*, in the county of *Flint*; and *Catharine*, daughter of *Owen Wynne*, Esq. of *Glynn*, in *Merionethshire*. He was rector of this parish forty years, and of that of *Compton Martin*, in *Somersetshire*; and chaplain to her Royal Highness the Princess dowager of *Wales*. He resided here forty years; and lived much respected, and died much regretted by the poor and his numerous acquaintance. He departed this life the 28th day of *October*, 1770, in his seventy-first year, full of piety towards his God, and of gratitude to his friends.”

HERE had been, in early times, a hermitage; which *Geffry de Magnaville*, about the year 1136, bestowed on his new-founded abbey of *Walden* in *Essex*. The church was probably a chapel to the hermitage, and, from its being annexed to *Walden*, was called *Hadley Monachorum*. It is at present a donative in the gift of the lords of the manor. The present church is built with flints. Over the west door is the date 1498, and the sculpture of a rose and a wing. The same is found under the upper window of *Enfield*, and on a gateway oppo-

• *Newcourt's Repertorium*, i. 621.

site to the *Curtain* in *Shoreditch*, once belonging to the *Benedictine* nunnery of *Halivell*. Sir *Thomas Lovel*, who lived at the period in which this church was built, was a great benefactor to the nunnery, and had his residence at *Enfield*. Whether he contributed to the building of *Hadley*, does not appear; otherwise it would seem to have been a badge of his: but others have conjectured it to have been a rebus, expressive of the name of an architect, *Rosewing*.

To this church, on the demolition of that of *St. Christopher Le Storks*, were removed the poor remains of my pious mother, who died of the small pox in *London*, in April 1744. At the same time, those of my worthy sister *Sarah*, born November 28th, 1730, who died *November* 11, 1780, were deposited in the same place. That excellent woman, her twin sister *Catherine*, survived till *February* 10, 1797, and on the 20th was interred in *Hadley* church.

ON the top of the steeple there remains an iron
 BEACON. pitch-pot, designed as a beacon, to be fired occasionally, to alarm the country in case of invasion. It takes its name from the *Saxon Becnian*, to call by signs. Before the time of *Edward III.* the signals were given by firing great stacks of wood; but in the eleventh of his reign, it was first ordered

that this species of alarm should be made with pitch-pots placed on standards^f, or on elevated buildings, within due distances of one another.

Hadley stands at the edge of *Enfield Chace*^g, a vast tract of woodland, filled with deer. The view of the county of *Essex*, over the trees, is extremely beautiful. This great extent of forest was first granted, by *William* the Conqueror, to *Geffry de*

ENFIELD
CHACE.

^f *Lambarde's Kent*, 66.

^g This *Chace* was inclosed in the seventeenth of the present reign, and was found to contain 8349 acres; which were thus allotted :

	A.	R.	P.	
<i>Enfield</i> parish — —	1732	2	6	including 200 to be inclosed and let, in aid of land-tax and poor's rate.
Old Park in ditto	30	0	15	
<i>Edmonton</i> — — —	1231	2	6	
<i>Hadley</i> — — —	240	0	0	
<i>South Mims</i> — —	1026	0	0	
<i>Oldfold</i> Farm — —	36	3	24	
The Crown — —	3213	2	20	
Tythe Owners —	519	0	32	
Four Lodges — —	313	0	3	
To be enfranchised	6	2	1	

The 200 acres allowed in relief of *Enfield* parish, are divided into forty-one lots, and let at £. 1. 16s. *per* acre, and some for two guineas, for ninety-nine years, commencing at *Michaelmas* 1778. The crown makes £. 1300 a year of twenty-four lots, for the same term, and at various and higher rents.

Magnaville, a noble *Norman*, one of his followers : the name afterwards corrupted to *Mandeville*. His posterity were Earls of *Essex* till the death of *William Fitzpier*, in 1227, his descendant by the female line ; when this chace, and the title of *Essex*, fell to *Humphry de Bohun* Earl of *Hereford*, in right of his mother, sister to *Fitzpier*^b. It continued with the *Bohuns* till the decease of the tenth of the name ; after which, the property of the *Chace* descended to *Henry* Earl of *Derby*, afterwards *Henry IV.* by virtue of his marriage with *Mary*, younger sister to the last *Bohun*, and became annexed to the dutchy of *Lancaster*ⁱ.

BARNET.

FROM *Hadley* to *Barnet* is half a mile : a small thoroughfare town on the top of a hill ; whence its name, corrupted from the *Saxon Bergnet*, a little hill. It has also the title of *Chipping Barnet*, on account of its market. In *Saxon* times, a vast wood filled this tract ; which was granted to the abbey of *St. Alban's*. An inscription in the

CHURCH.

church shews it was founded by a *Beauchamp* :

Ora pro anima *Johannis Beauchamp* hujus operis fundatoris.

HERE is a fair monument to a countryman of mine, *Thomas Ravenscroft*, Esquire, born at *Hawarden*, of an antient family in that parish. He

^b *Vincent's Discoverie*, 180.

ⁱ *Cambden*, i. 398.

lies in a gown and ruff, recumbent. He died in 1630. He and his son *James* were considerable benefactors to this place. To him was owing the vestry-room; to *James*, an alms-house for six poor women, which he amply endowed.

NEAR *Barnet* is a medicinal well, a gentle and safe chalybeate; in former times in great repute.

FROM this town is a quick descent. Near the village of *Whetstone* I again enter *Middlesex*; WHETSTONE. which I quitted on going into *Barnet*. Just beyond *Whetstone*, the road passes over *Finchley Common*; infamous for robberies, and often planted with gibbets, the penalty of murderers. FINCHLEY COMMON. The resort of travellers of all ranks, and the multitudes of heavy carriages which crowd this road, compared with those between *St. Denys* and *Paris*, give a melancholy idea of the overgrown size of our capital, which makes such annual havock of the lives and fortunes of the distant visitants.

ABOUT a mile beyond this common, stands *Highgate*; a large village, seated on a lofty eminence, overlooking the smoky extent beneath. HIGHGATE. Here, in my memory, stood a large gateway, at which, in old times, a toll was paid to the bishop of *London*, for liberty granted (between four and five hundred years ago) by one of his predecessors, for passing from *Whetstone*, along the present road, through his parks, instead of the old miry way

by *Friarn Barnet, Colnie-hatch, Muswell-hill, Crouch-end*, and (leaving *Highgate* to the west) by the church of *Pancras*. In the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, it was farmed from the bishop, for forty pounds a year¹. After resting for a small space over the busy prospect, I descended into the plain, reached the metropolis, and disappeared in the crowd.

¹ *Norden's Speculum Brit. Middlesex*, 15.

P A R T II.

FROM

NORTHAMPTON TO LONDON.

IN a preceding year, I determined to vary part of my journey to the capital, by quitting the common road near *Daventry*. I began with making a digression about five miles to the south of that town, as far as *Fawsley*. I passed through the village, and by the church of *Badby*. The manor, in *Saxon* times, was bestowed on the abbey of *Crowland*, by one *Norman*, a sheriff; and the grant was confirmed by *Witlaf* and *Beored*, kings of *Mercia*, in 868. That great convent held it for no very long period. In 1017 it devolved to *Leofric* Earl of *Leicester*, by the death of his brother, also of the name of *Norman*, to whom the house of *Crowland* had granted it for one hundred years, on the payment of a pepper-corn: but *Leofric* severed it from *Crowland*, and bestowed

BADBY.

it on the abbey of *Evesham*. On the dissolution, *Henry VIII.* gave it to Sir *Edmund Knightly*, third son of *Richard Knightly* of *Fawsley*; and it now is the sole property of *Lucy Knightly*, Esquire.

ARDBURY-
HILL.

IN this parish, and at a small distance to the west of the village, is *Ardbury-hill*, noted for the vast ditch and rampart which surround it. It is of an irregular shape, conforming to that of the hill; notwithstanding which, it may have been *Roman*, and possessed afterwards by the *Saxons*; who bestowed on it the present name of *Ard*, which signifies, in the *British*, high; and *Bury*, which, in their own tongue, denotes an eminence^a.

CATESBY.

AT a small distance from hence is *Catesby*: long the property of a family of the same name. Sir *William Catesby*, one of the three favourites of *Richard III.* was lord of this manor. His ancestors possessed the place in the reign of *Edward III.*; and it continued in his posterity till the infamous conclusion of his line, in *Robert Catesby*, the execrable^b contriver of the Gun-powder Plot.

FAWSLEY.

FROM *Badby*, I rode through some woods, and through *Fawsley-park*, to the house of *Fawsley*, the seat of the antient family of the *Knightleys*; standing in an improved demesne, above some pretty pieces of water, which wind along a fine wooded dell.

^a *Morton*, 524.

^b *Dod's Church Hist.* ii. 430.

THE present owner derives it from a very long race of ancestors, who were settled here from the year 1415: at which time it was purchased by *Richard Knightly*, descended from a *Staffordshire* family: taking its name from a manor in that county, which they had possessed from the twentieth year of *William* the Conqueror.

THE present house is a motley building; part being exceedingly old, part middle-aged, and part new. The hall is a magnificent gothic room, of a vast height, timbered at top, and fifty-two feet long. The recess, or bow-window, is richly ornamented at top with sculpture in stone. All the other windows are very large, and placed at a great height above the floor. In every one are the arms of the family, and their alliances. I enumerated above sixty; for it has been greatly allied, from very early times.

HOUSE.

THE chimney-piece is large, grand, and well carved. Above it is a great window. The smoke is conveyed by flues passing on each side of it; so that the chimney does not in the least disturb the uniformity of the room: at the lower end are two arched doors. There would be a faultless propriety, if it was not for a modern wooden skreen trespassing on the lower end.

THE kitchen is most hospitably divided. On each side of the partition is an enormous fire-place,

KITCHEN.

fitted for a hecatomb of bees : they are placed back to back, so as not to interrupt their respective operations.

PORTRAITS. THE portraits preserved here are very curious : that of Sir *Valentine Knightly* caught my eye first, as senior of the company. He is represented half-length, in black, with short brown hair, whiskers, and a small beard ; one hand on his sword, the other on his side. I find nothing more remarkable of him, than being father to a more active spirit,

SIR *Richard Knightly* : who is painted in two periods of life ; once in advanced years, sitting ; his head kept warm by a coif ; his dress black ; his ruff laced. Near him are his spectacles, a Bible, and hour-glass. Between his legs is a little girl playing with his stick, while he, laying one hand on her shoulder, forms a true picture of aged affection. In the inscription he is stiled of *Norton* ; a manor belonging to the family, and possibly the residence of Sir *Richard* at this time.

THE other portrait represents him in the thirty-third year of his age, *A. D.* 1567. On his head is a bonnet : his dress is yellow : his cloak black : his ruff small. He is painted with a sword and small rod. It should seem, from some not ill-wrote lines, that he had passed his youth licen-

tiously; but afterwards made a most rigid reform.
They begin;

In vita Fortuna.

So hitherto, by helpe of hevenlie powers,
My doubtful liffe hath ronne his postinge race;
Whos recklesse youthe hath passed such stormie showers
As might have cute me of in halfe this space.
Yet mightie Jove, by his celestial grace,
Hath brought my barke to such a blissful shore,
As daylie doth advance me more and more.

In vita Fortuna.

It is probable he had an enthusiastic turn. He took part with the puritans, who early began to give disturbance to the church of *England*. Their spirits were so greatly embittered by the unfavorable conclusion of the mock conference between their ministers and the royal pædagogues, in 1603^c, that they gave vent to their rage in a variety of most scurrilous pamphlets against the prelatical order. These were the productions of secret presses, that travelled from place to place. The lord of *Fawsley* was found guilty of harboring them. He was cited before the Star-chamber, and would have been severely treated, had it not been for the mild *Whitgift*, archbishop of *Canterbury*, who had been the principal object of their

^c *Rapin*, ii. 162.

abuse^d. The agreement of Sir *Richard* with Sir *Francis Hastings*, in a petition to the house for granting a toleration to the *Roman* catholics, must not be thought inconsistent with the views of his party; for, had success followed, the puritans might have clamed, and most probably obtained, the same indulgence. He died in 1615.

His first wife was *Mary*, daughter of Mr. *Richard Fermor*, of *Easton Neston*; his second, was Lady *Elizabeth Seymour*, sixth^e daughter to the protector Duke of *Somerset*. There are two portraits of this lady: one dated 1590, *æt.* 40. Her hands and face are small: her dress a quilled ruff; black gown hung and beset with vast strings and rows of pearls. The other is also in black, with a high ruff. This lady brought her husband seven sons and two daughters: she died in 1602, and was interred in the church at *Norton*^f.

A FULL-LENGTH of *Thomas Lord Grey* of *Groby*, in armour, long hair, a turnover and boots; with a boy in red giving him his helmet. This nobleman was eldest son to the first Earl of *Stamford*, and married to *Anne*, second daughter of *Edward Bouchier* Earl of *Bath*. He is represented as a young man of mean abilities; who took a determined part in the civil wars against

^d *Bridges*, 66. ^e *Vincent's Discoverie*, 483. ^f *Bridges*, 79.

his sovereign, was active against him in the field, and submitted, when others, equally warm in the cause of liberty, declined the dangerous office, to sit among the judges on the trial of the king; and finally, to sign his name to the warrant which brought him to the block. These services were fully rewarded. He had lands to the amount of a thousand a year bestowed on him^z, and revelled in the plunder of the royal manor of *Holdenby*; but before the Restoration, death luckily rescued him from the fate of his brother-delinquents.

I MUST close this list with mentioning two most beautiful heads of women, done in crayons; much to the honor of the fair performer, a lady of the present generation.

THE church is dedicated to St. *Peter*, and was bestowed by *Henry II.* on the monks of *Daven-try*. On the dissolution, it was given to the college of St. *Frideswide, Oxford*; but is now in the gift of Mr. *Knightly*. Within, are numbers of antient tombs of the family, even from its first settlement in this country; but many of them much mutilated. That of Sir *Richard Knightly*, who died in 1534, and *Jane* his wife, are magnificently represented in alabaster, recumbent, on an

CHURCH.

TOMBS.

^z *Drake's Parl. Hist.* xx. 50.

altar-tomb: he in armour, with a herald's mantle over it, and a defence of mail over his thighs.

SIR *Edmund Knightly*, and his wife *Ursula*, sister to *John Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, are figured on a brass plate; he, according to the fashion of the times, is armed, notwithstanding he was a serjeant at law. He died in 1542.

A VAST mural monument preserves the memory of another Sir *Valentine* and his spouse, *Anne*, daughter of Sir *Edward Ferrers* of *Badesly*, in *Warwickshire*. He died in 1566. This memorial is a great pile of marble, with a great black sarcophagus in the middle, and finished with a pediment.

THE seats of the church are most ridiculously carved with a variety of droll subjects: such as a cat fiddling, and the mice dancing; an animal riding on a sow, bridled and saddled: and other figures equally calculated to spoil the gravity of the best-disposed congregation.

FROM *Fawsley* I returned into the *London* road, near the eighth stone from *Toucester*; and crossing it, reached the village and church of *Flore*, or *Flower*, pleasantly seated on rising ground, at a small distance from the great road. In *Doomsday-book* it is called *Flora*; perhaps from its agreeable situation. I left the church unvisited.

I must speak from Mr. *Bridges*^b of the most remarkable particulars. It is dedicated to *All Saints*. It was bestowed in the reign of king *John*, by a *Ralph de Kaines*, on *Merton abbey*, in *Surrey*; but at the dissolution, was given to *Christ-church, Oxford*; under the patronage of which it continues.

CHURCH.

ON a grey stone, in brass, is the figure of the VIRGIN, clasping our SAVIOUR in her arms. Beneath them are *Thomas Knaresburght*, in armour, and *Agnes* his wife; both with suppliant hands, addressing themselves to the object of the adoration of their days. She in these words: *O Blyssyd Lady, pray to IHU, of us to have mercy.* He died *in die ramis palmarum*, 1450; she, on the 26th of *March*, 1488.

TOMBS.

THE following curious epitaph informs us of the end of *Robert Saunders*, and *Margaret* his wife.

“ *ROBERT Saunders*, the seconde sone of *Thomas Saunders* of *Sybbertoft*, lyethe here buried :

“ To *Margret Staunton*, the heyre of *Thomas Staunton*, he was fyrste marryed ;

“ WHICH *Margret* being dead, *Joyse Goodwyn* he tooke to wyfe.

“ THE XIII daye of *November*, A°. xcv°. XLIX.

“ he departyd thys lyfe ;

“ AND restethe at God’s pleasure, tyll the daye of perfection.

“ GOD sende us and hym then a joyful resurrection. *Amen.*”

^b P. 506, &c.

CLOSE by *Flower* I enter on the new turnpike-road, which forms a communication between *Daventry* and *Northampton*, and which opens into the *London* road between *Dodford* and *Weedon*.

UPTON. ABOUT two miles from *Northampton*, I passed through the village of *Upton*, and by *Upton-hall*, the seat of Sir *Thomas Samwell*, Baronet, and property of his ancestors since the year 1600; when it was purchased from Sir *Richard Knightley* by *William Samwell*, Esquire, a gentleman of antient *Cornish* descent.

AFTER a short space, I crossed the northern water, or *Naesby-head*, a river that rises due north, and by its junction a little below with another stream, which flows from *Favesley-pools*, forms that which receives at *Northampton* the name of *Nen*. *Leland* calls one of these branches the *Axon*; the other the *Weedon*.

NORTHAMP-
TON. I ENTERED this beautiful town at the west gate, and passed beneath the site of the castle. Nothing, excepting an outer wall and foss, remains; in part of which is a vast stratum of ferruginous *geodes*.

CASTLE. OPPOSITE to the castle is a great mount, once the foundation of some more antient fortress; perhaps one of the line of forts which crossed this and the neighboring counties. One exists at *Touces-ter*, and another I shall have occasion to speak of,

lying about three miles to the east. I cannot speak with certainty of the period in which it was occupied by the *Saxons*, who gave it the name of *Hamtune*. Mr. *Bridges* supposes it to have risen from the ruins of *Eltavon*, a *Roman* station on the side of the town. It appears that the *Danes* were possessed of *Northampton* in 917; and from thence long made their barbarous excursions¹. Before the year 1010, they had quitted the place; but in their inroads in that year, they burnt the town, and desolated the country.

IN 1064, it found in the *Northumbrians*, under *Morcar*, who had advanced as far as *Northampton*, a cruel set of banditti, who committed most unprovoked outrages. They murdered the inhabitants, burnt the houses, and carried off thousands of cattle, and multitudes of prisoners. But in the reign of *Edward* the Confessor, here were LX burgesses in the king's lordship, and LX houses. At the time of the Conquest, fourteen were waste; but at the time of the survey, there were forty burgesses in the new borough^k.

Simon de Sancto Licio, or *Senliz*, a noble *Norman*, founded here the castle. He had married

¹ *Sax. Chr.* 104, 106.

^k *Doomsday-book*, in *Morton's Northampt.*

Maude, daughter of *Waltheof*, the *Saxon* earl of *Northampton*, and succeeded to the title.

THE Conqueror bestowed this town, and the whole hundred of *Fawsley*, then worth forty pounds a year, on *St. Liz*, to provide shoes for his horses¹. From that period it became considerable, and frequently was the seat of parlements, and was on several other occasions honored with the royal presence.

I MUST particularize the great council held there in 1164, in which the contumacy of *Thomas Becket* was punished by a heavy fine. At this time, *the whole people came, as one man*; and yet all were unequal to the pride and obstinacy of the single prelate^m. The other great council, or parlement, was summoned in 1176, to confirm the statutes of *Clarendon*; in which the rights of the crown and customs of the realm, especially as to judicial proceedings, had been establishedⁿ.

DURING the civil contests in which *England* was so unhappily involved, *Northampton* came in for its share of the calamities incident to war. In that between king *John* and the barons, it was stoutly defended on the part of the king against

¹ *Blunt's Antient Tenures*, 16.

^m *Lord Iyttelion's Henry II.* 41 to 56.

ⁿ The same, v. 264, octavo, 2d edit.

Robert Fitzwalter, fanatically stiled marshal of *the army of God and the holy church*^o; who, for want of military engines, was obliged to raise the siege^p. This post was of such importance, that, after the charter of liberties was extorted from *John*, the constable for the time being was sworn (by the twenty-five barons appointed at a committee to enforce its execution) to govern the castle according to their pleasure. This was done in the fullness of their power; but as soon as the perjured prince got the upper hand, he appointed *Fulk de Breans* (a valiant but base-born *Norman*) to the command, as one in whom he could entirely confide^q.

IN the year 1263, the younger *Mountfort* and his barons held it against their sovereign *Henry III.* The king marched against them with a strong force; and having with his battering rams formed a great breach in that part of the town-walls nearest to the monastery of *St. Andrew*, entered the place, and, after a short but vigorous resistance, made the whole garrison prisoners^r.

IN 1460, *Henry VI.* made *Northampton* the place of rendezvous of his forces. The strength

^o *Cambden*, i. 519.

^p *Dugdale Baron*. i. 219.

^q *Dugdale Baron*. i. 743.

^r *Carte*, ii. 141.

of his army encouraged his spirited queen to offer battle to his young antagonist, the Earl of *Marche*, then at the head of a potent army. A conference was demanded by the earl, and rejected by the royal party; who marched out of the town, and encamped in the meadows between it and *Hardinston*. The battle was fierce and bloody; but by the treachery of *Edmund* Lord *Grey* of *Ruthen*, who deserted his unhappy master, victory declared in favor of the house of *York*. Thousands were slain, or drowned in the *Nen*: among them the duke of *Buckingham*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, *John* Viscount *Beaumont*, and Lord *Egremont*. The duke was interred in the church of the *Grey Friars*; others of the men of rank, in the adjacent abbey of *De la Prè*; and others, in the hospital of *St. John*, in the town.

THE town had been inclosed with a strong wall, probably before the reign of King *John*; for mention is made, in the second year of his reign, of the east-gate, one of the four. The walls were of breadth sufficient for six men to walk abreast. Both walls and castle were early neglected; for they appear to have been in 1593 in a ruinous state^s; yet the latter was used as a prison before

^s *Norden*, as quoted by *Bridges*, 432.

the year 1675: and within had been a royal free-chapel, dedicated to *St. George*; to which a chaplain was presented by the crown, with a salary of *Ls.* a year.

IN the civil wars, *Northampton* was seized by Lord *Brook*, for the use of the parlement. In 1642, he fortified it with a foss and ramparts; converted the bridges into draw-bridges; and brought several pieces of cannon here to defend it, in case of attack. Whether it distinguished itself by any particular acts of disloyalty beyond other places, I cannot say; but in 1662, pursuant to an order of council, the walls, gates, and part of the castle, were demolished^t.

THE most antient of the religious houses in this town was the priory of *St. Andrew*, founded about the year 1076, by *Simon de St. Liz*, (first Earl of *Northampton* of his name) and *Maude*, his wife. He peopled it with *Cluniacs*, and in 1084 made it subject to the abbey of *St. Mary de Caritate*, a monastery upon the *Loire*. This occasioned it to undergo the common fate of all alien priories, that of being seized into the king's hands. It was surrendered to *Henry* at the dissolution, by *Francis Abrède*, then prior; who, in reward for his ready

RELIGIOUS
HOUSES.

ST. AN-
DREW'S.

^t *Bridges.*

compliance, was appointed the first dean of *Peterborough*^u.

ITS revenue, according to *Dugdale*, was £. 263. 7s. 1d.; to *Speed*, £. 344. 13s. 7d. The house stood near the north end of the town, and, with the demesne lands, was granted by *Edward VI.* to Sir *Thomas Smith*^x.

GREY
FRIARS.

THE *Grey Friars*, or *Franciscans*, had a house on the west side of the place. They originally hired a habitation in *St. Giles's* parish, but afterwards built one on ground given them by the town, in the year 1245. *John Windloze*, the last warden, and ten of his brethren, surrendered their poor revenues, of £. 6. 13s. 4d. *per annum*, on *October 28th*, 1539^y; after which it was granted to one *Richard Taverner*.

WHITE
FRIARS.

ABOVE this house was a priory of *Carmelites*, or *White Friars*, founded in 1271, by *Simon Mountfort* and *Thomas Chetwood*. It was valued at £. 10. 10s. and granted to *William Ramesden*^z, after being resigned by *John Howel*, the last prior, and eight brethren.

BLACK
FRIARS.

THE *Dominicans*, or *Black Friars*, were fixed

^u *Willis*, ii. 160. The recantation which he and his poor monks were forced to make, is well worth perusal. See *Appendix*.

^x *Tanner*.

^y *Willis*, ii. 160.

^z *Tanner*, 386.

here before 1240. *John Dalynghton* was either founder, or a considerable benefactor. Its revenues were only £. 5. 11s. 5d.^a It was resigned to the crown by its prior *William Dyckyns*, and seven of his friars.

William Peverel, natural son to the Conqueror, founded, before 1112, a house of *Black Canons*, in honor of *St. James*. This *Peverel* had no less than forty-four manors granted to him in this county. The revenues of this house amounted to £. 175. 8s. 2d. according to *Dugdale*; or £. 213. 17s. 2d. according to *Speed*. *Henry VIII.* granted it to *Nicholas Giffard*^b. Its last abbot was *William Brokden*, who, with five monks, resigned it in 1540.

BLACK
CANONS.

THE *Austin Friars*, or *Friars Eremites*, had a house here in the *Bridge-street*, founded in 1322, by *Sir John Longueville* of *Wolverton*, in *Buckinghamshire*; and several of his name were interred there. *John Goodwyn*, the prior, with seven friars, resigned it to the king in 1539. It was soon after granted to *Robert Dighton*. Its revenues are unknown^c.

AUSTIN
FRIARS.

THE college of *All Saints* was founded in 1459; with licence of purchasing to the value of twenty marks. It consisted only of two fellows. In

ALL SAINTS.

^a *Bridges*, 455.

^b *Tanner*, 377.

^c *Bridges*, 456.

1535, it was found, clear of all reprints, to be worth xxxixs. ivd. *College-lane*, in this town, takes its name from it^d.

HOSPITAL OF
ST. JOHN.

THE hospital of *St. John* is an antient building, standing in *Bridge-street*. It consists of a chapel, a large hall with apartments for the brethren, and two rooms above for the co-brothers. It was founded for the reception of infirm poor, probably by *William St. Clere*, archdeacon of *Northampton*; who died possessed of that dignity in 1168. He is supposed to have been brother to one of the *Simon St. Cleres*; but *Leland* justly insinuates, that they never were called by that name, but by that of *St. Liz*^e.

AT the dissolution, its clear revenues were £. 57. 19s. 6d. Sir *Francis Brian* was then high steward of the house, and had 40s. yearly; and eight poor persons were maintained at 2d. a day each: a charity founded by *John Dallington*, clerk, and confirmed in 1340, by *Henry Burgherst*, bishop of *Lincoln*. It is at present governed by a master, and two co-brothers or chaplains, whose salary is £. v. each, with xis. each, in lieu of firing, and xs. on renewing of leases. The eight poor people are named by the master, and maintained in lodging, firing, and common room, and 1s. 2d. weekly.

^d *Bridges*, 458.

^e *Leland Itin.* i. 10. and *Bridges*, 456.

ST. *Thomas's* hospital stands a little more to the ST. THOMAS'S. south of St. *John's*, beyond the south gate, in the suburbs called *The Quarters*, which extend to the south bridge. This owes its foundation, in 1450, to the respect the citizens had for St. *Thomas Becket*. Originally it maintained twelve poor people: six more were added in 1654; by Sir *John Langham*; and one more of later years, by *Richard Massingberd*. It is governed by a warden, who is one of the aldermen; and the vicar of *All Saints* is the chaplain, with an annual salary of £. III. XVIIIS. VIIIID.^f

I FIND, besides, an hospital on the south side of the town, in the parish of *Hardingstone*, dedicated to St. *Leonard*, for a master and leprous brethren; founded before 1240. The mayor and burgesses were patrons. *Dugdale* valued it at ten pounds a year^g.

I MUST not omit mention of the short-lived university which existed in this town; and which arose UNIVERSITY. from the following occasion:—In 1238, *Otho*, the pope's legate, happened to visit the university of *Oxford*, and took his residence at the neighboring convent of *Osney*. He was one day respectfully waited on by the students; who were insolently refused admittance by the *Italian* porter. At

^f *Bridges*, 457.

^g *Tanner*, 386.

length, after intolerable provocation from the clerk of the kitchen, a *Welsh* student drew his bow, and shot him dead^h. The resentment of government, and the fear of punishment, caused the first secession of the students to *Northampton*, and other places. In succeeding years fresh riots arose, and occasioned farther migrations. At length, these migrations were made under sanction of the king; who imagined that the disturbances arose from the too great concourse of scholars to one place. It is said, that not fewer than fifteen thousand students settled in this town. Whether from resentment of former proceedings against them, or from the usual dislike youth has to governing powers, they took the part of the barons. They formed themselves into companies, had their distinguishing banner, and, when *Henry III.* made his attack on *Northampton*, proved by far his most vigorous opponents. After the king had made himself master of the place, he determined to hang every student; but being at length appeased, he permitted them to return to *Oxford*, under the conduct of *Simon Mountfort*, and abolished the university of *Northampton*ⁱ.

TOWN
DESCRIBED.

THE town is finely situated on an eminence, gently sloping to the river, which bounds it on the

^h *Wood's Hist. Ox.* i. 89.

ⁱ *Bridges*, 426.

south, as it also does on the west. The streets are in general strait, and very handsomely built. The great market-place is an ornament to the town: few can boast the like. Much of the beauty of *Northampton* is owing to the calamity it sustained by fire, on *September 20th, 1675*; when the greatest part was laid in ashes. The houses were at that time chiefly wooden. Twenty-five thousand pounds were collected by briefs and private charity towards its relief; and the king gave a thousand tons of timber, out of *Whittlewood* forest, and remitted the duty of chimney-money in this town for seven years: so that it was soon rebuilt; and changed its wooden edifices for more secure and ornamental houses of stone.

FIRE.

THE church of *All Saints* fell a victim to the flames. The old church was a large pile, with a tower in the center. It was rebuilt with great magnificence, and is a considerable ornament to this pretty town. The portico is very elegant, supported in front by eight columns of the Ionic order. The body stands on four lofty columns, and has a neat dome in the middle. The roof is beautifully stuccoed. This church, and that of *St. Peter*, were bestowed on the priory of *St. Andrew*, by *Simon de St. Liz*, the founder. *All Saints* is at present in the gift of the members of the corporation, who are inhabitants of the parish.

CHURCHES.

HOLY
SEPULCHRE.

THE church of the *Holy Sepulchre* is supposed to have been built by the Knights Templars, on the model of that at *Jerusalem*. The imitative part is round, with a nave issuing from it. In the round part is a peristyle of eight round pillars, thirteen feet eight inches high, and twelve feet three in circumference. The capitals consist of two round fillets: the arches sharp and plain. The space from the wall to the pillars is eleven feet: the diameter, from the inside of one pillar to that of the opposite, is twenty-nine feet two inches. In the center of the area stands, in the church at *Jerusalem*, the supposed sepulchre^k; and it is probable a model might be placed in those which we find of the same kind in our island; for, besides this, the *Temple* church in *London*, and *St. Sepulchre's* in *Cambridge*, are built on the same plan. The steeple, and some other parts of that in question, have been added since the building of the circular church.

ST. PETER'S.

ST. *Peter's* church is a singular building. Two corners of the tower are ornamented with three round pillars: above these are two, and above them one; all gradually less than the others. The middle of the tower is ornamented with small round arches, which are continued along the outside of the body of the church, and have a good

^k See *Sandys's Travels*.

effect. Within are two rows of round arches, carved with zigzag work : the pillars which support these are alternately single and quadruple. A small monument commemorates *John Smith*, that eminent metzotinto scraper¹, who died in *January 1742*, aged ninety.

THE advowson of this church was given by *Edward III.* to the hospital of *St. Catherine*, near the Tower, in *London*, and still remains under its patronage.

WHOSOEVER intended to clear himself of any criminal accusation in this town, was obliged to do it in this church only ; having here first performed his vigil and prayers in the preceding evening^m. ST. GILES.
St. Giles's church stands in the east skirts of the town ; but contains nothing worthy notice.

IN old times *Northampton* was possessed of three other churches, which are now destroyed. *St. Bartholomew's* stood on the east side of the road going to *Kingsthorp* ; and was bestowed by *St. Liz* on his convent of *St. Andrew*. *St. Edmund's* stood without the east gate, and was also under the patronage of *St. Andrew's* : and the church of *St. Gregory* was the third ; also the property of that much-favored house.

AMONG the public buildings, I first speak of the county hospital ; not on account of the beauty HOSPITAL.

¹ MR. WALPOLE, *Engravers*, 105. ^m *Bridges*, 445.

or magnificence of the house, for it is laudably destitute of both ; but because the subscription which supports it does honor to the province, by proving the benevolence of its inhabitants. That of 1779 amounted to near eight hundred pounds ; and the number of patients perfectly cured, from its foundation in 1744 to the former year, was not fewer than thirteen thousand one hundred and fifty ⁿ.

COUNTY
HALL.

THE county hall is a very handsome building, and ornamented in a manner which gives dignity to courts of justice. The vulgar are affected with external shew, and never pay half the respect to a judge scampering in boots and bob-wig up the stairs of a barn-like court; as they would to the same person, who adds solemnity to his merit, and assumes the garb suited to his character.

JAIL.

THE jail is at a small distance from the sessions house, and was originally built as a dwelling-house by a Sir *Thomas Heselwood*, and sold by him to the justices of the peace.

GUILDHALL.

THE town or guild hall, is an antient building, in which the corporation transacts its business. *Northampton* was incorporated by *Henry II.*

ⁿ In lieu of this, a General Infirmary was erected and opened in 1793 ; the annual subscription to which, for the present year, amounted to £. 1933 16s. 6d. ; the number of in-patients admitted in 1809 was 825, of out-patients who received benefit from the charity 1286. ED.

Henry III. gave it the power of chusing annually a mayor and two bailiffs, to be elected by all the freemen; but *Henry VII.* ordered by charter, that the mayor and his brethren, late mayors, should name forty-eight persons of the inhabitants, with liberty of changing them as often as was found necessary; which forty-eight, with the mayor and his brethren, and such as had been mayors and bailiffs, were annually to elect all future mayors and bailiffs. There are, besides, a recorder, chamberlain, and town-clerk. The mayor, late mayor, and one other member of the corporation, nominated by the mayor, aldermen, and bailiffs, are justices of the peace within the town for one year. The mayor, recorder or his deputy, and one justice, are necessary to form a sessions: they have power in criminal cases to try all offenders; but wisely leave all, except petty larcenies, to the judges of assize°.

Northampton is among the most antient boroughs. In the parlement held at *Acton Burnel*, in the time of *Edward I.* it was one of the nineteen trading towns which sent two members each. Every inhabitant, resident or non-resident, free or not free; has liberty of voting: a cruel privilege for such who have of late years been ambitious of recommending their representatives.

° *Bridges*, 433.

CASTLE
ASHBY.

FROM *Northampton* I visited *Castle Ashby*, the princely seat of the *Comptons* Earls of *Northampton*. It lies about six miles south-east of the town, in a wet country, and without any advantage of situation. It is a large structure, surrounding a handsome square court, with a beautiful skreen, the work of *Inigo Jones*, bounding one side. More is attributed to that great architect. Some is more antient than his time; yet he probably had the restoring of the old house, as the finishing appears, by a date on the stone ballustrade, to be 1624, preceded by the pious text, *Nisi DOMINUS ædificaverit Domum, in vanum laboraverunt qui ædificant eum.*

PORTRAITS.

COMPTON,
BISHOP OF
LONDON.

ONE front is taken up by a long gallery, and at the end is a small room, the chapel-closet. In it is a full-length of *Henry Compton*, Bishop of *London*. He was youngest son of the famous loyalist Earl of *Northampton*; went for a short time into the army, after the Restoration; but soon quitted it for the church. In 1674 he was promoted to the bishoprick of *Oxford*, and in the next year to that of *London*. His abilities were said not to be shining; but his discharge of his pastoral office gained him great reputation. He was firmly attached to the constitution and religion of his country; and, in the reign of the bigotted *James*, underwent the honor of suspension, for not

complying with the views of the court. He appeared in arms at *Nottingham*, in support of the Revolution; and lived till 1713, when he died, at the age of eighty-one.

IN the same closet is a good head of the Reverend Mr. *Lye*, who began the *Saxon Dictionary*, finished and published by the Reverend Mr. *Manning*, 1772. He also published *Junius's Etymologicum Anglicanum*, in 1743. He was born at *Totness*, in 1694; became possessed of benefices in this county; and died in 1767, at the rectory of *Yardly Hastings*.

MR. LYE.

THE drawing-room is remarkably grand; it is fifty feet five inches by twenty-four; and eighteen feet ten inches high. It is hung with tapestry, the meritorious labor of two aunts of the present lord^p. The chimney-piece is of an enormous size: a quarry of stone filled with shells from *Raunce*.

DRAWING-ROOM.

MR. WALPOLE had made me impatient for the sight of the picture of the hero JOHN TALBOT, first Earl of *Shrewsbury*, by informing me that such a portrait existed in this house. I was at first much chagrined, by my attendant denying all knowledge of it. At length, after much search, I discovered it, and redeemed the earl and his second countess from beneath a load of paltry pictures flung into one of the garrets.

JOHN TALBOT EARL OF SHREWSBURY;

^p *Spencer Compton*, Earl of *Northampton*, died in 1796. ED.

THE portraits are originals ; coarse, and rudely painted on board, as might be expected from the artists of the period in which they flourished. It has on it this later inscription : “ *John Talbote* “ *Lord Talbote, created E. of Shrewsbury by* “ *Henry VI.*” His countenance is hard, his hair short and ill-combed, his hands stretched out in the attitude of prayer. He is in armour, but mostly covered with a mantle emblazoned with his arms. His sword, *sum TALBOTI pro occidere inimicos meos,* is wanted. He was the terror of *France* : his name put armies to flight. He had been victorious in forty several and dangerous skirmishes : at length was slain, in 1453, aged eighty, at *Chastillon* ; and with him perished the good fortune of the *English* during that unhappy reign. His herald, dressed in the surtout of the hero’s arms, found his body, embraced it, took off the surtout painted with his master’s arms, cloathed the dead corpse with it, and burst into these passionate expressions : “ Alas ! is it you ? I pray “ God pardon all my misdoings ! I have been “ your officer of arms forty years or more ; ’tis “ time I should surrender them to you⁹.”

AND HIS
COUNTESS.

HIS Countess *Margaret*, eldest daughter and co-heir of *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, is represented in the same attitude, and with a

⁹ *Collins*, iii. 12. last edit.

herald's surtout properly emblazoned. Her cap is worked with lions rampant, the arms of her husband: her neck ornamented with gold chains. She died *June* 14th, 1468, and was interred in *St. Paul's* cathedral. The body of her lord was brought over and buried at *Whitchurch, Shropshire*.

HERE is a portrait of *Spencer* Earl of *Northampton* (the justly-boasted character and hero of the house) represented in armour. His genius was so extensive, that in his youth he at once kept four different tutors in employ, who daily had their respective hours for instructing him in the different arts they professed. In the civil wars he was the great rival of Lord *Brooks*, whom he drove out of his own county of *Warwick*; and was a most successful opponent to the Earl of *Essex*. He brought two thousand of the best-disciplined men in the army to the royal standard at *Nottingham*. At length fell in *Staffordshire*, in *March* 1643, desperately fighting; forgetting, as is too frequently the case with great minds, the difference between the General and common man.

SPENCER
EARL OF
NORTHAMP-
TON;

HIS eldest son, *James* Earl of *Northampton*, is in armour, and with a great dog near him. He inherited his father's valour, and was wounded in the battle in which his father was slain. In all the following actions he maintained a spirit worthy

HIS SON
JAMES.

of his name. - On the fall of monarchy he lived retired. On the Restoration he was loaden with honors, and died in fullness of glory at this place, in *December* 1681.

SIR SPENCER
COMPTON?

A PORTRAIT, which I take to be Sir *Spencer Compton*^r, his third brother, is dressed in a green silk vest, a laced turnover, and with long hair. This youth was at the battle of *Edgehill*, at a time he was not able to grasp a pistol; yet cried with vexation that he was not permitted to share in the same glory and danger with his elder brothers.

EDW. SACK-
VILLE EARL
OF DORSET.

THE celebrated *Edward Sackville* Earl of *Dorset* is painted in armour. His well-known spirit, in the duel between him and Lord *Bruce*, would make one imagine that he would have appeared with peculiar lustre in the field of action, during the civil wars; but fortune flung him but once into the bloody scenes of that period. He fought with distinguished bravery at *Edgehill*, and retook the royal standard, after its bearer, Sir *Edmund Verney*, was slain. Might not the weight of the sanguinary conflict at *Tergose* rest heavy on his mind, and make him shun for the future scenes of destruction? for HE could do it with unimpeached reputation. Certain it is, that his lordship acted chiefly in the cabinet, was a faithful servant to his master, and a true friend to his country; and

^r In the house he is called Earl of *Northampton*.

spent the rest of his service in earnest and unremitting endeavours to qualify affairs, and restore peace to his country. After the king's death, he never stirred out of his house; and died in 1652, at his house, then called *Dorset-house*, in *Salisbury-court*.

HERE is a singular head, called that of *George Villiers Duke of Buckingham*; bearded, whiskered, and represented as dead.

GEO. VILLIERS DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

THE heads of the Duke of *Somerset*, Protector, *Francis* first Earl of *Bedford*, and Sir *Thomas More*, and another, the name of which I have forgotten, are beautifully painted in small size.

THAT favorite of fortune Sir *Stephen Fox*, is represented sitting, in a long wig and night-gown: a good-looking man. He was the son of a private family in *Wiltshire*, but raised himself by the most laudable of means, that of merit. After the battle of *Worcester*, in which his elder brother was engaged, he fled with him to *France*, and was entertained by *Henry Lord Percy*, then lord chamberlain to our exiled monarch. To young *Fox* was committed the whole regulation of the household; "who," as Lord *Clarendon* observes, "was well qualified with the languages, and all parts of clerkship, honesty, and discretion, as was necessary for such a trust; and indeed his great industry, modesty, and prudence, did very much

SIR STEPHEN FOX.

“ contribute to the bringing the family, which for
 “ so many years had been under no government,
 “ into very good order.” On the Restoration he
 was made Clerk of the Green Cloth ; and on the
 raising of the two regiments, the first of the kind
 ever known, he was appointed paymaster, and soon
 after paymaster-general to all the forces in *Eng-
 land*. In 1679, he was made one of the lords of
 the Treasury ; and in the same year, first com-
 missioner in the office of master of the horse ; and
 in 1682, had interest to get his son *Charles*, then
 only twenty-three years old, to be appointed sole
 paymaster of the forces, and himself, in 1684, sole
 commissioner for master of the horse. *James II.*
 continued to him every kind of favor ; yet Sir
Stephen made a very easy transition to the suc-
 ceeding prince, and enjoyed the same degree of
 courtly emolument. *James* thought he might
 have expected another return from this creation
 of the *Stuarts*: accordingly excepted him in his
 act of grace, on the intended invasion of 1692.

SIR *Stephen* made a noble use of the gifts of
 fortune : he rebuilt the church of *Farly*, his na-
 tive place ; built an hospital there for six poor
 men, and as many poor women ; erected a chapel,
 and handsome lodgings for the chaplain, and en-
 dowed it with £.188 a year : he founded in the
 same place a charity-school ; he built the chancel

of a church in the north of *Wiltshire*, which the rector was unable to do. He also built the church of *Culford* in *Suffolk*, and pewed the cathedral of *Salisbury*: but his greatest act was the founding of *Chelsea* hospital, which he first projected, and contributed thirteen thousand pounds towards the carrying on; alleging, that he *could not bear to see the common soldiers, who had spent their strength in our service, beg at our doors*.*

HE married his second wife in 1703, when he was seventy-six years of age, and had by her two sons: *Stephen*, late Earl of *Ilchester*; and *Henry*, late Lord *Holland*. His happiness continued to his last moment; for he died, without experiencing the usual infirmities of eighty-nine, in *October* 1716.

THE manor of *Castle Ashby* was called in the *Doomsday-book*, *Asebi*: it was afterwards called *Ashby David*, from *David de Esseby*, who was lord of it in the time of *Henry III*. It fell afterwards to *Walter de Langton*, bishop of *Lichfield*; who, in 1305, got leave to fortify it†; from which it got the name of *Castle Ashby*. It afterwards passed through several owners. The *Greys*, Lords of *Ruthin* and Earls of *Kent*, possessed it for a long time, till *Richard*, who died in 1503, parted

MANOR OF
CASTLE
ASHBY.

* *Collins*, v. 368.

† *Bridges*, 341.

with it to Lord *Hussey*; who alienated it, in the time of *Henry VIII.*, to Sir *William Compton*, of *Compton Vinyate*, in *Warwickshire*, ancestor of the present noble possessor.

THE grounds have been laid out by Mr. *Brown*; the church, dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, stands in them, at a small distance from the house. I took horse and rode through the park, and, after a mile and a half, reached *Easton Mauduit*^u, one of the seats of the Earls of *Sussex*; a large but low old house, with a quadrangle in the middle. This place probably took the addition of *Mauduit* from some antient owner. Sir *Christopher Yelcerton*, third son of a very antient family in *Norfolk*, was the first of the name who settled at this place.

EASTON
MAUDUIT.

PORTRAITS.
HENRY, SE-
VENTH EARL
OF KENT.

THE portraits in this house are numerous. In the hall is a full-length of *Henry*, seventh Earl of *Kent*, of the name of *Grey*, dressed in black, with a turnover; and another of his lady, *Elizabeth*, second daughter and co-heir of *Gilbert*, seventh Earl of *Shrewsbury*. She is also in black, with a great black aigret, light hair, bare neck, and ruff.

HER father, in white, with a black cloak, ruff,

^u Upon the death of the late Earl of *Sussex*, *Easton Mauduit* estate passed by purchase to Lord *Northampton*, who pulled down the house, and disposed of the pictures by public sale. ED.

and George. He died in 1616. A misnamed portrait, called his great ancestor, the first Earl of *Shrewsbury*, is shewn here. It seems to be of some nobleman of the time of *Edward VI.* dressed in black, with a sword, the George, and the garter about his leg.

ON the stairs is an excellent painting of an old poultry-woman.

IN the dining-room is a half-length of Sir *Christopher Yelverton*, with a ruff, and in robes, as one of the justices of the King's Bench. He distinguished himself in the profession of the law in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, was appointed queen's serjeant, and was chosen speaker of the House of Commons in 1597. His speech of excuse is singular, and historical of himself^x. His prayer (for in those days it was usual for the speaker to compose one, and read it every morning during the sessions) ran in a strong vein of good sense and piety^y. He was the purchaser of this estate; died here in 1607, and was buried in the adjacent church.

SIR CHRIS-
TOPHER YEL-
VERTON.

HIS son, Sir *Henry*, appears in the same habit with the father. The date is 1626, *æt.* 60. He proved as distinguished a lawyer as his father,

SIR HENRY
YELVERTON.

^x *Drake's Parliam. Hist.* iv. 411.

^y The same, 413.

but was less fortunate, in falling on more dangerous times. He owed his rise to the profligate favorite *Ker* Earl of *Somerset*. On the disgrace of his patron, Sir *Henry* had gratitude enough to refuse to plead against him^z, notwithstanding his office as solicitor-general might have been a plea for doing it. When he was attorney-general, he fell under the displeasure of the court : he was charged by the Commons with making out the patents for the monopolies, so justly complained of in that reign. In his defence he suffered to escape some indiscreet truths, which were interpreted as if his delinquency was not disagreeable to the king and the then favorite *Buckingham*. The rage of the court was directed against him : he was fined in ten thousand marks to the king, and five thousand to *Buckingham* ; who instantly remitted his share^a. Perhaps the favorite might fear him ; it having been said, that one cause of his disgrace was the refusal of making out patents to the degree which the duke desired^b, whose brother was deeply concerned in this plunder of the public. A mean letter to *Buckingham*, and a submission in the star-chamber, acknowledging errors of negligence, ignorance, and misprision, restored him

^z *Lloyd's Worthies*, ii. 86.

^a *Carte*, iv. 73.

^b *Wilson*.

to favor^c. In the following reign he was made one of the judges of the Common Pleas, and died in *January* 1630.

HIS grandson, Sir *Henry Yelverton*, Baronet, is dressed in a brown mantle and large wig. He was a worthy character, with a most religious turn: a strenuous defender of Christianity in general, and of the church of *England* in particular, as appears by his writings in behalf of both.

HIS SON
HENRY.

HIS lady *Susanna*, daughter and sole heiress of *Charles Longueville* Lord *Grey* of *Ruthin*; which title devolved to her, and afterwards to her son *Charles*. She is very beautiful, and represented by Sir *Peter Lely* with her head reclining on her hand.

Anne, daughter to the second Sir *Christopher*^d, is drawn by the same painter, in yellow, leaning on an urn. She was first married to *Robert* Earl of *Manchester*, and afterwards to *Charles* Earl of *Halifax*.

A LADY *Bulkeley*.

A HEAD of *Frances* Viscountess *Hatton*, daughter to the last Sir *Henry Yelverton*.

BARBARA, daughter to Sir *Thomas Slingsby*,

^c *Cabala*, 409, &c.

^d Son to Sir *Henry Yelverton*, the solicitor-general, and father to the second Sir *Henry*.

second wife to *Thomas Earl of Pembroke*, by *Dahl*.

MRS. *Lawson*, a celebrated beauty of her time, bare-necked, in a loose habit clasped before, with a sort of veil flung over her head.

SIR *John Talbot*, a head, with a big wig and armour.

CHURCH. THE church is at a small distance from the house: it is now in the gift of *Christ-church, Oxford*; but formerly belonged to the abbey of *Lavendon, Buckinghamshire*. Within are very ex-

TOMBS. pensive monuments. The first is in memory of Sir *Christopher Yelverton*, who died in 1607 aged seventy-six; and of his lady *Margaret*, daughter of *Thomas Catesby of Ecton and Whiston*, in this county. Their figures are placed recumbent, and painted: he in his robes, and square cap, and an artichoke at his feet; she, in a black jacket and petticoat, and great distended hood. At her feet a *cat*, allusive to her name.

OVER them are two arched canopies of veined marble, supported by six square pillars of *luma-chella*. On one side of the tomb are eight females; on the other, two male figures, and a little girl.

THE other monument is of his son Sir *Henry*. He is represented in his robes: and on one side

his lady *Anne*, daughter of Sir *William Twisden* of *Rawdon-hall*, in *Kent*, lies by him, wrapped in a black cloak from head to feet. Round her neck is a ruff: in one hand an open book. Above them is a vast canopy, with various statues on the top. This is supported on each side by two full-length figures of almsmen, in black gowns and hoods, with great white beards; the arch resting on their heads. This probably alludes to some charitable foundation with which I am unacquainted. In front, beneath Sir *Henry*, is an altar, at which kneel two men in armour, and two in cloaks, and five women. It does not appear that either Sir *Christopher* or Sir *Henry* left a number of children equal to those expressed on their respective tombs.

IN my return I saw at *Little Billings* the poor LITTLE BIL-
LINGS. remains of the mansion of the great family of the *Longvilles*. *John de Lungville* was declared lord of the place in 1315. This was he who founded the *Augustines* in *Northampton*. It continued in the name till the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, or *James I.* when that succession expired in the person of Sir *Edward Longeville*.

NOT far from hence I visited *Clifford's Hill*, in the parish of *Houghton Parva*, a vast artificial mount, having once on it a *specula*, or watch-tower. The coins found in and near it, prove it

to have been the work of the Romans. Before the river *Nen* was diverted, by the building of *Billings Bridge*, the channel ran under this mount; which it is supposed to have guarded °.

REACH *Northampton*, and, after a short stay, pass over the river into the suburbs, called the *South Quarters*, and into the parish of *Hardingstone*. On each side is a fine range of meadows; those on the left are greatly enlivened by the beautiful plantations and improvements of the Honorable *Edward Bouverie*, whose house stands on the site of the *Abbey de Pratis*, or *de la Prè*; a house of *Cluniac* nuns, founded by *Simon de St. Liz* the younger, Earl of *Northampton*^f. It had in it ten nuns at the time of the dissolution. The last abbess, *Clementina Stokes*, governed it thirty years; obtained the king's charter for the continuance of her convent; but, fearing to incur the displeasure of the tyrant, resigned it into the hands of Doctor *London*, the king's commissioner, and got from him the character of *a gudde agyd woman*; of her *howse being in a gudde state*; and, what was more substantial, a pension of forty pounds a year.

BETWEEN this place and the town, in 1460,

° *Morton*, 518.

^f *Dugdale*, i. 1011; in which is the recital of the old charters.

encamped *Henry VI.* and his insolent nobility, immediately before the bloody battle of *Northampton*. The king (or rather queen) depending on the strength of their entrenchments and warlike engines, returned a haughty answer to the humble proposals sent by the Earls of *March* and *Warwick*. These spirited commanders led their troops instantly to the attack, and forced the camp, favored by the treachery of *Edmund Lord Grey of Ruthen*; who, on some disgust, changed sides, and assisted the enemy in forcing their way into the works. “Ten thousand talle *Englishmen* and their king,” says *Halle*^g, “were taken, and numbers slain or drowned in the river;” for the fight was carried on with the obstinacy usual in civil dissension. *Humphrey Duke of Buckingham*, *John Earl of Shrewsbury*, *John Viscount Beaumont*, *Thomas Lord Egremont*, and *Sir Thomas Lucy*, were among those who fell. Multitudes of my countrymen also perished on that day^h. The slain were buried either in the church of this convent, or in the hospital of *St. John*.

BATTLE OF
NORTHAMP-
TON.

ON the road-side, on an ascent near this place, stands one of the pledges of affection borne by *Edward I.* to his beloved *Eleanor*; who caused a cross to be erected on the spot wheresoever her

QUEEN'S
CROSS.

^g xxiv. xxv.

^h The battle was fought *July 9th*.

body rested, in its way from *Hareby* in *Lincolnshire*, where she died, in 1290, to *Westminster*, the place of her interment. It is kept in excellent repair: is of an octagonal form, and stands on a base of seven steps. Coats of arms and an open book adorn the lower compartments. Above, in six gothic niches, are as many female figures, crowned. Above them, are four modern dials, facing the four cardinal points; and above those is the cross.

AROUND this spot are frequently found *Roman* coins and medals: from which it is conjectured, ELTAVON. that this might have been the site of *Eltavon*, or *Eltabon* (from the *British Ael*, a brow, and *Afon*, a river); and is supposed to have been the *Eltanori*, or *Eltavori*, of the geographer of *Ravenna*¹. The dry and elevated situation, and its vicinity to a river, makes it very probable that this was a *Roman* station, at least a summer camp.

HUNSBO-
ROUGH.

NEAR this place, on the summit of the hill called *Hunsborough*, are some antient works, of a circular form; *i. e.* conforming to the shape of it; consisting of a foss and double rampart, with a single entrance. Mr. *Morton*^k attributes this to the *Danes*, and imagines it to have been a summer-

¹ *Morton Northampton*, 504. *Gale's Iter Br. Com.* 145.

^k *Morton*, 533.

camp of one of the plundering parties which infested the kingdom of *Mercia* about the year 921. Another was raised, about the same time, at *Temsford*, in the county of *Bedford*, for the same purpose. This has very much the appearance of a *British* post; but as there is great similitude between the early fortifications of the northern nations, I will not controvert the opinion of that ingenious author; yet I have probability on my side, as he admits that the *Danes* had possession of *Hamtunc*, i. e. *Northampton*, in 917. I think they would scarcely trouble themselves with raising these works so near their former quarters, which, for any thing that appears, were as open to them in 921, as in the former year.

ABOUT five miles from *Queen's Cross* I turned a little out of my road, to see *Horton* church, remarkable for a fine monument of *William Lord Parr*, uncle to *Catherine*, the last queen to *Henry VIII*. His lordship is represented in alabaster, recumbent, with his lady, *Mary Salusbury*, by his side; in right of whom he became master of this manor. He is dressed in armour, with a collar of SS, and a rose at the end. His head rests on a helmet, whose crest is a hand holding a stag's horn. His upper lip is bare, but his beard is enormous, regularly curled in two rows. He was called to the House of Peers on this second mar-

HORTON
CHURCH.

WILLIAM
LORD PARR.

riage of his niece, was appointed her chamberlain, and, during the queen's regency, on the king's expedition to *France* in 1544, had the respect shewn him to be named as a counsel to her majesty, occasionally to be called in¹. He died in 1548; left four daughters, the eldest of whom conveyed, by marriage with Sir *Ralph Lane*, the estate into his family.

ON the floor are the figures of *Roger Salisbury*, between his two wives, in brass. He died in 1482, first owner, of his name, of this estate; whose granddaughter became mistress of it on the death of her father *William*.

THE *Lanes* kept it for some generations. On the death of Sir *William*, it was found to be held of Sir *Richard Chetwood*, as of his manor of *Woodhall*, by the service of one knight's fee, suit of court, and the annual payment of 6s. towards the guard of *Rockingham* castle. The estate passed from the *Lanes* (I believe by purchase) to Sir *Henry Mountague*, first Earl of *Manchester*, and, by descent, fell to the Earl of *Halifax*; and is now possessed by Lord *Hinchinbroke*^m, in right of his lady, daughter and heiress of the last Earl.

¹ *Herbert's Henry VIII.* 577.

^m This nobleman succeeded to the earldom of *Sandwich* on the death of his father in 1792. ED.

THE house is in a very unfinished state; part modern, part antient and embattled.

FROM the *Queen's Cross* to this place the country is uneven, unwatered, and far from pleasant. It is now, in general, inclosed; but the hedges are young, and, till within these few years, quite a novelty.

NEAR the fifty-eight mile-stone enter the county of

BUCKINGHAM.

Here the country improves. After passing *Stoke Goldington*, a small village, a beautiful vale opens on the left, watered by the *Ouze*, running through rich meadows, and embellished with the spire of *Oulney* church. This river rises near *Sysam* in *Northamptonshire*, and, after watering this country, becomes navigable above *Bedford*, by means of locks; runs by *Huntingdon*; and, after creeping almost undistinguished amidst the canals of the fenny tracts, falls into the sea at *Lynn Regis*. The name is probably derived from the *British*, perhaps signifying a river^a; being, in common with *Avon*, the name of numbers of *British* streams.

ABOUT half a mile from its banks, on a rising ground on the right, stands *Gothurst*, antiently

STOKE
GOLDING-
TON.

THE OUZE.

GOTHURST.

^a *Skinner*.

Gaythurst ; whose venerable form has not been injured by inconsistent alterations. It was begun in the forty-third of Queen *Elizabeth*, and was greatly improved, a few years after, by *William Mulsho*, Esquire. The windows are glazed with propriety : only part of the back-front is modernized. The lands are very finely dressed, and swell into extensive lawns. One before the house consists of a hundred and twenty-eight acres ; and on the sides are others of great extent. The woods are vast, and cut into walks extensive and pleasing. Several pretty pieces of water, the view of the *Ouze* and its verdant meadows, and the old respectable house of *Tyringham*, with its church, on the opposite side, are no small embellishments to the place.

THIS manor, at the time of the compilation of the *Doomsday-book*, was held by *Robert de Nodavirs*, or *de Nouers*, under *Odo* bishop of *Baieux*, Earl of *Kent*, and half-brother to the Conqueror. The *De Nouers* became possessed of it in their own right in the time of *Henry II* ; perhaps earlier^o : but the first I meet with is *Radulphus*, and his son *Almaric*, who lived in 1252, the thirty-seventh of *Henry III*. It continued in that family till 1408^p, the tenth of *Henry IV*. when it became the property of *Robert Nevyll*,

THE DE
NOUERS.

^o Mr. Cole.

^p *Digby Pedigree*, 46 to 47.

descended from *Hugo de Nevyll*, who had lands in *Essex* in 1363, or the thirty-fifth of *Edward III.* *Robert Nevyll* possessed himself of *Gothurst*, by marrying *Joanna*, sister and sole heir to the last *Almaric de Nouers*; his two other sisters, *Agnes* and *Gracia*, having preferred a monastic life¹.

THE *Nevylls* remained owners of it till the reign of *Henry VIII.* when *Maria*, only daughter of *Michael Nevyll*, on the death of her two brothers, became possessed of it; and she bestowed it, with her person, on *Thomas Mulsho* of *Thingdon*, in the county of *Northampton*², a respectable family. I find sheriffs of the name, as early as the time of *Richard II*; and one of that house governor of *Calais* in the reign of *Henry VI.* But the first mention of the name is in 1370, when lived *John Mulsho* of *Goddington*.

NEVYLLS.

MULSHOS.

Gothurst continued with the *Mulshos* till the beginning of the reign of *James I*; when *Maria*, daughter and sole heiress to *William* (who died in 1601) resigned herself and great fortune to Sir *Everard Digby*³, one of the handsomest and completest gentlemen of his time: but

DIGBYS.

Eumenides tenuere faces de funere raptas :

Eumenides stravere torum.

¹ *Digby Pedigree*, 44, 47.

² The same, 45.

³ The same, x. 43.

She had not been married three years, before her husband was snatched from her by an ignominious and merited death, for his deep concern in the plot, which, thanks to the charity of the times, is execrated by each religion. It is very probable, that a mind so tinctured with bigotry as his was, soon devoted itself to the most desperate resolutions, for the restoration of the antient church. He foresaw the certain consequences of ill success, and, preparing against the event, took every method to preserve his infant son from suffering from the fault of the father. Before he committed any acts of treason, he secured to his heirs his estates, in such a manner as to put it out of the power of the crown to profit by their confiscation¹.

THIS illustrious line was the chief of the *Digby* family; the peers of that name springing from younger branches. The origin is *Saxon*. The first, of whom notice is taken, is *Ælmar*, who had lands at *Tilton* in *Leicestershire*, in 1086, the twentieth of *William* the Conqueror. They afterwards took the name of *Digby*, from a place in *Lincolnshire*; and became owners of *Stokedry* in *Rutlandshire* (which, till the acquisition of *Gothurst*, was their usual residence) by the marriage of *Everard Digby*, Esquire, in the reign of King *Henry VI.* with *Agnes*, daughter of *Francis*

¹ *Wright's Antiq. Rutlandshire*, 114.

Clare of Wyssenden and Stokedry, Esquire. This gentleman, with three of his sons, fell in the bloody field at *Towton*, fighting in the cause of the house of *Lancaster*.*

Most of the particulars relative to this great family, I owe to the friendship of my worthy neighbor *Watkin Williams*, Esquire, who favored me with the use of the famous genealogy of the *Digbys* of *Tilton*; a book compiled by the direction of Sir *Kenelm*, in 1634, at the expence of twelve hundred pounds. This tradition is very credible, to those who have seen the book: a large folio, consisting of five hundred and eighty-nine vellum leaves; the first hundred and sixty-five ornamented with the coats of arms of the family and its allies, and with all the tombs of the *Digbys* then extant, illuminated in the richest and most exquisite manner. The rest of the book is composed of grants, wills, and a variety of other pieces, serving to illustrate the history of the family; drawn from the most authentic records, as the title sets forth. Several of the wills are curious proofs of the simplicity of the manners of the times; and one of the magnificence, superstition, and vanity, of our greater ancestors. A specimen of the first kind I shall give here; the latter, being of great length, is reserved for the Appendix.

DIGBY
PEDIGREE.

* *Collins's Peerage*, vii. 631.

CURIOUS
WILL.

“ IN the name of God, *Amen*. The xvi day
 “ of the moneth of *January*, the yere of our Lord
 “ God a thousand fyve hundred and viiith, I
 “ *Everode Dygby* of *Stoke dry*, in the countie of
 “ *Rutland*, of the diocese of *Lincoln*, seke in body
 “ and hole in mynde, make my testament and last
 “ will in this fourme following. Fyrst, I bequeth
 “ my soul to God Allmyghty, our blessed lady
 “ seynt *Mary*, and all the seynts of heven. My
 “ body to be buryed in the parishe churche of
 “ Seynt *Petr* at *Tylton*, before the ymage of the
 “ blessed Trinitie, at o’ lady autther. *Itm*. I be-
 “ queth to reparacon of the said church, for my
 “ buryall ther, vis. viijd. *Item*. I bequeth to the
 “ said church a webe of land; whiche the churh-
 “ masters of the said churche have in their kepyng.
 “ *Item*. I bequeth to the high aiot. of the parish
 “ church of *Stokedry*, for tythes by me forgotten,
 “ ijs. *Itm*. I bequeth to the reparacons of the
 “ said churche of *Stokedry* vis. viijd. *Itm*. I bi-
 “ queth to the cathedrall churche of *Linc*. ijs.
 “ *Itm*. I biqueth to *John Dygby*, my son, all my
 “ rents, lands, and tenementes whiche I have
 “ p’chased, by dede or by copyhold, in the townes
 “ and fields of *Vipinghm*, *Preston*, *Pysbroke*, and
 “ *Elynden*, to have and to hold, to hym and his
 “ assigneys, duryng the terme of his lyff; and
 “ aft’ his decease, I will that the said rentes,

“ londes, and tenementes, shall remayne to *Everod*
 “ *Dygby*, my eldest sonne, and to his heyres and
 “ assignes for ever. *Item.* I biqueth to *Alice*,
 “ my daughter, all my rentes, landes, and tene-
 “ mentes, wth all proufetts and comodities to them
 “ belongyng, whiche I have p^rchased, by dede or
 “ by copy, in the townes and felde of *Hareborow*,
 “ *Bowden*, and *Foxton*, to have and to hold to
 “ hyr, hyr heyres and assigneyes for ever. *Itm.*
 “ I biqueth to the foresaid *John Dygby*, my son,
 “ ij geldyngs, iij maires for his ploughe, with all
 “ barnes and other thynges to it belongyng, and
 “ also a pair of cart wheles unshode. *Itm.* I bi-
 “ queth to my forsaid daughter *Alice*, a fetherbed,
 “ a matras, a bolster of fethures, with pillowes,
 “ blanketts, shetys, coverletts, and covyng. with
 “ all the hangyng of rede say pertenyng to the
 “ bed whiche I now ly in. *Itm.* I biqueth to
 “ *Elyn*, my dowght. lxxx*l.* of gode and lawfull
 “ money, to be payed to hir by my sone *Everode*,
 “ within the space of iij yeres next following aft^r
 “ my decease, if she within that tyme be maryed ;
 “ and if she be not married within iij yeres next
 “ after my decease, then I will that my sone
 “ *Everad* shall delyv. hir 10*l.* in gode money; and
 “ the residue of the lxxx*l.*, I will be put into stock,
 “ and be occupied by my said sonne *Everad* to
 “ hir use and proufitt, untill the tyme that she be

“ maryed, and then to be delyvered to hir : and if
 “ she decease before that she be maryed, then I
 “ will that the said residew of lxxx*l.* besids the
 “ *xl.* paid to her, be gyven and payed to the
 “ fynding of a preste to syng for my soul, as long
 “ as the money will extend to, after the discricon
 “ of my executo. *Itm.* I biqueth to my said
 “ dought. *Elyn*, a fetherbed, a matras, a *spaiver*
 “ w^t hangyng, blankette, shetis, and coverlitts,
 “ and other things to it belongyng, as it lies in the
 “ chamber called the Norcery, within my place of
 “ *Stoke* bifor said. *Itm.* I bequeth to *Everad*
 “ my sone, and *Alice* my daughter, iiij pair of my
 “ best and finest shetis, to be devided equallie
 “ bitwixt them. *Itm.* I biqueth to my said
 “ daughter *Elyn*, the next best pair of shetis that
 “ I have, and other v pair of fflexyn shetys, and
 “ ij pair of hardyn shetis. *Itm.* I bequeth to my
 “ daughter *Alice* aforsaid, x other pair of flexyn
 “ shetis, and ii pair of harden shetis. *Itm.* I
 “ bequeth to my daughter *Kateryn*, nunne at
 “ *Sempinghm.* xxxs. in money, and a pair of flexyn
 “ shete, and a white sparnar. *Itm.* I bequeth to
 “ *Darnegold*, my daughter, ij kyne and 12 ewes.
 “ *Itm.* I bequeth to my sonne *Everad Dygby*,
 “ my grettest bras pot, to be kept for a standard
 “ of that hows, and the next bras pott and two
 “ little bras pottes, and halfe a garnysh of pewter

“ vessell, with all other ledy fattys, tubbys, and
 “ bolles w^tin my hows, and my grettest bras pane,
 “ w^t two other lesser pannes: and all other my
 “ brass pottes, panes, and pewt. vessel, I will be
 “ devided betwene *John Dygby* my sonne, and
 “ *Alice* and *Elyn* my daughters. *Itm.* I biqueth
 “ to my said sonne *Everod*, a plough, w^t all harnes
 “ pertenyng to it, and six of my plough horses,
 “ for his said plough, and my waynes, and viij of
 “ my best oxen, w^t all thinges pertenyng to the
 “ same waynes, and six of my best keyn, and lx
 “ of my best shepe. *Itm.* I will that the residew
 “ of all my shepe, keyn, calves, and oxen, not by
 “ me biquethed, divided bitwen *John Dygby* my
 “ sonne, and *Alice* and *Elyn* my forsaid dough-
 “ ters, equally. *Itm.* I biqueth to *Rowland* of
 “ *Lee*, my susters sonne, ij keyn and a young
 “ black ster, and vj ewes. *Itm.* I bequeth to
 “ *Everard Ashby*, my godson, iiij of my best
 “ calves, which be goyng in *Tylton* feilds. *Itm.*
 “ I biqueth to *Margaret Kynton*, my hunte, a
 “ matras, a gode coverlitt, a bras pott, a pair of
 “ flexyn shete, a kow, and vj ewes, and xiijs.
 “ iiij*d.* in money, for hir wages. *Itm.* I biqueth
 “ to *Elyn Hall*, my hunte, at *Tylton*, a kow and
 “ xls. in money. *Itm.* I biqueth to the parishe
 “ church of *Skevyngton* vjs. viij*d.* *Itm.* To the
 “ parishe church of *Vpinghm.* xs. *Itm.* To the

“ parishe church of *Lidington* iijs. iiijd. *Itm.*
 “ To the abbot of *Wolston* vjs. viijd. and every
 “ chalon. of his hous viijd. if they be at my
 “ buriall. *Itm.* I gyve to the couent there, to
 “ have *placebo* and *dirige* song in their church for
 “ my soul, xs. *Itm.* I biqueth to Sir *Robert*
 “ *Kyrkby*, chalon. ther, to py. for my soul, xxs.
 “ *Itm.* I will that my executo. doe fynde an able
 “ prest, to syng for my soull, and the soules of
 “ my father and mother, and all Cristen soules,
 “ by the space of iij yere next following after my
 “ decease, in parishe church of *Tylton*. The re-
 “ sidue of all my rentes, londes, and tenementes,
 “ dettes, and all other my godes, moveable and
 “ unmoveable, I give and biqueth them to *Everad*
 “ *Dygby*, my eldist sonne and myn heyre, whom
 “ I ordeyne and make my sole executor, to pay
 “ therwith my dette, and to dispose the residew
 “ thereof att his discretion, for the helth of my
 “ soulle and my friendes. Thyes beryng witness,
 “ Mr. *Thomas Dalyson*, pson. of *Stoke dry*,
 “ *William Skevyngton*, *Everod Darby*, and *John*
 “ *Dalyson*, gentilmen, Sir *Robart Kyrkby*, chalon.
 “ of *Wolston*, and Sir *Thomas Northampton*,
 “ chalon. of *Laund*, of the diocise of *Lincoln* above
 “ rehersed. *E. Watson.*

OF DALISON.
 OF SKEFF-
 INGTON.
 OF DARBY.
 OF KIRKBY.
 OF NORTH-
 AMPTON.

“ Tenore putm. nos *Willmus.* permissione di-

“ vinæ *Cant* Archiepus totius *Anglie* primus et
 “ Aplice sedis legatus notum facimus universis
 “ quod duodecimo die mensis *Februarij* anno
 “ Dni. millimo quingentesimo octavo, apud *La-*
 “ *mehith* probatum fuit coram nobis ac p. nos ap-
 “ probatur et insinuatur testm. *Everardi Dygby*
 “ defuncti putib. annexu. trents. dum vixit &
 “ mortis sue tempore bona in diversis dioc nre.
 “ *Cant.* provinc. cujus pro textu ipsius testamenti
 “ approbatio et insinuatio ac administrationis
 “ bonorum & debitorum concessio nec non com-
 “ poti calculi sive rationarii administrationis
 “ hinc. auditio finalisq. liberatio sive dimissio
 “ ab eadm. nos solum et insolidum et non ad
 “ alium nobis inferiorem iudicem de nre preroga-
 “ tiva et consuetudine nris ac ecclie. pre xpi. tant
 “ hactenus quiete pacifice et inculle in hac pte.
 “ usitat. et obsuat. Itaque. prescript dmonstrat.
 “ notorie pertinere commissaq. fuit administratio om.
 “ et singulor. bonor. et debitor: dri. defuncti
 “ *Everardo Dygby* executori in timor. testamento
 “ noiat. de bene et fidelit. admistrando eadm. ac
 “ de pleno et fideli inventario omni. &c. singlor.
 “ bono. et debitoru. timoi. conficiend. et nobis
 “ citra festid. annunciationis beate *Marie* Virgi-
 “ nis px. futur. exhibendo, nec non de plano et
 “ vero compoto calculo sive ratiotino nobis aut
 “ successoribus nris. in ea pte. redend. ad fta. dei

SIR KENELM DIGBY.

“ eungelia. in rat dat. die mensis, anno Dni. et

“ loco predicto et nre. trans anno sexto.

“ Exam. a. concord. recordia

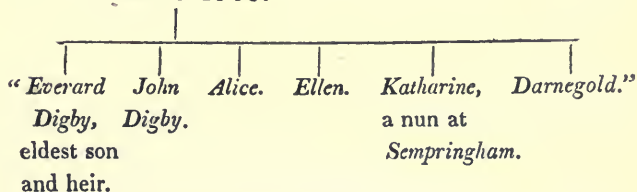
“ *J. Hen. Lilly,*

“ *Rouge Rose.*

“ *Everard Digby*

“ made his will

“ anno 1508.



SIR KENELM
DIGBY.

I NOW return to the period when the family emerged from its misfortune, and in the person of Sir *Kenelm*, the son of the last Sir *Everard*, was restored to its former honor, by his uncommon merit. He married *Venetia*, daughter of Sir *Edward Stanley* of *Tongue Castle, Shropshire*, Knight of the Bath. His eldest son, *Kenelm*, was slain in 1648, in the civil wars, at *St. Neots*: his second son, *John*, succeeded to the estate, and survived his father many years. He left by his wife *Margaret*, daughter of Sir *Edward Longueville* of *Wolverton*, in this county, Baronet, two daughters; the eldest, *Margaret Maria*, married Sir *John Conway* of *Bodryddan*, in *Flintshire*; the younger, *Charlotta*, married *Richard*

Mostyn of *Penbedw*, in the same county, Esquire. These two gentlemen, in 1704, sold this manor, with *Stoke Goldington*, and the advowson of both the churches, to *George Wright*, Esquire, son of the lord keeper, *Sir Nathan Wright*; in whose posterity it still remains. By the preceding owners, the reliques of *Sir Kenelm's* collection came into my country; but the leaving behind the two beautiful busts of lady *Venetia*, impresses no favorable idea of their taste.

SOME portraits, belonging to the former pos-
 sessors, still keep a place in the house. In the
 parlour is a full-length of old Mr. *Digby*, father
 to the unhappy *Sir Everard*. He is represented
 in a close black dress, a laced turnover ruff, and
 with lace at his wrist: his hair black, his beard
 round, with one hand on his sword. The other, of.

PORTRAITS.

OLD MR.
DIGBY.

HIS lady, *Mary* daughter of *Francis Neile*,
 Esquire, of *Prestwold* and *Keythorp*, in *Leices-
 tershire*, and widow to the *Staffordshire* anti-
 quary, *Sampson Erdeswik*. Her dress is black,
 pinked with red; she has a high fore-top adorned
 with jewels, a thin upright ruff, round kerchief, a
 farthingale, with gloves in her hand.

HIS LADY.

THEIR son, the victim to bigotry, is here at
 full-length, in a black mantle and vest, the sleeves
 slashed, and pinked with white, large turnover,
 and turn-ups at his wrists: one hand holds his

SIR EVERARD.

gloves ; the other is gracefully folded in his mantle.

SIR KENELM. A REMARKABLE portrait, of a young man of large size, in a quilled ruff, white jacket, black cloak, purple hose, flowered belt, a bonnet with a white feather in it, with one hand on his sword. Above him, in a tablet, is represented a lady, in a most supplicatory attitude, with a lute in one hand, and a purse in the other, offering it to him. He stands by her, with averted look, one hand on his breast, and with an air which shows his rejection of her addresses, and horror at the infamy of mercenary love ; and as if uttering to her the words inscribed near to him, *his majora* †.

THIS I suspect is a portrait of the famous Sir *Kenelm*, in his youthful days ; that prodigy of learning, credulity, valour, and romance, whose merits, although mixed with many foibles, entirely obliterated every attention to the memory of his father's infamy. The circumstance of the lady painted along with him, is a strong confirmation of the truth of the story related by *Lloyd*, that an *Italian* prince, who was childless, earnestly wished that his princess might become a mother by Sir *Ke-*

† This portrait is inscribed on the back *John Digby* ; but from the romantic circumstance attending it, the dress, and the likeness to other pictures of Sir *Kenelm*, I cannot help supposing it to be his.

nelm, whom he esteemed as a just model of perfection. It is probable that the princess would not have disobeyed the commands of her lord : but whether the painting alludes to our knight's cruelty on this occasion, or whether it might not describe the adventure of the *Spanish* lady, recorded in an elegant old ballad ", I will not pretend to determine.

IN the long room above stairs, is the picture of his beloved wife *Venetia Anastatia Stanley*, in a *Roman* habit, with curled locks. In one hand is a serpent ; the other rests on a pair of white doves. She is painted at *Windsor* in the same emblematic manner, but in a different dress, and with accompaniments explanatory of the emblems. The doves shew her innocency ; the serpent, which she handles with impunity, shews her triumph over the envenomed tongues of the times. We know not the particulars of the story. Lord *Clarendon* must allude to her exculpation of the charge, whatsoever it was, when he mentions her as " a lady of extraordinary beauty, of as extraordinary fame ^x." In the same picture is a genius about to place a wreath on her head. Beneath her is a Cupid prostrate : and behind him is Calumny, with two faces, flung down and bound ; a beautiful compliment on her victory over Male-

LADY
VENETIA.

^u *Antient Songs and Ballads*, ii. 231.

^x *Lord Clarendon's Life*, 34.

volence. Her hair in this picture is light, and differs in color from that in the other. I have heard, from a descendant of her's, that she affected different hair-dresses, and different-colored eye-brows, to see which best became her.

SIR *Kenelm* was so enamoured with her beauty, that he was said to have attempted to exalt her charms, and preserve her health, by a variety of whimsical experiments. Among others, that of feeding her with capons fed with the flesh of vipers^v; and that, to improve her complexion, he was perpetually inventing new cosmetics. Probably she fell a victim to these arts; for she was found dead in bed, *May 1st, 1633*, in the thirty-third year of her age. She was buried in *Christchurch, London*, under a large insulated tomb of black marble, with her bust on the top. This perished in the great fire; but the form is represented in the *Pedigree-book*, and from that engraven in the *Antiquaries Repertory*.

BOTH the pictures are the performances of *Vandyck*. In this at *Gothurst* are two of her sons, of a boyish age, and in the dress of the times.

^v I am told, that the great snail, or *Pomatia*, (*Br. Zool. iv. N^o. 128*) is found in the neighboring woods, which is its most northern residence in this island. It is of exotic origin. Tradition says, it was introduced by Sir *Kenelm*, as a medicine for the use of his lady.

HERE are, besides, two most beautiful busts of the same lady, in brass; whether by *Le Soeur* or *Fanelli*, I am not certain. One is in the dress of the times: an elegant laced handkerchief falls over her shoulders, leaving her neck bare. Her hair is curled, braided, twisted, and formed on the hind part of her head into a circle; beneath which fall elegant locks. On this bust is inscribed,

BUSTS OF
LADY
VENETIA.

Uxorem vivam amare voluptas, defunctam, religio.

THE other is *à l'antique*. The head is dressed in the same manner, only bound in a fillet: the drapery covers her breast; but so artificially, as not to destroy the elegance of the form.

I KNOW of no persons who are painted in greater variety of forms and places, than this illustrious pair: possibly because they were the finest subjects of the times. Mr. *Walpole* is in possession of several most exquisite miniatures of the lady, by *Oliver*, bought from the heirs of *Bodrhyddan* and *Pembedw*, at a very high price. The most valuable one is in a gold case, where she is painted in company with her husband. There is another, said to be painted after she was dead: and four others, in water-colors.

THE same gentleman is in possession of a beautiful miniature of her mother, Lady *Lucy Percy*,

purchased at the same time. She is dressed like a citizen's wife, and with dark hair.

LORDKEEPER
WRIGHT.

SIR JOSEPH
JEKYLL.

AMONG other portraits ^z, is a full-length of the lord keeper, Sir *Nathan Wright*, in his robes, and a head of Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, in a long wig and robes. The first received his appointment in the year 1700, unfortunately for him, as successor to Lord *Somers*; whose precipitate dismissal, in favor of a Tory, hardly allowed time for reflection on the impropriety of the choice. Sir *Nathan* kept his place till the year 1703, when he was dismissed, not without disgrace; more through defect of ability than want of integrity: but contemned by both parties.

SIR *Joseph* was a very different character: a staunch Whig, and a man of great abilities and worth. He died Master of the Rolls, in 1738. His wig was probably none of the best, if we are to trust these complimentary lines of *Pope* ^a:

A horse-laugh, if you please, on honesty;
A joke on *Jekyll*, or some odd old Whig
Who never chang'd his principle or wig.

^z Here is also preserved a good portrait of Sir *Leoline Jenkins*, plenipotentiary at *Cologn* and *Nimeguen*, and secretary of state in 1680. ED.

^a *Epilogue to the Satires.*

THE church lies at a little distance from the house ; it is new, and very neat, having been rebuilt, in pursuance of the will of *George Wright*, Esquire, son of the keeper. The figures of father and son face you as you enter the church : the first in his robes : the other in a plain gown : both furnished with enormous *Parian* perriwigs. CHURCH.

IN the old church was a grave-stone, lying in the chancel, supposed to have been laid over *John de Nouers*, who lived in the time of *Edward III.* The inscription was in *French*^b.

JO : DE : NOVERS : GIST ICI

DIEV : DE : S'ALME : EIT : MERCI : AMEN.

FROM *Gothurst* I crossed the *Ouze*, to the respectable old house of *Tyringham*^c, (once the seat of a family of the same name) which stands very high in point of antiquity. *Giffard de Tyringham* gave the church of *Tyringham* to the priory of *Tickford*, near *Newport Pagnel*, in 1187. Sir TYRINGHAM.

^b Communicated by Mr. *Cole*, from church-notes, taken 1634.

^c *Tyringham* is now in the possession of *William Praed*, Esquire, in right of his wife *Elizabeth*, sister and heiress to *Tyringham Backwell*, Esquire. The old mansion was pulled down in the year 1800, at the time an elegant modern house, built by Mr. *Praed*, was finished. ED.

Roger de Tyringham was one of the knights who attended *Edward I.* into *Scotland*; and *Roger*, his son, was sheriff of this county as early as the fifteenth of *Richard II* ^d. A *Sir John Tyringham* had the honor of losing his head in the cause of *Henry VI.*; being, with several others, put to death unheard, in 1461, for the murder of the Duke of *York*; that is, for being present at the battle of *Wakefield*, where that prince fell by some unknown hand. It continued in this antient family, till 1685, when, on the death of *Sir William Tyringham*, it devolved to *John*, son of *Edward Backwell*, alderman of *London*, who had married his only daughter.

THE house has been neglected for some time, but not wholly unfurnished. Several family-portraits still continue there: such as a head of *Lady Tyringham*, in a yellow laced cap and ruff; of the same kind with that in which the famous *Mrs. Turner* went to be hanged, for her concern in *Overbury's* murder.

A VERY curious picture, full-length, of an aged lady, in a great quilled ruff and gauze cap, distended behind, with an enormous gauze veil fall-

^d In 1322, or the fifteenth of *Edward II.*, *Roger de Tyringham* was appointed to superintend the estates forfeited in this county, on the Earl of *Lancaster's* rebellion. *Rymer*, iii. 963.

ing to the ground; a black gown spotted with white; jewels, in form of a cross, on her breast; another on her arm, and great strings of pearl round her wrists. She stands beneath a canopy, on which is a crown and coat of arms.

ANOTHER, of a young lady leaning on a chair, in a gauze cap, falling back; yellow petticoat flowered with red, and a feather-fan.

A HALF-LENGTH of Colonel *Backwell*, in blue, gold sleeves and frogs, a sash; and a battle in view.

A SMALL portrait of *Edward Backwell*, ES-
quire. He is represented in long hair and a
flowered gown, with a table by him. I have a
fine print of him, given me by the late Mr. *Back-*
well, one of his descendants. He was, says Mr.
Granger, an alderman of *London* and a banker,
of great ability, industry, and integrity, and of
most extensive credit; but ruined in the reign of
Charles II. by the infamous project of shutting
up the Exchequer. He retired to *Holland*, where
he died, and was brought over to be interred in
the church of *Tyringham*; where he lies em-
balmed. A glass is placed over his face; so his
visage may possibly be seen to this time.

EDW. BACK-
WELL.

I COULD not but admire a spirited picture of a
Falcon stooping at Bitterns.

IN the hall is a curious table, of an ash-colored

marble. I should call it a polynesian marble, being veined like a chart filled with little islands, nicely shaded at their edges.

As my curiosity led me to explore the kitchen, I found on the walls the rude portraits of the following fish, recorded to be taken in the adjacent river, in the years below-mentioned.

A carp, in 1648,	2	feet 9 inches long.
A pike, in 1658,	3	7.
A bream,	2	3½.
A salmon,	3	10.
A perch,	2	0.
A shad, in 1683,	1	11.

These are the records of rural life; important to those who were perhaps happily disengaged from the bustle and cares attendant on politics and dissipation.

THE adjacent church is dedicated to St. *Peter*, and united with *Filgrave*: it is in the gift of Mr. *Backwell*. The village of *Tyringham* is quite depopulated, and the church of *Filgrave* dilapidated; but the inhabitants of that parish make use of the church of *Tyringham*.

ABOUT a mile farther, go through the village of LATHBURY. *Lathbury*; near which is the church, and a large old house.

NEWPORT
PAGNEL.

A LITTLE farther is *Newport Pagnel*: in former

times of dangerous approach, by reason of the overflowing of the *Ouze*. This small town stands between that river and the *Lovet*, near their junction. Soon after the Conquest, it was the property of *William Fitz-Ausculph*^e; from him it passed in the reign of *William Rufus* to the *Paganel*s, or *Painel*s, who continued possessed of it above a century. *Leland* mentions them as lords of the castle of *Newport Pagnel*^f. On the death of *Gervase Pagnel*, in the reign of *Richard I.* this manor became the property of *John de Somerie*, by marriage with *Hawise*, daughter of *Gervase*^g. His son *Ralph* gave King *John* a hundred pounds, and two palfreys, for livery of this lordship, and did homage for it. In the reign of *Henry III.* *Roger de Somerie* forfeited his lands, for neglecting (on summons) to receive the honour of knighthood^h. The king then granted the farm of this place to *Walter de Kirkham* for life, quitting him of suits to county and hundred, and of aid to sheriffs and his bailiffs; and that, when the king or his heirs should tallage their manors and demesnes, the said *Walter* might by himself, and to his own use, tallage the said manor in like form as it might be tallaged if it were in the king's

^e *Dugdale Baron.* i. 431.

^f *Leland Itin.* i. 26.

^g *Dugdale Baron.* i. 612.

^h *Dugdale*, p. 613.

handⁱ. But I find that it afterwards reverted to the *Somerics*. In the reign of *Edward II.* it was conveyed to *Thomas de Botetourt*, by his marriage with *Joan*, one of the sisters of *John de Someric*, last male heir^k. I now lose sight of the succession, and can only say, that it continued a place of strength till the civil wars of the seventeenth century, when its strength was demolished, or, according to the phrase of the time, slighted, by order of parlement, in 1646^l.

LACE MANUFACTURE.

IT flourishes greatly, by means of the lace manufacture, which we stole from the *Flemings*, and introduced with great success into this county. There is scarcely a door to be seen, during summer, in most of the towns, but what is occupied by some industrious pale-faced lass; their sedentary trade forbidding the rose to bloom in their sickly cheeks.

CHURCH.

THE church is dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*; was an impropriation belonging to the neighboring abbey of *Tickford*; and is in the gift of the crown.

HOSPITALS.

HERE were three hospitals, founded in early times. That by *John de Someric*, about the year 1280, still survives, for three poor men, and the

ⁱ *Madox Antiq. Exch.* i. 418.

^k *Dugdale Baron.* ii. 46.

^l *Whitelock*, 167, 236.

same number of poor women; having been re-founded by *Anne of Denmark*, and from her is called *Queen Anne's Hospital*. The vicar of *Newport* for the time being is appointed master^m.

ABOUT eight miles from *Newport*, at the forty-four mile-stone, at *Hogsty-house*, enter the county of

BEDFORD,

on *Woburn Sands*, seated on the extremity of the range of hills which traverse the east end of the former county, and contain the parishes of the three *Brickhills*. Near the road side are the noted pits of fullers' earth, that invaluable substance which is supposed to give the great superiority to the *British* cloth (honestly worked) over that of other nations.

WOBURN
SANDS.

FULLERS'
EARTH.

THE beds over this important marle are, firstly, several layers of reddish sand, to the thickness of six yards; then succeeds a stratum of sand-stone, of the same color; beneath which, for seven or eight yards more, the sand is again continued to the fullers' earth; the upper part of which, being impure, or mixed with sand, is flung aside, the rest taken up for use. The earth lies in layers; under which is a bed of rough white free-stone,

^m *Tanner*, 33.

about two feet thick, and under that sand; beyond that the laborers never have penetrated.

THE great use of this earth is cleansing the cloth, or imbibing the tar, grease, and tallow, which are so frequently employed by the shepherds, in healing the external diseases which sheep are liable to; neither can the wool be worked, spun, or woven, unless it be well greased. All this grease must be gotten out, before the cloths are fit to wear. Other countries either want this species of earth, or have it in less perfection. The *British* legislature therefore have, from the days of *Charles I.* guarded against the exportation of it under severe penalties. The *Romans* attended to the fulling business by their *lex Metella*, which was made expressly to regulate the manufactureⁿ. They used various kinds of earth: the *cimolia*, the *sarda* (which came from *Sardinia*), and the *umbrica*. The two first were white; the latter might be allied to ours: *crescit in macerando*; it swells

ⁿ Neque enim pigebit hanc quoque partem attingere, cum *lex Metella* extet fullonibus dicta, quam *C. Flaminius, L. Æmilius*, censores dedere ad populum ferendam. Adeo omnia majoribus curæ fuere. Ergo ordo hic est: primum abluitur vestis *Sardâ*, dein sulphure suffitur: mox desquamatur *Cimolia* quæ est coloris veri. *Plinii Hist. Nat.* lib. xxxv. c. 17.—The finest foreign earth of this kind, is what the prince of *Biscari* sent me from *Sicily*, under the title of *Terra Chiamata saponara della quale si servono quei Paesani per lavare i pannilini*.

in water°; a property of the true marles. But the application of earths in the woollen manufacture, and for the purpose of cleansing, was of very early times:—*But who may abide the day of his coming, and who shall stand when He appeareth? for He is like a refiner's fire, and like FULLERS' SOPE*^p.

AT a small distance from hence lies the little town of *Woburn*, in which is a free-school, founded by *Francis I.* Earl of *Bedford*, and a charity-school for thirty boys, by *Wriothesly* Duke of *Bedford*. The church was built by the last abbot of *Woburn*^q, and belonged to that religious house; having been a chapel to *Birchmore*, a church long since demolished. This place is of exempt jurisdiction, under the patronage of the adjacent great family^r. The steeple is oddly disjoined from the church. The chancel has been very elegantly fitted up with stucco by the late duke. The pulpit is a pretty piece of *gothic* carving, probably coeval with the abbey.

WOBURN
TOWN.

CHURCH.

A NEAT monument of *Sir Francis Stanton*, is preserved here; who, with his lady, is kneeling at an altar.

TOMBS.

IN the south aisle stood a grey marble, robbed of the figure of a priest under a large canopy, and four coats of arms, with the inscription entire.

° *Plin. Hist. Nat.* lib. xxxv. c. 17.

^p *Malachi* iii. 2.

^q *Willis*, ii. 4.

^r *Ecton*, 211.

Hic jacet *Johs Morton*, filius quonda *Johes Morton*, de *Portsmouth* grave, domini de *Lowelsbury*, q̄i obiit in die comemorcois Sci *Pauli*, anno Dni Millmo C. C. C. nonagesimo quarto. Quor̄ aie ppicietur *Deus* ^s.

IN the east window were the arms of *Robert Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, impaling *Samford*; the last, in right of his wife *Alice*, daughter and heiress to *Gilbert* Lord *Samford*, chamberlain to *Elinor*, consort to *Edward* I. ^s

ABBEY.

AT a little distance from the town was situated the abbey, founded, in 1145, by *Hugh de Bolebec*, a nobleman of great property in this neighborhood; who, inspired by God, made a visit to the abbot of *Fountains*, to advise him about his pious design^t. The abbot encouraged him to proceed; and *Hugh* erected the buildings, endowed them, and peopled them with monks of the *Cistercian* order, and placed over them, as first abbot, *Alan*, brought from the monastery of *St. Mary*, at *York*^u. The place prospered, by several benefactions; and at the dissolution, was found, according to *Dugdale*, to be possessed of revenues to the amount of £. 391. 18s. 2d. a year, or to £. 430. 13s. 11d. according to *Speed*^x.

^s These two particulars I collect from Mr. *Cole's* papers.

^t *Dugdale Monast.* i. 829.

^u *Willis*, ii. 4.

^x *Tanner*, 4.

THE last abbot, *Robert Hobbs*, was hanged at *Woburn*, in *March*, 1537, for not acknowledging the king's supremacy. The monastery and its revenues, in 1547, were granted by *Edward VI.* to Lord *Russel*, soon after created Earl of *Bedford* by the same prince. None profited so greatly by the plunder of the church as this family: whose fortune, even to the present time, principally originates from gifts of this nature. To the grant of *Woburn* it owes much of its property in this county, and in *Bucks*; to that of the rich abbey of *Tavistock*, vast fortunes and interest in *Devonshire*; and, to render them more extensive, that of *Dunkeswell* was added. The donation of *Thorney* abbey gave him an amazing tract of fens in *Cambridgeshire*, together with a great revenue. *Melchburn* abbey (I should have before said) increased his property in *Bedfordshire*; the priory of *Castle Hymel* gave him footing in *Northamptonshire*, and he came in for parcels of the appertenance of *St. Alban's*, and *Mountgrace* in *Yorkshire*; not to mention the house of the friars preachers in *Exeter*, with the revenues belonging to the foundation; and finally, the estate about *Covent Garden*, with a field adjoining, called *The Seven Acres*, on which *Long Acre* is built, appertences to the convent of *Westminster*; the first, a garden belonging to the abbot.

THE superstitious will stand amazed, that no signal judgment has overtaken these children of sacrilege; yet no house in *Britain* has thriven more than the house of *Russel*.

HOUSE. THE^y house is situated in a very pleasant park, well wooded, but defective in water; the several pieces being too much divided, and the dams too conspicuous. The present house was built by the late duke, excepting a paltry grotto, by *Inigo Jones* (which shews that his taste was superior to such childish performances), and the great stables, which were part of the antient cloisters, and still preserve their pillars and vaulted roof. The offices are also the work of the late duke, and form two magnificent but plain buildings, at a small distance from the mansion.

PORTRAITS. THIS house is a treasure of paintings; of portraits of the great, now illustrious by the figure they make in the eyes of posterity, undazzled by the wealth, rank, power, or qualifications, men-

^y Considerable additions were made to *Woburn* by its late noble owner, and the grounds greatly improved; the detached pieces of water are united so as to form a sufficient expanse bounded by flourishing plantations. To pass unnoticed the laudable attention of *Francis Duke of Bedford* to agriculture, would be invidious, but to particularise the perfection to which he brought it, and the patriotic endeavours he exerted in its diffusion, requires a space incompatible with the tendency of this work. ED.

tal or corporeal, which concealed their failings, and made them pass at lest unnoticed openly by their cotemporaries. They now undergo a posthumous trial, and, like the *Egyptians* of old, receive censure or praise according to their respective merits.

THE greater number are now collected in the gallery, a room unparalleled for its valuable and instructive series of portraits; their history would make a volume. I can only pretend to point out some principal facts, that the spectator, who honors me with his company, through this illustrious assemblage, may not have to reproach me with suffering him to depart wholly uninformed. I lament they are not placed in chronological order. I must give them as they are now ^z arranged. Beginning at the east end, the first I shall point out is

SIR *Nicholas Bacon*, in a black dress, furred; by SIR NICHOLAS BACON.
Zucchero.

A FINE portrait by Sir *Antonio More* of EDW. COURTENAY, EARL OF DEVONSHIRE.
Edward Courteney, last Earl of *Devonshire* of his

^z The editor here, as at *Gorhambury*, has preserved the description of the whole of the portraits mentioned in the first edition of this work, arranging them in the order in which they are placed at present. The late Duke of *Bedford* added several valuable paintings of the *Flemish* school, and the very interesting series of the portraits of artists which adorn the elegant library. A general catalogue of the pictures at *Woburn* is given in the Appendix. ED.

name; who, for his nearness in blood to the crown, was imprisoned by the jealous *Henry*, from the age of ten till about that of twenty-eight. His daughter *Mary* set him at liberty, and wooed him to share the kingdom with her. He rejected her offer, from preference to her sister *Elizabeth*; for which, and some false suspicions of disaffection, he suffered another imprisonment with *Elizabeth*. He was soon released. He quitted the kingdom, as prudence directed, and died at the age of thirty at *Padua*.

HE is represented as a handsome man, with short brown hair, and a yellow beard, a dark jacket, with white sleeves, and breeches; behind him is a ruined tower; beneath him this inscription, expressive of his misfortunes;

En! puer et insons et adhuc juvenilibus annis:
Annos bis septem carcere clusus eram.
Me pater his tenuit vinclis, quæ filia solvit:
Sors mea sic tandem vertitur a superis.

Fourteen long years in strict captivity,
Tyrant-condemn'd I passed my early bloom,
'Till pity bade the generous daughter free
A guiltless captive, and reverse my doom. R. W.

SIR PHILIP
SYDNEY.

SIR *Philip Sydney* is painted in the twenty second year of his age; in a quilled ruff, white slashed jacket, a three-quarter length. He was a deserved favourite of Queen *Elizabeth*: who well might think the court deficient without him; for,

to uncommon knowledge, valour, and virtuous gallantry, was joined a romantic spirit, congenial with that of his royal mistress. His romance of *Arcadia* is not relished at present: it may be tedious; but the morality, I fear, renders it disgusting to our age. It is too replete with innocence to be relished. Sir *Philip* was to the *English*, what the Chevalier *Bayard* was to the *French*, *Un chevalier sans peur, et sans reproche*. Both were strongly tinctured with enthusiastic virtue: both died in the field with the highest sentiments of piety.

QUEEN *Mary* in her usual deformity, by Sir *Antonio More*.

QUEEN
MARY.

THE head of *Frances* Countess of *Somerset*^a. She is dressed in black, striped with white, and her ruff and ruffles starched with yellow. This fashion soon expired; for her bawd and creature, Mrs. *Turner*, went to *Tyburn* in a yellow ruff, and put the wearers out of conceit with it. I need not en-

FRANCES
COUNTESS OF
SOMERSET.

^a This bears so little resemblance to the print by *Passe*, of the same infamous character, that the editor is inclined to doubt its being the portrait of the person it is said to represent. The inscription formerly called it *Anne* Countess of *Somerset*, a misnomer which has been corrected. The head of her sister *Catharine* Countess of *Salisbury*, which occupies a place in the gallery, is admirably painted, and in the stile of dress and features, though much embellished, is a striking likeness of the above mentioned engraving. ED.

large on the well-known marriage and divorce of this lady from the Earl of *Essex*. They are too notorious to be insisted on; as is her weakness, in having recourse to the impostor *Forman* for philtres to debilitate *Essex*, and impel the affections of *Somerset* towards her. Her wickedness, in procuring the death of *Overbury*, who obstructed this union; her sudden fall, and confession of guilt on her trial, need no repetition. Her Earl avowed his innocency; he had been more covert in his proceedings. Her passions were more violent, her resentments greater, and, of course, her caution less. They both obtained an unmerited pardon, or rather reprieve, being confined in the Tower till the year 1622, and then confined, by way of indulgence, in the house of Lord *Wallingford*. The little delicacy which people of rank too frequently shew, by countenancing the vices of their equals, was too conspicuous at this time. The Countess felt their pity, and was visited even by the stern *Anne Clifford*. *Somerset* lived with his lady, after their confinement, with the strongest mutual hatred: the certain consequence of vicious associations. He died in the year 1645^b; she, before him. In her end may be read a fine lesson on the vengeance of Providence on the complicated wickedness of her

^b *Dugdale Baron*. ii. 426.

life. It may be held up as a mirror to posterity, persuasive to virtue, and teach that Heaven inflicted a finite punishment on the criminal, in mercy to her, and as a warning to future generations. I give the relation (filthy as it is) in the Appendix; but hope the utility of the moral will excuse the grossness of the tale.

ON the north side of the gallery Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton*.

SIR NICHOLAS THROGMORTON.

A FULL length portrait of *Robert Earl of Essex*, by *Zuccherò*, in white. *Elizabeth's* passion for *Essex* certainly was not founded on the beauty of his person. His beard was red, his hair black, his person strong, but without elegance, his gait ungraceful^c. But the queen was far past the heyday of her blood: she was struck with his romantic valour, with his seeming attachment to her person, and I may add, with the violence of his passions; for her majesty, like the rest of her sex, probably

ROBERT EARL OF ESSEX.

Stoop'd to the forward and the bold.

AT length his presumption increased with her favor; her fears overcame her affection, and, after many struggles, she consigned him to the scaffold; having thoroughly worked himself out of her gracious conceit^d.

^c *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, 3d. ed. 170.

^d *Ibid.* 165.

THOMAS EARL
OF EXETER.

THOMAS Earl of *Exeter*, eldest son to the great *Burleigh*, is painted a full length. Notwithstanding this nobleman was inferior in abilities to his younger brother, yet was he a man of spirit and of parts. He served as a volunteer at the siege of *Edinburgh* castle in 1573; distinguished himself in the wars in the Low Countries; and, with his brother, served on board the fleet which had the honor of defeating the *Spanish* armada. He entered also into the romantic gallantries of the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and was a knight-tilter in the tournaments performed for the amusement of her illustrious lover, the Duke of *Anjou*, in 1581. In the following reign he was employed as a man of business; was created Earl of *Exeter*; and finished his course, aged eighty, in *February* 1622.

ROBERT EARL
OF SALIS-
BURY.

HIS younger brother is placed near him, standing: a mean, little, deformed figure, possessed of his father's abilities, but mixed with deceit and treachery. His services to his master and his country, will give him rank among the greatest ministers, but his share in bringing the great *Raleigh* to the scaffold, and the dark part he acted, in secretly precipitating the generous, unsuspecting *Essex* to his ruin, will ever remain indelible blots on him as a man. His dress is that of the *Spanish* nation, (though he was averse to

its politics) a black jacket and cloak, which add no grace to his figure.

THREE heads of *Diana, Margaret and Anne*, daughters of *Francis*, fourth Earl of *Bedford*.

LADIES
RUSSEL.

Lucy, Countess of *Bedford*, exactly resembling that at *Alloa*.

LUCY
COUNTESS OF
BEDFORD.

DIANA *Russel*, wife to *Francis*, Earl of *Newport*, a head.

LADY
NEWPORT.

HER sister *Margaret*, wife to *James* Earl of *Carlisle*.

COUNTESS OF
CARLISLE.

A FINE full length of a nobleman, in a black and gold vest, and with a high-crowned hat in his hand. On the back ground is a curtain, almost concealing a lady; of whom only one hand and a part of her petticoat are seen. By this is *Ætatis*. 1614. L^y I.

A NOBLE-
MAN.

EDWARD Earl of *Manchester*, lord chamberlain to *Charles* II. Long hair and robes.

EDWARD
EARL OF
MANCHES-
TER.

CATHERINE, eldest daughter of *Francis*, fourth Earl of *Bedford*, and widow of the unfortunate *Robert* Lord *Brook*, who was killed at *Lichfield*. She is represented in mourning.

LADY BROOK.

THOMAS, Earl of *Southampton*, in black with a star on his mantle.

THOMAS
EARL OF
SOUTHAMP-
TON.

HEAD of *Anne* Countess of *Bedford*.

ANNE

CHRISTIANA, daughter to *Edward* Lord *Bruce*, of *Kinloss*, and wife to the second *William* Earl of

COUNTESS OF
BEDFORD.
CHRISTIANA,
COUNTESS OF
DEVON-
SHIRE.

Devonshire, a small head^c, with long hair; her dress white. This lady, who is less talked of than others, was by far the most illustrious character of the age in which she lived. Her virtues, domestic and public, were of the most exalted kind. Hospitality, charity, and piety, were in her pre-eminence. I speak not of her great maternal cares; nature dictates that, more or less, in all the sex: but her abilities in the management of the vast affairs of her family, perplexed with numberless litigations, gave her a distinguished character. She at least equalled her lord in loyalty, and was indefatigable in inciting the nobility, who had quitted the cause of majesty, to expiate their error. After the battle of *Worcester*, she lived three years in privacy at her brother's house at *Amptill*, and had correspondence with several great personages, on the subject of restoring the exiled king. The reserved *Monk* had such an opinion of her prudence, as to communicate to her the signal by which she might know his intentions on that subject. She lived in high esteem, to a very advanced age; died in 1674, and was interred by her beloved lord, at *Derby*.

IT is no wonder that so illustrious a character

^c This and eleven other heads of the same size, are copies by a painter of the name of *Russel*.

should attract the powers of the poets. She had the honor of being celebrated by one equal in rank to her own. That accomplished nobleman *William Earl of Pembroke*, wrote several poems to her, and dedicated a collection of them to her. "There is wit and ease in several; but a great want of correction; and often of harmony." The following is the least faulty^f; the subject,

That he would not be beloved.

Disdain me still, that I may ever love;
 For who his love enjoys can love no more;
 The war once past, with peace men cowards prove,
 And ships returned, do rot upon the shore.
 Then tho' thou frown, I'll say thou art most fair,
 And still I'll love, tho' still I must despair.
 As heat to life, so is desire to love;
 For these once quench'd, both life and love are done.
 Let not my sighs nor tears thy virtue move;
 Like basest metals, do not melt too soon.
 Laugh at my woes, although I ever mourn:
 Love surfeits with rewards, his nurse is scorn.

A PORTRAIT formerly called *Lucy Countess of Bedford*, in a white satin gown worked with colors, a laced single ruff, and a long scarlet velvet

LUCY
 COUNTESS OF
 BEDFORD.

^f Communicated to me by Mr. *Walpole*; who is in possession of this very scarce book: a thin small quarto, published in 1660. It consists of the Earl's poems, and responses by Sir *Benjamin Rudyard*; and other poems, by both, on other subjects. See *Royal Authors*, i. 192, for a farther account of this noble poet.

cloak hanging gracefully with one arm folded in it. On her head is a pearl coronet, and pearls on her wrists. In the back ground, she appears in a garden, in the true attitude of stately disdain, bent half back, in scorn of a poor gentleman bowing to the very ground. Unfortunately for her lover, it is probable that *Donne* had just told her,

Out from your chariot, morning breaks at night,
 And falsifies both computations, so;
 Since a new world doth rise here from your light,
 We your new creatures by new reckonings go.
 This shews that you from nature lothly stray,
 Thus suffer not an artificial day.
 In this you have made the court the antipodes,
 And will'd your delegate the vulgar sunne,
 To doe profane autumnal offices,
 Whilst here to you wee sacrificers runne,
 In all religions as much care hath bin
 Of temples frames and beauty, as rites within.

HENRY EARL
 OF SOUTH-
 AMPTON.

A HALF length of *Henry Earl of Southampton*, by *Solomon de Caus*^g, with short grey hair; in black, with points round his waist, a flat ruff, leaning on a chair, with a mantle over one arm. This nobleman was a friend to the Earl of *Essex*, and through friendship, not disaffection, attended him in the mad and desperate insurrection which brought the favorite to the block. The plea was admitted, he was condemned, but reprieved; and

^g *Walpole's painters*, i. 20.

continued in the Tower till the accession of *James I.* when he was instantly restored to his honors and estate. By reason of his love to the Earl of *Essex*, he never was on good terms with the minister, the Earl of *Salisbury*. He was one that attended *Mansfield's* army into the *Netherlands*, and died in 1624, at *Bergen op Zoom*, of a fever, contracted in that fatal expedition.

HEAD of *Dorothy*, daughter to *Thomas* Lord Viscount *Savage*, and wife to *Charles*, second Earl of *Berkshire*.

COUNTESS
OF BERK-
SHIRE.

HEADS of *Edward*, *John*, *Francis*, and *Catherine*, children of *Francis*, fourth Earl of *Bedford*.

A FULL length of a nobleman, in a black jacket, double ruff, brown boots, and a stick in his hand; armour by him; a manly figure, with short black hair and square beard, miscalled *Car* Earl of *Somerset*^h. I forget whether the print among the illustrious heads (Vol. II. 19.) was not copiedⁱ from this. But *Car* was a person of effeminate features and light hair.

HENRY
EARL OF
NORTHUM-
BERLAND.

A FULL length of *Henry Danvers*, created Baron *Dauntsey* by *James I.*, and Earl of

EARL OF
DANEY.

^h It is now considered as the portrait of *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, who came to the title in 1585. ED.

ⁱ It certainly was. ED.

Danby by *Charles I.*; by *Vandyck*. His beard square and yellow, his jacket black; over that a red mantle, furred and laced with gold. His rich armour lies by him. Near him is written, *Omnia præcepi*. He was son of Sir *John Danvers* of *Dauntsey*, in *Wiltshire*, by *Elizabeth*, daughter and co-heir of *John Nevil Lord Latimer**. His elder brother, Sir *Charles Danvers*, lost his head for his concern in *Essex's* insurrection. *James*, who on all occasions testified his respect to that unhappy nobleman, countenanced every family who suffered in his cause, and accordingly, had *Danvers* restored in blood. Besides a peerage, he made him governor of *Guernsey*, and created him knight of the Garter. He passed his life as a soldier, under *Maurice Prince of Orange*, in the Low Countries; under *Henry IV.* in *France*; and under the Earl of *Essex* and Lord *Monjoy* in *Ireland*. At length, in 1644, died, as his epitaph says, at his house of *Cornbury Park, Oxfordshire*, full of honor, wounds (verified in the portrait, by a great patch on his forehead), and days, in the seventy-first year of his age. Besides his military glory, we may add that of founding the Physic Garden at *Oxford*, in 1632, purchasing for that use the ground (once the Jews' ce-

* *Dugdale's Baron.* ii. 416.

metry) and inclosing it with a wall and beautiful gate, at the expence of five thousand pounds¹.

WILLIAM Duke of *Bedford*, a full length, in a long wig, and the robes of the Garter.

WILLIAM
DUKE OF
BEDFORD.

THE head of *Lady Cook*, dated 1585, æt. 44. She has on a quilled ruff, is dressed in black, richly ornamented with pearls. I apprehend this lady to have been the wife of the son of Sir *Anthony Cook*, one of the tutors to *Edward VI.*, and distinguished by being father to five daughters, the wonders of their age for intellectual accomplishments.

LADY COOK.

At the west end of the Gallery

GENERAL *Monk*.

MONK.

A FINE three quarters of *Killegrew*, leaning on a table, a medallion with the portrait of *Charles the First* near him.

KILLEGREW.

A HEAD of Lord *William Russel*, the sad victim to his virtuous design of preserving our liberties and constitution from the attempts of as abandoned a set of men as ever governed these kingdoms. True patriotism, not ambition or interest, directed his intentions. Posterity must applaud his unavailing engagements, with due censure of the *Machiavelian* necessity of taking off so dangerous an opposer of the machinations of his enemies. The law of politics gives sanction to the

LORD WIL-
LIAM RUSSEL.

¹ *Wood's Hist. Oxon.* lib. ii. 45. and *Dugdale* as above.

removal of every obstacle to the designs of statesmen. At the same time, we never should lessen our admiration and pity of the generous characters who fell sacrifices to their hopes of delivering, purified to their descendants, the corrupted government of their own days. To attempt to clear Lord *Russel* from the share in so glorious a design, would be to deprive him of a most brilliant part of his character. His integrity and ingenuousness would not suffer even himself to deny that part of the charge. Let that remain unimpeached, since he continues so perfectly acquitted of the most distant design of making assassination a means; or of intriguing with a foreign monarch, the most repugnant to our religion and freedom, to bring about so desired an end.

LADY RACHEL
RUSSEL.

THE sad relict of this virtuous nobleman, the daughter to the good and great *Wriothesley*, Earl of *Southampton*, is placed near him; a small full length, in widow's weeds, with her head reclined on one hand, and a book by her, with a countenance full of deep and silent sorrow. I imagine her in the third month of her affliction, filled with the following meditation.

“ LORD, let me understand the reason of these
 “ dark and wounding providences, that I sink not
 “ under the discouragement of my own thoughts.
 “ I know I have deserved my punishment, and

“ will be silent under it; but yet secretly my
 “ heart mourns, because I have not the dear
 “ companion and sharer of my joys and sorrows :
 “ I want him to talk with, to eat and sleep with.
 “ All these things are irksome to me now : the
 “ day unwelcome, and the night so too. All
 “ company and meals I would avoid, if it might
 “ be, yet all this is, that I enjoy not the world in
 “ my own way, and this sure hinders my com-
 “ fort. When I see my children before me, I
 “ remember the pleasure he took in them ! This
 “ makes my heart to shrink. Can I regret his
 “ quitting a lesser good for a bigger? O ! if I
 “ did stedfastly believe, I could not be dejected !
 “ But I will not injure myself, to say I offer my
 “ mind any inferior consolation to supply this
 “ loss : no, I most willingly forsake this world,
 “ this vexatious, troublesome world, in which I
 “ have no other business but to rid my soul from
 “ sin, secure by faith and a good conscience my
 “ eternal interest ; with patience and courage
 “ bear my eminent misfortunes, and ever here-
 “ after be above the smiles and frowns of it ; and
 “ when I have done the remnant of the work ap-
 “ pointed me on earth, then joyfully wait for the
 “ heavenly perfection, in God’s good time ; when,
 “ by his infinite mercy, I may be accounted
 “ worthy to enter in the same place of rest and

“repose, where he is gone for whom only I
“grieve.”

DUDLEY
EARL OF
WARWICK.

: THE series of portraits on the south side commences with *Ambrose Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, a head with a bonnet, black dress, the George pendent.

DUDLEY
EARL OF
LEICESTER.
JOHN EARL
OF BEDFORD.

HIS unworthy brother the Earl of *Leicester*.
A HEAD of *John Russel* first Earl of *Bedford*, a profile, with a long white beard, and the George hanging from his neck; this gentleman was the founder of the family, and owed his rise to his merit and accomplishment. *Philip* Archduke of *Austria*, being in 1508 driven by a storm on the coast of *Dorsetshire*, was entertained by Sir *Thomas Trenchard*; who sent for his neighbor, Mr. *Russel*, who was skilled in the languages, to wait on his highness. The Duke was so pleased with his conversation, as to insist on his going with him to the King, then at *Windsor*. *Henry*, at the recommendation of the Duke, took him into his service. In the following reign he advanced in fortune with vast rapidity. He fortunately was cotemporary with the fall of monastic life, and obtained vast grants of the possessions of the church. *Edward VI.* created him Earl of *Bedford*. The last act of his life was a voyage to *Spain*, to bring over *Philip II.* (grandson of the prince to whom he owed his rise), to espouse his royal mistress.

He died in *March 1555*, and lies buried at *Cheyneys* in *Buckinghamshire*, with his lady, by whom he acquired that estate. The church of *Cheyneys*, from that time, became the *æterna domus* of all this great family, and contains a most superb collection of different fashioned monuments.

AN Earl of *Rutland*, a full length, in a rich flowered jacket, red full skirts, a single laced ruff, short hair and beard, brown boots; a plumed helmet near him. He wears the honor of the George. From his boots (a fashionable part of dress in the time of *James I.* and *Charles I.*), I suspect him to be *Francis Earl of Rutland*, who commanded the fleet which conveyed *Charles*, when Prince of *Wales*, in his return from his romantic expedition into *Spain*. This nobleman died in 1639.

EARL OF
RUTLAND.

NEXT is the portrait of Sir *William Russel* (afterwards Duke of *Bedford*) when young. He is dressed in the robes of the order of the Bath, leaning on his sword; and by him a dwarf, aged thirty-two. On the picture is inscribed *Johannes Privezer di Hungaria, fecit 1627*; a painter of merit, but whose works are rare.

WILLIAM
DUKE OF
BEDFORD.

LADY *Anne Ayscough*, eldest daughter of the first Earl of *Lincoln*, and wife to *William Ayscough*, son to Sir *Francis Ayscough* of *Lincolnshire*.

LADY ANNE
AYSCOUGH.

COMPTROL-
LER ROGERS.

A HEAD of a gentleman of the name of *Rogers*, Comptroller to Queen *Elizabeth*. I imagine him to be Sir *Edward Rogers*, a person of some consideration at the time of her accession; for he was one of the few who waited on her at *Hatfield*, on the death of Queen *Mary*, and formed one of the privy-council held there on that great event.

PRINCE DE
NASSAU.

A STRANGE figure of a man, in black, half-length, in a close black cap, and a letter in his hand, directed to *Pr. de Nassau*. I am informed, by a very able herald, that from the arms on the picture, the personage represented is the Count *de Nassau-Uranien Nassau*.

DUKE OF
MONMOUTH.
SIR EDW.
STRADLING.

HEAD of the Duke of *Monmouth*.
SIR *Edward Stradling*, of *St. Donet's*, in *South Wales*. A head, with whiskers, a turn-over, and black dress. I imagine him to be the gentleman who had a regiment under *Charles I.*, who was taken prisoner at the battle of *Edgehill*, and who died on his release at *Oxford*.

JAMES EARL
OF CARLISLE.

JAMES Earl of *Carlisle*, in long hair, buff coat, and red sashⁿ.

ANNE COUN-
TESS OF
WARWICK.

ANNE, wife of *Ambrose Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, and daughter to *Francis*, second Earl of

ⁿ This is probably not the portrait of the nobleman of whom so full an account is given in the *Tour of Scotland*, but of his son who married *Catherine*, daughter to *Francis* fourth Earl of *Bedford*.

Bedford, in black and white sleeves, and a black body.

LADY *Wimbleton*, wife of Lord *Wimbleton*.

LADY
WIMBLETON.

LADY *Bindloss*, wife to Sir *Francis Bindloss*, of *Berwick*, near *Lancaster*, and daughter to *Thomas* third Lord *Delawar*.

LADY
BINDLOSS.

Edward Earl of *Bedford*, sitting. He is dressed in black and gold, with a high-crowned hat; his hand in a sash, being gouty. This nobleman was an exception to the good understanding this family is blest with; and unluckily was matched with a lady whose vanity and expences were boundless.

EDWARD
EARL OF
BEDFORD.

SIR *William Russel*, in a black slashed vest. He was lord deputy of Ireland in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, in 1594: a wise and most gallant commander, and successful in various expeditions against the rebels; but not brooking a divided power with the general, Sir *John Norris*, he was, at his own request, recalled. He was created by *James* I. Baron of *Thornhaugh*, and died in 1613.

SIR WILLIAM
RUSSEL.

Giles, the third Lord *Chandos*, in a high-crowned hat, white jacket, black gown laced with silver, short hair and beard. Æt. 43, 1589. He died in 1594.

GILES LORD
CHANDOS.

THE first *Francis* Earl of *Bedford*, with a long white beard and furred robe, and George pendant; a head. Another illustrious personage of

FIRST FRANCIS
EARL OF
BEDFORD.

this house, who discharged several great offices in the reigns of *Mary* and *Elizabeth*. Such was his hospitality, that the latter used to say of him, that he made all the beggars. He died, aged 58, on the 28th of July 1585, the day after his third son, *Francis*, was slain, happily unknowing of the misfortune.

FRANCIS AND
EDWARD
RUSSEL.

THIS youth, and his elder brother *Edward* Lord *Russel*, are represented in small, in two paintings, and so alike, as scarcely to be distinguished: both dressed in white close jackets, and black and gold cloaks, and black bonnets. The date by Lord *Edward*, is æt. 22, 1573. He is represented grasping in one hand some snakes, with this motto, *Fides homini, serpentibus fraus*; and in the back ground he is placed standing in a labyrinth, and above is inscribed, *Fata viam invenient*. This young nobleman also died before his father.

His brother *Francis* has his accompaniments not less singular. A lady, seemingly in distress, is represented sitting in the back ground, surrounded with snakes, a dragon, crocodile, and cock. At a distance is the sea, with a ship under full sail. The story is not well known; but it certainly alludes to a family transaction, similar to that in *Otway's Orphan*, and gave rise to it. He, by the attendants, was perhaps the *Polydore* of

the history. *Edward* seems by his motto, *Fides homini, serpentibus fraus*, to have been the *Castilio*, conscious of his own integrity, and indignant at the perfidy of his brother. The ship alludes to the desertion of the lady. If it conveyed Sir *Francis* to *Scotland*, it was to his punishment; for he fell there on *July 27th, 1585*, in a border fray.

FRANCIS RUSSEL, third son to the fourth Earl of *Bedford*, in armour.

FRANCIS
RUSSEL.

HIS brother Colonel *John Russel*.

JOHN
RUSSEL.

A HEAD of *Catherine*°, youngest daughter to the Treasurer, Earl of *Suffolk*, and wife to *William* Earl of *Salisbury*. She is in a flowered dress; her ruff worked with gold, and her breasts naked.

CATHERINE
COUNTESS OF
SUFFOLK.

HEAD of the fair *Geraldine*, the third wife of *Edward* Earl of *Lincoln*. Her hair yellow; her face a proof how much beauty depends on fancy; her dress far from elegant.

THE FAIR
GERALDINE.

MARGARET Countess of *Cumberland*; she was youngest daughter to the first *Francis* Earl of *Bedford*, and wife to the celebrated *George Clifford* Earl of *Cumberland*†.

MARGARET
COUNTESS OF
CUMBER-
LAND.

LORD Treasurer *Burleigh*, the able statesman of *Elizabeth*; a favorite, whom she chose, as she

LORD
BURLEIGH.

° This is the portrait alluded to above, in the note relative to the Countess of *Somerset*. ED.

† For an account of both see *Tour in Scotland*, vol. iii. 355.

expressed it, not for his bad legs, but for his good head^q. His maxims did not quite agree with those of the ministers of later days; for he held, That nothing could be for the advantage of the prince, which makes any way against his reputation; wherefore he never would suffer the rents of lands to be raised, nor the old tenants to be put out^r. This great statesman is represented sitting. His countenance comely, his beard grey, his gown black and furred, and adorned with a gold chain. His mistress lost this faithful servant in 1598, aged 77.

EDWARD
EARL OF
LINCOLN.

Edward Clinton, first Earl of *Lincoln*, sitting: a half-length in black, a short ruff, bonnet, and with his George, by *Cornelius Ketel*, the whimsical artist, who took it into his head to lay aside his brushes, and paint with his fingers only; and at length, finding those tools too easy, undertook to paint with his toes^s. This nobleman was one of the most distinguished persons of his age, and shone equally as a soldier and a sailor; for, during the reigns of *Henry VIII.*, *Edward VI.*, *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, there were scarcely any expeditions in which he did not signalize himself. He was Lord Great Admiral for thirty years, counsellor to three princes, and of unspotted re-

^q *Lloyd's Worthies*, i. 360.

^r *Camden's Elizabeth*.

^s *Walpole's Lives of Painters*, i. 138, 139.

putation. In an advanced age he married for his third wife the fair *Geraldine*, the subject of the gallant Earl of *Surry's* affection, and of his amorous muse. Their union never took place. It is probable that she deserted him; for soon after his sonnet, descriptive of the fair,

From *Tuscane* came my ladies worthy race,

follow several others, complaining of his hard lot, in experiencing the scorn and inconstancy of his mistress; but what affects him most is, the giving the preference to a lover of meaner rank.

I know (though she say nay, and would it well withstand)
When in hir grace thou yeldest the most, she bare thee but
in hand.

I see her pleasant cheere in chiefest of thy suite,
When to art gone I see him come that gathers up the fruite;
And eke in thy respecte, I see the base degree
Of him to whom she gave the heart that promised was to
thee †.

NEAR him is the head of *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, son of Sir *William Brandon*, standard-bearer to *Henry VII.*, slain in the battle of *Bosworth*. His dress is black, with red sleeves, with the collar of the Garter and the George. His beard is white, his countenance bluff, not un-

BRANDON
DUKE OF
SUFFOLK.

† Fol. ii. edition 1585.

like that of his master *Henry VIII.* Their qualities, happily for the favorite, were different; for the inscription with truth says, that he was “gratious with *Henry VIII.*; void of despyte; most fortunate to the end; never in displeasure with his kynge.” He was brought up with his master, and justly beloved by him for his noble qualities, for his goodly person, courage, and conformity of disposition (I suppose only) in all his exercises and pastimes^u. He was a principal figure in every tilt and tournament. In his younger days (1510) he appeared at *Westminster* in the solemn justs, held in honor of *Catherine of Arragon*, in the dress of a recluse, begging of her highness permission to run in her presence; which obtained, he instantly flung off his weeds, and came out all armed. He signalized himself at the justs at *Tournay*, in 1511, instituted by *Margaret Princess of Castile*, in compliment to his royal master. The place was flagged with black marble, and the horses of the knights were shod with felt, to prevent them from slipping^x. He here won the heart of the fair foundress of the entertainment; but fortune reserved him for another princess.

IN 1514 he performed amazing deeds of arms

^u *Herbert's Henry VIII.* 35.

^x *Ib.* 41.

at *Saint Denys*, at the coronation of the youthful *Mary*, sister to *Henry*, on her marriage with the aged and decrepid *Louis XII.* The good king, says *Henault*, forgot his age, and met with death in her arms in less than three months. This opened the way to his possession of the beautiful dowager. Her heart was lost to him at the preceding tournaments, in which she had an opportunity of comparing the feebleness of her bridegroom with the dexterity, the grace, and strength of her valiant knight, who, at single combat, overthrew man and horse. The *French*, envious of his prowess, introduced into the lists a gigantic *German*, in hopes of bringing the *English* hero into disgrace. He treated the *Almain* so roughly, that the *French* interfered; but in a second trial, *Suffolk* caught him round the neck, and pummelled him so severely about the head, that they were obliged to convey the fellow away secretly; who had been surreptitiously introduced in disguise, merely on account his great strength^x.

MARY, on the death of her royal consort, proposed to *Suffolk*, and gave him only four days to consider of the offer^y. This seems to have been concerted, to save her lover from the fury of *Henry*, for daring to look up to a dowager of

^x *Halle*, xlix. *Holinshed* 833.

^y *Herbert's Henry VIII.* 54.

France, and, what was more, his sister. His master fortunately favored the match. He continued beloved by the king to the end of his life; after seeing the following knights and attendants on the conjugal festivities, the Earl of *Devonshire*, Lord *Leonard Grey*, Sir *Nicholas Carew*, and *Anna Boleyn*, sent headless to their graves. But *Charles* went off triumphant with his royal spouse; carried with him her jewels, to the amount of 200,000 crowns; the famous diamond *le miroir de Naples*; and secured her jointure of sixty thousand crowns^z. He married almost as many wives as *Henry*, leaving his fourth to survive him. He died universally lamented, in 1545, and was buried magnificently at the expence of his master; his loss being one of the few things that touched his hardened heart.

QUEEN
ELIZABETH.

QUEEN *Elizabeth*, full length, with a rich gown, white, embroidered with flowers, and a fan of feathers in her hand. I find that her majesty would condescend to accept of the smallest present, as a mark of her subjects' love; for, in passing through a Doctor *Puddin's* house in her way to the celebrated wedding of Mrs. *Anne Russel* with Lord *Herbert*, she did the Doctor the honor of accepting from him a fan *en passant*.

SIR RICHARD
BINGLEY.

HEAD of Sir *Richard Bingley*.

^z *Herbert's Henry VIII.* 55.

ANOTHER of Sir *Edward Gorges*?

SIR EDWARD
GORGES.
SIR JOSCELYN
PERCY.

SIR *Joscelyn Percy*, seventh son of *Henry* eighth Earl of *Northumberland*, closes the list. He and his brother *Charles* were concerned in the Earl of *Essex's* insurrection. Both received their pardons: and *Joscelyn* survived till 1631.

THAT gloomy^a insipid pair, *Philip* II. and his consort *Mary*, are painted in small full-lengths by Sir *Antonio More*. The first of these ungracious figures is dressed in a black jacket, with gold sleeves and hose; the Queen sitting in a black and gold petticoat, and furred sleeves. Her black conic cap is faced with gold and jewels. A rich chain of great pearls and small vases, red and gold, are other ornaments to our bigotted sovereign. The date is 1553. Sir *Antonio* was sent from *Spain* to draw her picture; so has placed her and *Philip* in a scene of awkward courtship; for they were not married till the following year.

PHILIP AND
MARY.

ISABELLA, daughter to *Henry Bennet*, Earl of *Arlington*, and wife to the first Duke of *Grafton*, is represented a half length in white, with long flowing hair, very handsome.

ISABELLA
DUTCHESS OF
GRAFTON.

^a This curious picture, and some of the portraits mentioned below, are removed to a room destined to receive the overflowings of the house; others have gradually disappeared from *Woburn*, are placed in the attics, or are no longer shewn. ED.

- ELIZABETH DUTCHESS OF BEDFORD.** A large family picture, by *Jervis*, of *Elizabeth Howland*, Dutchess to the first *Wriothesley* Duke of *Bedford*, in her weeds, with her four children. Above her, in the back part of the picture, hangs the portrait of her lord; the same who built *Covent Garden* church, and was called the good Duke.
- GERTRUDE DUTCHESS OF BEDFORD.** IN another apartment is a large picture, representing *Gertrude*, Dutchess of *Bed frd*, presenting her daughter (the Dutchess of *Marlborough*) to *Minerva*, the sciences and graces painted by *Hamilton*, an artist settled I believe at *Rome*.
- NOBLEMAN UNKNOWN.** A FULL length of a nobleman in a hat with a red crown and feather, square black beard, red earrings and stockings: in his robes, with a white rod in his hand. This was brought from *Thornhaugh*, a seat of the family in *Northamptonshire*.
- LADY UNKNOWN.** PORTRAIT of a lady in black, a red and white petticoat, flat ruff, and a great string of pearls across her breast.
- LADIES RUSSEL.** Two children in one piece, Lady *Diana* and Lady *Anne Russel*, daughters of *William* first Duke of *Bedford*. They had the misfortune of being poisoned, by eating some noxious berries which they met with. Lady *Anne* died; Lady *Diana* survived, and is again painted, in more advanced life, by Sir *Peter Lely*.
- A MAN in a grey jacket, red breeches, short hair,

and small beard; a stick in his hand, and helmet by him. Date 1592, æt. 28.

ELIZABETH *Bruges*, or *Bridges*, aged 14, 1589, painted in a flat stile, by *Hieronymo di Custodio*, of *Antwerp*. She is represented in black, flowered with white, with full sleeves, a gold chain, great pearl set in gold on one shoulder, and a gold ornament on the other. This lady was eldest daughter to *Giles*, Lord *Chandos*, and wife to Sir *John Kenneda*, knight^b: she dying childless, the whole fortune of her family devolved to her second sister, *Catherine*, Countess of *Bedford*.

ELIZABETH
BRUGES.

A FULL length of that fantastic lady, *Lucy*; Countess of *Bedford*, in a dancing attitude, dressed in a fantastic habit, with an immense transparent veil distended behind her.

LUCY
COUNTESS OF
BEDFORD.

PRESENT Dutchess of *Marlborough*.

DUTCHESS
OF MARL-
BOROUGH.
LORD FR.
RUSSEL.

LORD *Francis Russel* in a black dress, a miniature.

A FEMALE, dwarf to *Catherine*, Queen to *Charles II*.

A DWARF.

CATHERINE Countess of *Bedford*, wife to *Francis* Earl of *Bedford*, and daughter to *Giles Bruges*, third Lord *Chandos*. Her dress a pearl coronet, and hair flowing below her waist, a worked gown, and red mantle: a fine full length.

CATHERINE
COUNTESS OF
BEDFORD.

^b *Dugdale's Baronage*, ii. 395.

ANNE
COUNTESS OF
BEDFORD.

ANNE, daughter of that infamous pair, *Robert Car*, Earl of *Somerset*, and his Countess, is painted by *Vandyck*, in blue, drawing on a glove: a most beautiful half length. She was the wife of Sir *William Russel*, above mentioned, married to him in the year 1637. She proved worthy of the alliance she made. It is said that she was ignorant of her mother's dishonor, till she read it in a pamphlet she found accidentally left in a window. It is added, that she was so struck with this detection of her parent's guilt, that she fell down in a fit, and was found senseless, with the book open before her. She died on May 10, 1684. The anecdote is omitted in the histories of the family, probably to avoid the revival of a disgraceful tale. *Francis* Earl of *Bedford*, was so averse to the alliance, that he gave his son leave to chuse a wife out of any family but that. Opposition usually stimulates desire: the young couple's affection were only increased. At length the king interposed, and, sending the Duke of *Lenox* to urge the Earl to consent, the match was brought about. *Somerset*, now reduced to poverty, acted a generous part; selling his house at *Chiswick*, plate, jewels, and furniture, to raise a fortune for his daughter of twelve thousand pounds, which the Earl of *Bedford* demanded; saying, that seeing her

affections were settled, he chose rather to undo himself than make her unhappy^d.

HER father in law, the second *Francis* Earl of *Bedford*, by *Vandyck*, is in the drawing room. A full length in black, with light hair and short peaked beard; painted in 1636, aged forty-eight. He died in 1641, and left behind him a distinguished character. He was of the popular party, but of such an excellent understanding, so good a heart, and of such great moderation, that it is supposed, if he had lived, his influence with his friends would have been exerted to have composed the unhappy violence of the times. This was the nobleman who undertook and succeeded in the arduous attempt of draining the vast fen in *Cambridgeshire*, called the *Great Level*, containing three hundred and six thousand acres^e.

THE SECOND
FRANCIS
EARL OF
BEDFORD.

GERTRUDE late Dutchess of *Bedford*.
A FINE full length of her worthy husband, *John*, Duke of *Bedford*, represented sitting in his robes.

GERTRUDE
DUTCHESS OF
BEDFORD.
JOHN DUKE
OF BEDFORD.

THE late Lord and Lady *Tavistock*. His lordship in a red gown, furred. He is again represented in another room, in the uniform of the *Dunstable* hunt.

LORD AND
LADY
TAVISTOCK.

LADY *Russel*, wife of Sir *William Russel*, lord

LADY
RUSSEL.

^d *British Biogr.* v. 3534.

^e *Dugdale* on embanking, 344.

deputy of *Ireland*, is painted in great sleeves. She was daughter to *Edward Long*, Esquire, of *Thingay*, in *Cambridgeshire*, and died two years before her lord.

FRANCIS
FOURTH EARL
OF BEDFORD.

HER son *Francis*, afterwards Earl of *Bedford*, is painted in his childhood, in white, with green hose; with a hawk in his hand, and two dogs in couples near him.

CATHERINE
COUNTESS OF
BEDFORD.

A FULL length of *Catherine*, wife of the second *Francis* Earl of *Bedford*, in black, with roses in her hand.

LADY
CHANDOS.

FRANCES Lady *Chandos*, daughter of the first Earl of *Lincoln*, in a great ruff, a black dress rich in pearls, æt. 37, 1589: lived till the year 1623.

AMPHILL.

FROM *Woburn*, for the sake of variety, I left the great road, and, crossing the county, went through the village of *Ridgemont*, and, soon after, through that of *Millbrook*, whose church is pleasantly seated on the bluff point of a hill. About two miles farther, reach *Amphill*, a small market-town, on a rising ground, noted in old times for the magnificent mansion built by Sir *John Cornwall*, Lord *Fanhope*, as *Leland* says, with *such spoiles that he waanne in Fraunce*^f. He married *Elizabeth*, second daughter to *John*, Earl of *Lancaster*, commonly called *John of Gaunt*, and widow to *John* Earl of *Exeter*: for her he is supposed to have built the

^f *Itin.* i. 115.

house, which was worthy of so illustrious a princess. It had four or five fair towers of stone in the inner court, beside the *basse court*^s. This hero was son of Sir *John Cornwall*: his mother, niece to the Duke of *Britany*, was delivered of him at sea. He was usually stiled *green Cornwall*, from the color of that element. He rose by his merit; was celebrated for deeds of arms and acts of chivalry, and those equally in the field, and in the lists of arms. At *York* he fought and vanquished, in the presence of *Henry IV.* two valiant knights; one a *Frenchman*, the other an *Italian*. In reward for his prowess, *Henry* created him knight of the garter. He signalized himself at the battle of *Azincourt*, where he took prisoner *Louis de Bourbon* Count of *Vendome*, and had his ransom confirmed to him^b, with which he might have built the house; for it seems to be the spoils alluded to by *Leland*. In reward for his services, he was created by *Henry VI.* baron of *Fanhope* and *Millbrook*, and died in 1443. He had no lawful issue; neither were the large grants made to him by the crown, for more than the term of life, so that they reverted on his decease.

LORD
FANHOPE.

THE place was afterwards bestowed by *Edward IV.* on *Edmund Lord Grey*. The gift was not (as *Leland* supposes) founded on the ruin of Lord

^s *Iit.* i. 115.

^b *Sandford's Genealog. Hist.* 253.

Fanhope, after the battle of *Northampton*; for that event did not take place till seventeen years after *Fanhope* died peaceably in his bed. It continued in the family of the *Greys* till the death of *Richard* Earl of *Kent*, who made it over to *Henry VIII.* That prince added it to the crown, and erected it, with the great estate belonging to it, into the honour of *Amphill*¹. Here was the residence of the injured princess *Catherine* of *Arragon*, during the period that her divorce was in agitation; and from hence she was cited to appear before the commissioners, then sitting at *Dunstable*^k. About the year 1774, *John* Earl of *Ossory*, on the site of the castle, erected a gothic column (designed by *Mr. Essex*) to perpetuate the memory of this ill-fated Queen, with the following elegant inscription^l:

In days of old, here *Amphill's* towers were seen,
 The mournful refuge of an injur'd queen;
 Here flow'd her pure, but unavailing tears;
 Here blinded zeal sustain'd her sinking years:
 Yet Freedom hence her radiant banner wav'd,
 And Love aveng'd a realm by priests enslav'd;
 From *Catherine's* wrongs a nation's bliss was spread,
 And *Luther's* light from *Henry's* lawless bed.

Johannes Fitz-Patrick,

Comes de OSSORY, posuit, 1773.

¹ *Camden*, i. 340.

^k She died at *Kimbolton*, in *Huntingdonshire*, on the 8th of *January*, 1535-6.

^l Written by the late Lord *Orford*. ED.

THE only remarkable thing I observed in the church, was a mural monument in memory of *Richard Nicolls*, governor of *Long Island* after the expulsion of the *Dutch*. He was a gentleman of the bed-chamber to the Duke of *York*, and was slain in the celebrated engagement of *May 28th*, 1672, attending his royal highness on board of his ship. What is singular in this monument is, the preservation of the very ball with which he was killed, a five or six pounder, which is placed within the pediment, inlaid in the marble; and on the molding of the pediment, on each side of the bullet, are the words,

Instrumentum mortis et immortalitatis.

MR. *Sandford*^m has given a plate of the figures of Sir *John Cornwall* and his wife, as painted in a window of this church. They are either lost, or I have overlooked them. They are represented kneeling, and both with mantles of their arms over them: she in her ducal coronet. Between them, at top, is a banner with her arms; at bottom, his arms included in the Garter.

FROM the town I descended to *Ampthill Park*, the seat of the Earl of *Ossory*; a modern house, plain and neat, with eleven windows in front, and wings. Within, is the portrait of *Richard Lord Goweran*, in his robes: he was ancestor to the noble

AMPTHILL
PARK.

LORD
GOWRAN.

^m *Geneal. Hist.* 259.

SIR JOHN
ROBINSON.

owner, and married, in 1718, to *Anne*, younger daughter of Sir *John Robinson* of *Farning Wood*, in *Northamptonshire*. Another Sir *John Robinson's* portrait is preserved here: a half-length, in a great wig, cravat, sash, and buff coat. He was an eminent loyalist; was lord mayor of *London*, in 1663, and lieutenant of the Tower, from the Restoration to the time of his death. His double employ is expressed by a distant view of the Tower, and the gold chain placed by him on a table.

LAUD.

THE indiscreet prelate *Laud*, is admirably painted by *Vandyck*.

CATHERINE
CORNARO.

HERE is a full length of *Catherine Cornaro*, Queen of *Cyprus*: a bulky woman, in black, with flaxen hair, much curled. This distinguished female was daughter to *Mark Cornaro*, the most illustrious of the *Venetian* families. *James Lusignan*, or *James* the Bastard, king of *Cyprus*, in order to strengthen himself on his throne, demanded, by his ambassador, a wife out of the republic of *Venice*. The senate fixed on this lady, adopted her as their own, and stiled her, from its tutelar saint, the *daughter of St. Mark*. She reigned long in that island, and governed fifteen years after the death of her husband. He had left the senate of *Venice* protectors of her, and of the child with which she was pregnant at the time of that event. The infant son lived only ten months; and the *Venetian*

state considered itself as heir to the kingdom, in right of its daughter *Catherine*. Apprehensions arose, that the *Turkish* emperor *Bajazet*, and the Christian monarch *Ferdinand*, had designs on it: they determined to frustrate both, and sent *George Cornaro*, brother to the Queen, to assist her in the government. By his eloquence, he succeeded in the arduous task of persuading a lady out of her love of power. He promised her regal state in her native country. She accepted the terms, erected the *Venetian* standard in her capital, and, on her arrival at *Venice*, was met by the whole senate, and the ladies of rank, and received, during life, every mark of esteem which her patriotism merited, with a magnificent establishment, equal to the dignity she had so generously quitted. This event happened about the year 1489ⁿ.

Albert archduke of *Austria*, commonly called the *Cardinal Infant*, in black, a great ruff, and with a sword. He was fifth son of the emperor *Maximilian II.* and was originally brought up in the church; became cardinal, and had the archbishopric of *Toledo* conferred on him. His talents were more fitted for the field and cabinet. Accordingly, we find him in universal esteem, for his prudent administration as regent of *Portugal*, and

CARDINAL
INFANT.

ⁿ *Gratiani's Wars of Cyprus*, 10, 11.

as a brave and enterprising general in the Low Countries, in the reign of *Philip II.* who had invested him with their government. In the year 1598, *Philip* bestowed on him his daughter, the *Infanta Isabella*, and with her the sovereignty of the *Netherlands*. Under him was undertaken the famous siege of *Ostend*, which cost the *Spaniards* a hundred thousand men. He lived till the year 1621, and died universally lamented by his subjects. He was a patron of the arts. He was so struck with the merit of *Rubens*, that he detained that able painter some time at *Antwerp*; and to him we owe the portrait of this illustrious prince^o.

HERE is a fine half-length of a general, by *Baroccio*; an artist who died at a great age, in 1612. The person is represented with light hair and whiskers, a hat, armour, and red sash.

A CONVERSATION; consisting of *Edward* late Duke of *York*, Lord *Ossory*, Lord *Palmerston*, *Topham Beauclerk*, Colonel *H. St. John*, and Sir *William Boothby*: done when they were at *Florence*, by *Brompton*.

Amphill Park, and that of *Houghton*, contiguous to it, were granted by *James I.* to Sir *Edward Bruce* of *Kinloss* (a favorite, brought by his majesty out of *Scotland*), or to his son *Thomas*

^o *Anecdotes of Painting*, ii. 81.

Earl of *Elgin*. It continued for some time in his posterity, the Earls of *Elgin* and of *Aylesbury*. It became, about the year 1690 (by purchase) the property of Lord *Ashburnham*, who built the house, which still retains nearly the original form. It was alienated by *John*, the first earl of that title, between the years 1720 and 1730, to Lord Viscount *Fitz-William*. His lordship sold it, in the year 1736, to Lady *Gowran*, grandmother to the present Lord *Ossory*.

FROM hence is a very short ride to *Houghton Park*, formerly part of the estate of *Amptill*. The house is seated on a bold eminence, and commands a fine view. The fronts are unequal; one being a hundred and twenty two feet in extent; the other, only seventy three feet six inches: two of these are very beautiful; each has an elegant portico and *loggjo* above, ornamented with columns of the *Doric* and *Ionic* orders: the rest of the house is of brick. On the intervening space are a variety of cyphers, devices; and crests; such as bears and ragged staves, staves and palms, crowned lions and crowns, and beards of arrows, or hedge-hogs and porcupines^p. Some of these certainly relate to the *Sydnies*. This gave rise to

HOUGHTON
PARK.

^p In an old edition of the *Arcadia*, date 1629, is a hedge-hog, or porcupine, as a crest to the top of a frontispiece.

the assertion of the editor of *Camden*, that it was built by the Countess of *Pembroke*,

Sydney's sister, Pembroke's mother;

and that the model was contrived by her brother, the incomparable Sir *Philip Sydney*, in his *Arcadia*. Let this be admitted, we are not to wonder at seeing his devices employed as ornaments. From the letters on the south front, I. R. with a crown over them, it is evident that the house was built in the time of *James I*; and, there is great reason to suppose^q, that *Inigo Jones*, who was warmly patronized by her son *William Earl of Pembroke*, and from whose designs the Earl built the noble front of his seat at *Wilton*, was the architect.

^q It has since been ascertained^r, that *Houghton* house was built by this celebrated countess. In 1615, Sir *Edward Conquest*, keeper of the park, made over his interest in it to *Matthew Lister* and *Leonard Welstead*, as her trustees, when she erected a splendid mansion. After her decease, it was in 1630 granted in fee to Lord *Bruce*, and was, for a considerable time, the residence of his descendants, the Earls of *Elgin* and *Aylesbury*. In 1738, *John Duke of Bedford* purchased *Houghton*. The late duke took down the venerable remains, and applied the materials to the erection of the Swan Inn, at *Bedford*; the estates belonging to it became the property of the Earl of *Ossory*, by exchange in 1801. ED.

^r *Lyson's Magna Britannia*, i. 96.

THIS place must not be confounded with *Houghton Conquest*: a very antient house, at the foot of the hill. This had been the property of the very old family of the *Conquests*, and was purchased, with the manor, from the last Mr. *Conquest*, by the late Earl of *Ossory*.

HOUGHTON
CONQUEST.

I DID not leave the neighborhood without visiting the church of *Maulden*, a mile or two to the east of *Amphill*. This is noted for the octagonal *mausoleum* erected by *Thomas Bruce* Earl of *Elgin*, in honor of his second wife *Diana*, daughter of *William* Lord *Burghly*, and by her first marriage Countess of *Oxford*. Her tomb, of white marble, is placed in the center. On it is a sarcophagus, or at least what was designed to represent one; out of which rises a miserable figure of the countess in her shroud: on whom the country people, by a very apt similitude, have bestowed the title of *The lady in the punch-bowl*. In a niche in the wall of the building is the bust of her husband, with long hair, a short beard, and turnover; and on the floor is another bust (I think) of her son-in-law, *Robert* Earl of *Elgin*, placed at a respectful distance, as well as the other, for the reason given in the inscription, *Eminus stantes venerabundi, quasi contemplantur*.*

TOMBS IN
MAULDEN
CHURCH.

* See the whole epitaph in the *Appendix*. *Thomas* Earl of *Elgin* died in 1663; the countess in 1654.

IN the church are the brasses of *Richard Faldo* and his family, inlaid on a tomb of shell-marble.

AFTER a short ride, I reached the large house of *Wrest*, seated in a low and wet park, crossed with formal rows of trees. The pleasure-grounds have, since their first creation, been corrected by *Brown*: his hand appears particularly in a noble serpentine river. Several parts are graced with obelisks, pavilions, and other buildings, the taste of the age before.

From his melon-ground the peasant slave
Had rudely rush'd, and level'd *Merlin's* cave.

In the quarters of the wilderness are to be seen two cenotaphs, for the late duke and dutchess, erected by the duke himself: and, if you gain a steep ascent, from the hill-house is a most extensive view of the country. The front is plain and extensive. Within, is a great court. This place is the property of the Earl of *Hardwicke**; in right of his Lady *Jemima*, marchioness *Grey*, daughter to *John* Earl of *Breadalbane*, by *Amabel*, daughter to *Henry Grey*, thirteenth Earl and first Duke of *Kent* of the name. That illustrious

* *Philip* Earl of *Hardwicke*, died in 1790, when *Wrest* came into the possession of his eldest daughter, the Baroness *Lucas*.
ED.

family had been possessed of the manor of *Wrest*, and other estates in this county, at least from the time of *Roger de Grey*, who died owner of it in the year 1353.

THE portraits and their history would take up a volume. I must, therefore, be excused for giving a more brief account than their merits might demand.

IN the hall is a full length of the unfortunate *Mary Queen of Scots*, *æt. reg.* 38, 1580, in black, with her hand on a table: a copy from one at *Hampton Court*.

PORTRAITS.

MARY QUEEN
OF SCOTS.

ANOTHER of her grandmother, *Margaret*, daughter of *Henry VII.* and Queen of *James IV.* of *Scotland*. Another full-length, in black hair, naked neck, with a marmoset in her hands.

MARGARET
QUEEN OF
SCOTLAND.

THREE very fine portraits of *James I.* in his robes. *Anne of Denmark*, in white; dressed in a hoop, with a feather fan, and neck exposed. Their son *Henry*, in rich armour, boots, and with a truncheon. His military turn appears in the dress of most of his portraits. Had he lived, *England* might probably have transferred the miseries of war to the neighboring kingdom. His mother had inspired him with ambitious notions, and filled his head with the thoughts of the conquest of *France*. She fancied him like *Henry V.* and expected him

JAMES I.

ANNE OF
DENMARK.HENRY
PRINCE.

to prove as victorious. I am sorry to retract the character of this lady, but I fear that my former was taken from a parasite of the court^t. She was turbulent, restless, and aspiring to government, incapable of the management of affairs, yet always intriguing after power. This her wiser husband denied her", and of course incurred her hatred. Every engine was then employed to hurt his private ease: she affected amours, of which she never was guilty, and permitted familiarities, which her pride would probably have never condescended to. *James* was armed with indifference. At length, in 1619, he saw her descend to the grave; but not with the resignation of a good Christian monarch, as might have been expected from her conduct.

LORD
SOMERS.

LORD SOMERS, in a long wig and his chancellor's robes, sitting.

A PERSON unknown; a full length, in a black cloak laced with gold, laced bonnet, triple gold chain.

CORNARO
FAMILY.

OVER the chimney is a copy of the *Cornaro* family.

PHILIP
BARON
WHARTON.

IN the eating-room is a full-length of *Philip*

^t *Wilson*.

^u See *Carte*, iii. 746. This historian is far from being singular in this account.

Baron of *Wharton*, with long hair, breast-plate, and truncheon, and boots; *æt.* 26, 1639. This nobleman took part with the parlement in the civil wars. Mr. *Granger*^x relates on the authority of *Walker*, that at the battle of *Edgehill* he hid himself in a saw-pit: a fact incredible, as he gave a very clear account of the battle, in a long speech in *Guildhall*^y. He survived long, and in 1677 was sent to the Tower for doubting the legality of one of *Charles's* parlements, after a recess of fifteen months^z.

LADY *Rich*, in black. This is, I suspect, the LADY RICH. lady who was married by *Laud* to *Charles Blount* Earl of *Devonshire*, during the life of her first husband, *Robert Lord Rich*, afterwards Earl of *Warwick*. She was daughter to *Walter Devereux* Earl of *Essex*, and had been addressed by *Blount* while he was a younger brother, and she favored his passion. Her friends broke off the match, and married her to a very disagreeable suitor, her first lord. When *Blount*, after some years' absence in the *Irish* wars, returned laden with glory, and, by the death of his elder brother, honored with the title of *Mountjoy*, he commenced a criminal connection with his former mistress. She was fully

^x *Biog. Hist.* ii. 142.

^y *Drake*, xi. 474.

^z *Macpherson*, i. 216.

and legally divorced from Lord *Rich. Blount*, now Earl of *Devonshire*, determined to make her reparation, and persuaded Mr. *Laud*, then his chaplain, to marry them. In those days this was looked on as so high a crime, that King *James* was for several years extremely averse to the bestowing any preferment on him: and *Laud* himself had such a sense of his fault, as to keep an annual fast on the unlucky day ever after. These two pictures were painted by *Vandyck*, and formed a part of the *Wharton* collection; they were bought by Sir *Robert Walpole*, and sold after his death.

EARLS
HARDWICKE.

LORD CHANCELLOR *Hardwicke*, in his robes, by *Hoare*: a character superior to my pen.

His son, the present Earl, by *Gainsborough*.

HENRY EARL
OF KENT.

ON the stair-case is *Henry* seventh Earl of *Kent*, a full length, in black. *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Gilbert* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, is painted in the same color, with a ruff, flaxen frizzled hair, and a great black egret. He died in 1639; she in 1651.

ANTHONY
EARL OF
KENT.

His successor *Anthony*, grandson of *Anthony*, third son of *George* Earl of *Kent*, is drawn in black, with his hand on a book: a meagre personage. He was surprised with the peerage at his parsonage of *Burbach*, in the county of *Leicester*, where he lived in hospitality, and the full discharge of that great character, a good parish-

priest. He was summoned to parlement, but preferred the duty to which he was first called^a; never would forsake his flock, and was buried among them in 1643.

His wife, *Magdalene Purefoy*, a half-length, is represented sitting, with a book in her hand, and a long motherly black peaked coif on her head.

Amabella, surnamed, from her super-eminent virtues, *The good Countess of Kent*, is drawn in black and ermine, full curled hair, and a kerchief over her neck; *æt.* 60, 1675: by *Lely*. She was second wife to *Henry*, son and successor to the parson of *Burbach*, and daughter to Sir *Anthony Ben*, of *Surrey*. Her epitaph speaks her deserts^b.

AMABELLA
COUNTESS OF
KENT.

HER husband is in his robes, with a small beard and whiskers, painted by *Closterman*; *æt.* 53, 1643. He died in 1651.

THEIR son, *Anthony Earl of Kent*, and his lady, *Mary*, daughter and sole heir to *John Lord Lucas*; both in their robes, by *Lely*. The date to his portrait is 1681, *æt.* 36. He died in *August* 1702; she, in *November*, in the same year.

THE old dining-room is most curiously furnished: mock pilasters finished with stripes of velvet, and worked silk festoons between each. This is said to have been done for the reception of *Anne of Denmark*.

^a *Fuller's Worthies*, 299.

^b See *Appendix*.

IN this apartment is the portrait of that eminent statesman and honest man Sir *William Temple* : a copy from one by *Lely* ; yet a most beautiful picture. He is placed sitting, and looking towards you, in a red vest ; his hair long, black, and flowing ; his whiskers small. In his hand is the triple alliance : the greatest act of his patriotic life ; but soon frustrated by the profligate ministry of the time.

LADY JANE
GRAY.

IN the chapel-closet is the glory of the name^c, *Lady Jane Gray*, the sweet accomplished victim to the wickedness of her father-in-law, and the folly of her father. Her person was rather plain ; but that was amply recompensed by her intellectual charms. She was mistress of the *Greek* and *Latin* tongues ; versed in *Hebrew*, *Chaldee*, *Arabic*, *French*, and *Italian* ; skilled in music ; and excellent at her needle. I have seen in the library at *Zurich* several of her letters, written in a most beautiful hand, to *Bullinger*, on the subject of religion ; and a toilet, worked with her own hand, is preserved there with great reverence. She fell at the age of seventeen. Could there be wanting any proof of her amazing fortitude, it was supplied near her last moments with the most invincible one :—As she was passing to the scaffold (whether

^c This interesting portrait has been removed to the library.
Ed.

by accident, or whether by the most cruel intention) she met the headless body of her beloved husband. A line in *Greek*, to the following purpose, was her consolation: "That if his lifeless body should give testimony against her before men, his most blessed soul should give an eternal proof of her innocence in the presence of GOD."

THE dress of this suffering innocent is, a plain white cap, a handkerchief, fastened under her arms, and a black gown: a book in her hand.

IN the same room is the picture of *Banaster Lord Maynard*, who married a daughter of this house. BANASTER
LORD
MAYNARD.

A PORTRAIT of the valiant Sir *Charles Lucas*, by *Dobson*: a half-length, in armour, fine sash, long hair. He was barbarously shot to death, at *Colchester*, after quarter given; and for a reason that should have endeared him to a soldier—the vigorous defence made by the garrison.

HIS niece, *Mary Lucas*, sole heiress to his elder brother Lord *Lucas*, married to *Anthony Earl of Kent*.

SIR *Anthony Ben*, in hoary short hair, quilled ruff, red dress faced with black.

HIS lady, in black, a kerchief, and curled hair. These were parents to the good countess.

IN the passage is a most curious portrait of Lady

LADY
SUSANNA
GREY.

Susanna Grey, daughter to *Charles* Earl of *Kent*, and wife to Sir *Michael Longueville*. She was a celebrated workwoman; and the dress in which she is drawn is said to have been a wedding-suit of her own doing. Her gown is finely flowered; her petticoat white and striped; her robe lined with ermine; her veil vast and distended; her wedding-ring hanging from her wrist by a silken string. She is fabled to have died of the prick of a needle in her finger, and looks as pale as if the fact was true. The same idle story is told of Lady *Elizabeth Russel*, whose monument is shewn in *Westminster* abbey, as that of the lady who suffered by so uncommon an accident.

SIR RANDLE
CREW.

IN another room is the portrait of Sir *Randle Crew*, in a bonnet, ruff, gold chain, and robes, as lord chief justice of the King's Bench: a dignity he filled with credit in the last year of *James I.* and first of *Charles I.* He had the honor of being displaced in 1626, for his disapprobation of the imprisonment of those gentlemen who refused the arbitrary loan proposed by the court. He discovered, says *Fuller*, no more discontentment at his discharge, than a weary traveller is offended at being told that he is arrived at his journey's end^d.

^d *British Worthies, Cheshire*, 178. It must not be forgot that Sir *Randle* had been speaker of the House of Commons in 1614.

He lived many years, in great hospitality, in *Westminster*: he purchased the estate of the *Falshursts* of *Crew*, in *Cheshire*; built the magnificent seat of *Crew Hall*; and was the first who brought the model of good building into that distant county. He died in 1642. He was the son of *John Crew* of *Nantwich*, and the ancestor of the present flourishing family.

THE next portrait is that of his younger brother SIR THOMAS CREW. *Sir Thomas Crew*, in red robes, and a coif as king's serjeant. He was among the most active supporters of the rights of the Commons in the reign of *James I.* The king, under pretence of redressing certain matters in *Ireland*, sent him, and several of the most obnoxious members, into that kingdom, with proper commissions^d. In 1623 he was chosen speaker, and made a speech, which his majesty heard with no more patience than approbation^e; yet, by his lord keeper, thanked him for several parts of it. He was again speaker to the first parlement of *Charles I.* and died in *February* 1633, aged 68. By his marriage with *Temperance*, fourth daughter of *Reginald Bray*, Esquire, he obtained the manor of *Stene*, in *Northamptonshire*; which became the settlement of him and his posterity, till it devolved to this house, by the marriage of *Henry Duke of*

^d *Drake*, v. 525.

^e *Ibid.* vi. 10.

Kent with *Jemima*, eldest daughter of *Thomas Lord Crew*.

JOHN LORD
CREW.

HIS son, *John Lord Crew*, is represented in his baronial robes, with long grey hair, and a small coif. He was created *Lord Crew of Stene*, in 1661, having been active in promoting the Restoration, and freeing his country from the confused government it had long laboured under. No one was more active in defence of the liberties of his country, in the beginning of the troubles of the former reign, than himself. He had been member for *Northamptonshire* in the long parlement; was chairman to the committee of religion; and was committed to the Tower, for refusing to deliver up the petitions and complaints ^f. He was nominated one of the commissioners for the treaty of *Uxbridge*: he was one of those entrusted with the receipt of the king's person from the *Scots*, and the conveying him to *Holmby House*. He again acted as commissioner in the treaty of the *Isle of Wight*; and finally, was so far in the favor of the usurper, as, in 1657, to be constituted one of the sixty which formed the upper house of his mock parlement ^g. The game being soon over, he conciliated himself to the approaching change, and proved so active an instrument in the Restoration, as not only to make amends for his past demerits,

^f *Drake*, viii. 489.

^g *Whitelock*, 233, 334, 666.

but to obtain, in 1661, the honor of Baron of *Stene*. He died in 1679, after attaining the good old age of 82.

His wife *Jemima*, daughter of *Edward Walgrave* of *Lawford*, in *Essex*, is sitting, in black, and a great black hood.

A VERY fine half-length of their son *Thomas* Lord *Crew*, in black, with long hair, and his hand on his breast, by *Lely*. In the old dining-room is another portrait of him, in his robes, dated 1680. He was father to *Jemima*, Dutchess of *Kent*.

THOMAS
LORD CREW.

Nathaniel Crew, Bishop of *Durham*, fifth brother to the former. He is in red robes faced with ermine, a turnover, and long hair; his countenance good. By the death of his brother, he became Lord *Crew*. Never was any person of his time so subservient to the will of his master, as this noble prelate. He was the most active member of the inquisitorial commission, established by *James II.* to promote his wild designs in religious matters. Of the three bishops joined in it, one declined acting; a third, struck with his own imprudence, resigned. *Crew* continued obstinately servile, and suspended thirty of his clergy for refusing to come into the views of the court. Conscientious of his conduct, he fled out of the kingdom at the Revolution; but at length made his peace,

CREW BISHOP
OF DURHAM.

and died in 1721, aged 88, after having been bishop, and of *Durham*, 47. His charity, it is to be hoped, has covered his multitude of political sins. *Oxford* participated largely of his bounty; and the navigators of the *Northumberland* sea may bless his well-planned benevolence as long as tempests endure ^h.

LADY
HAROLD.

A STRANGE picture of Lady *Harold*, daughter to *Thomas* Earl of *Thanet*; first married to Lord *Harold*, the late Duke of *Kent's* eldest son, and afterwards to the late Earl *Gower*. She is dressed in the riding-habit of the time, a blue-and-silver coat, silver tissue waistcoat, a long flowing wig, and great hat and feather.

SECRETARY
WALSING-
HAM.

I FORGOT to mention, that in a bedchamber is a portrait of Secretary *Walsingham*, in a quilled ruff: the active, penetrating, able, and faithful servant of Queen *Elizabeth*; the security of the kingdom as well as of her own person. So attentive to the interests of his country, so negligent of his own, as to die (in 1590) so poor, as not to leave enough to defray his funeral expences.

SIR NICHOLAS
THROGMOR-
TON.

A FINE portrait of Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton*: his face thin, his beard black. At his girdle is a large ring to hold his handkerchief. He has a sword and stiletto, and is graced with a gold chain and medal. He had a narrow escape in the time

^h See article *BAMBOROUGH*, *Tour Scoll*, 1769.

of Queen *Mary*; being tried, and narrowly acquitted, for a supposed concern in *Wyat's* insurrection. Was employed by *Elizabeth* in important embassies to *France* and *Scotland*. His abilities were great: his spirit was said to have bordered on turbulence: his death, therefore, was esteemed rather fortunate: it happened in 1570, at the table of *Cecil*; not without suspicion of poison¹: an end in those days more frequently attributed than it ought to be.

THE mausoleum of the *Greys* adjoins to the church of *Flitton*, about a mile and a half from the house. It consists of a centre and four wings. In one is the tomb of *Henry* fifth Earl of *Kent*, and his countess *Mary*, daughter of Sir *George Cotton* of *Cumbermere*, *Cheshire*: both are in robes, and painted; both recumbent, with uplifted hands: his beard long and square, his ruff quilled. This was the fiery zealot who sat in judgment on *Mary Stuart*, and, with the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, was deputed to see execution done on the unhappy princess. They, with true bigotry, refused her the consolation of her almoner in her last moments; and *Kent* had the brutality to give a most reluctant assent to her request of having a few of her domestics to perform their final duties to their dying mistress. *Kent* even burst into the excla-

FLITTON
CHURCH.

TOMBS.

¹ *Complete Hist.* ii. 430.

FLITTON CHURCH.

mation of saying, "Your life will be the death of
 "our religion, and your death will be the life of
 "it." A cause of triumph to *Mary Stuart*. He
 founded this building, and took possession of it in
 the beginning of the year 1614. The tomb of the
 countess is a mere cenotaph; for she was buried,
 in 1580, at *Great Gaddesden*.

Henry Earl of Kent, and his second lady, the
 good countess, repose in another wing, with Jus-
 tice, Temperance, and other virtues, on each side.
 Both are represented in white marble, recumbent,
 and both in robes. His beard is small, his lip
 whiskered; one hand is on his breast, the other
 on his sword. She is dressed in an ungraceful pair
 of stays; her hands before, holding her robes; her
 neck naked; her hair curled, and enormously
 bushy. He died in 1651; she finished her ex-
 cellent life in 1698, aged 92.

At one end is an inscription of *Elizabeth Tal-
 bot* Countess-dowager of *Kent*, who died in 1651;
 and another to Lady *Jane Hart*, relict of Sir
Eustace Hart. Her figure is in white marble, in
 a reclining posture.

On the floor is a brass of *Henry Grey*, second
 son of Sir *Henry Grey*, Knight, in armour.

In another appears *Henry* late Duke of
Kent, reclined on a sarcophagus, in a *Roman*
 dress, in white marble, with a coronet in his

hand. His grace died in 1740. His first dutchess, *Jemima Crew*, is represented with her countenance looking up, and leaning on one side. Opposite to his grace is a most amiable character of his second lady, *Sophia*, daughter of *William Earl of Portland*^k.

A MONUMENT of his son *Anthony Earl of Harold*, in a *Roman* dress. He died in 1723. And near him is another son and a daughter of his grace; but not one of the figures do any credit to the statuary.

NEAR the altar, on the floor, is an admirable figure, in brass, of an honest steward; a true *Vellum* in aspect: in a laced night-cap, great ruff, long cloak, trunk breeches. This was *Thomas Hill*, receiver-general to three Earls of *Kent*.

Aske how he lived, and you shall knowe his end:
 He dyde a saint to God, to poore a friende.
 These lines men knowe doe truely of him story,
 Whom God hath cal'd, and seated now in glory.

He died *May* 26th 1628, aged 101.

^k Beneath is an inscription in memory of Lady *Anne*, daughter to the Duke of *Kent*, and wife to *John Egerton*, late Bishop of *Durham*; she died in 1780. In a fourth recess is a monument erected by the Marchioness *De Grey*, in honor of her parents the Earl and Countess of *Hardwicke*. The shoulder of a mournful figure leaning over an urn appears to be dislocated; neither the design nor execution of the whole does any credit to the sculptor. ED.

GRATITUDE forbids me from leaving this place without my acknowledgements to the Reverend Archdeacon *Coxe*, the worthy incumbent, for his great hospitality, and the various information he favored me with respecting these parts.

FROM hence I went southwards, over a hilly and open country. Ride over *Luton Downs*, and reach *Luton*, a small dirty town, seated on the *Lea*; remarkable for its church and tower-steeple, prettily chequered with flint and freestone. Within is a most remarkable *baptisterium*¹, in form of an octagon, open at the sides, and terminating in elegant tabernacle-work. In the top is a large bason, in which the consecrated water was kept, and let down by the priest into the font, by means of a pipe. On the top of the inside is a vine, guarded by a lamb from the assaults of a dragon. The vine signifies the church, protected by baptism from the assaults of the devil.

ADJOINING to the church is a chapel, founded, as appears by the following lines, by *John Lord Wenlock*:

JESU CHRIST, most of myght,
Have mercy on *John le Wenlock*, knight,
And of his wyffe *Elizabeth*,
Wch out of this world is past by death;

¹ Engraven in *Gent. Mag.* 1778.

Wch founded this chapel here.
 Helpe them with y^r harty praer;
 That they may come to that place
 Where ever is joy and solace^m.

THIS Lord *Wenlock* rose in the reign of *Henry VI.*; was knighted, made constable of *Bamburgh* castle, and chamberlain to the queen. He acquired great wealth, and was able to lend his master a thousand and thirty-three pounds six shillings and eight-pence; for which he received an assignment of the fifteenth and tenth, granted by parlement in 1456; and soon after he was rewarded with being made knight of the Garter. He valiantly supported the royal cause at the first battle of *St. Alban's*, and was carried out of it dreadfully wounded; yet, with the fickleness of the times, he joined the Duke of *York* in 1459, and was of course attainted by the *Lancastrian* parlement. He fought valiantly in *Towton* field; and received, as recompence for his former loss, the office of chief butler of *England*, and the stewardship of the castle and manor of *Berkhamstead*; and was created a baronⁿ. He was employed by the *Yorkists* in several important embassies, and advanced to the great post of Lieutenant of *Calais*.

LORD
 WENLOCK.

^m *Br. Mus. H. M. 11. N° 1531. fo. 15.*

ⁿ *Dugdale's Baron. ii. 264.*

Notwithstanding all these favors, he again revolted, and joined the Earl of *Warwick* to restore the deposed *Henry*. He raised forces, and joined *Margaret of Anjou*, before the battle of *Tewkesbury*. He was appointed by the general, *John Earl of Somerset*, to the command of what was called the middle ward of the army. When *Somerset*, who led the van, found himself unsupported in the fierce attack he had made on the enemy, he returned, enraged, to see the cause. He found Lord *Wenlock*, with his troops, standing in the market-place. Whether a panic had seized him, or whether, through a mutability of mind, he was meditating a new revolt, does not appear; but the earl, unable to curb his fury, rode up, and with one blow of his battle-ax clove the scull of the supposed traitor°. He was interred at *Tewkesbury*; and his tomb is still to be seen in that noble church.

IN this chapel are several tombs: one very magnificent, in the altar-form, with a rich canopy, open beneath on each side. On the top are various arms, some inclosed in a garter. On a wreath is a crest, a plume of feathers.

WILLIAM
WENLOCK.

ON the tomb lies the effigies of *William Wenlock*, in the habit of a shaven priest: his hands

° *Halle's Chr.* xxxii.

closed as if in prayer; beads hang from them; and on a label from his mouth is a small shield of a chevron, between three croslet gules, and these words :

Salve Regina Mater miserecordie
Jesu fili Dei miserere mei.

On the side which opens into the chapel is this inscription :

In *Wenlok* brad I, in this toun lordschipes had I.
Her am I now layed, *Christes* moder helpe me, Lady.
Under thes stones, for a tyme, schal I reste my bones.
Deye not I ned ones myghtful God graunt me thy wones.
Ave.

On the other side, in the chancel,

Wills sic tumulatus de *Wenlok* natus
In ordine presbyteratus.
Alter hujus ville : dominus *Someris* fuit ille
Hic licet indignus : anime Deus esto benignus.

This *William* was prebendary of *Brownswood*, in the church of *St. Pauls*, *London*, in 1363; before which he had been rector of *St. Andrew's*, *Holborn*. In 1379, *Richard II.* made him *custos* of the hospital of *Farle*, in *Bedfordshire*^p. He died in 1392, and was buried here, in pursuance

^p See *Bromfield's Collect.* article LUTON.

of his will. By the garter, in which one of the coats of arms is included, it is evident that the tomb was erected by the founder of the chapel. This also directs us to the origin of Lord *Wenlock*. It is most likely that his father was related to this prebendary, and that he left his possessions to him; and that Lord *Wenlock*, in the height of his prosperity, paid this ostentatious compliment to the memory of his kinsman.

IN the middle is an altar-tomb of shell-marble, with the brass plate of a woman.

IN the wall, beneath two arches, are the tombs, I think, of the *Rotherhams*, owners of this chapel after the *Wenlocks*. On one had been an inscription to a *Rotherham*, who had married *Catherine*, daughter of a Lord *Grey*; and was himself nephew to *Scot*, alias *Rotherham*, archbishop of *York*.

THE following odd medley of *English* and *Latin*, merits transcribing. It is on the tomb of *John Ackworth*, Esquire, who died in 1513; and is represented here with his two wives, eight sons, and nine daughters.

O man, who eer thow be, *timor mortis* shulde trouble the ;
For when thow beest wenyst,

Veniet te

Mors superare.

And so - - - - - grave grevys

Ergo mortem memorare

Jesu mercy : Lady helpe : *Jesu* mercy.

NEAR the altar is a large mutilated figure in the wall, in a priestly habit, with a pastoral staff, or a crosier, lying on him. He was an abbot, and probably of St. *Alban's*, for the abbots had a seat near this town^r. The chancel appears to have been rebuilt by abbot *Whethamsted*; whose motto, VAL LES HA BUN DA BUNT VAL LES, is to be seen on the walls.

PART of this place was said to have been bestowed by king *Offa* on the monks of St. *Alban's*. *Gilbert de Clare* Earl of *Gloucester*, had the patronage of the church; which they bought from him in 1166, for eighty marks, and kept in their own hands, till they were compelled to appoint a vicar. The purchase was in the time of abbot *Robert*^s. It appears that this place, *Houghton*, and *Potesgrave*, had been bestowed on the monastery, for the support of the kitchen for the guests. This is seen in the charter of confirmation, made by King *John*, in the first year of his reign^t.

THE church is dedicated to St. *Mary*, and is a vicarage in the gift of the Earl of *Bute*.

Luton Ho, the seat of that " nobleman, lies near LUTON HO.

^r *Leland Itin.* vi. 63.

^s *Chauncy*, 438.

^t *Dugdale Mon.* i. 179. *Henry I.* had confirmed the same. In his charter the names are mis-spelt. See *Chauncy*, 434.

^u *John* Earl of *Bute*, who died in 1792. ED.

the *London* road; about three miles from the town. I lament my inability to record his taste and magnificence; but alas! the useful talent^x, *Principibus placuisse viris*, has been unfortunately denied to me. I must therefore relate the antient story of the favored spot. In the twentieth of *Edward I.* it was possessed by *Robert*^y, who took the addition of *de Hoo*, from the place; which signifies a high situation. His grandson, *Thomas*, was created Lord *Hoo* and *Hastings*, by *Henry VI.* in 1447. He, if no mistake is made in the account, settled two parts of the tithes on the

^x The editor, not having had an opportunity of visiting *Luton Ho*, takes the liberty of borrowing the following account of it from Mr. *Lysons's Magna Britannia*.

“ The principal rooms, particularly the library, which is
 “ one hundred and forty-six feet in length, the drawing-room,
 “ and the saloon are on a magnificent scale. The collection
 “ of pictures is very large and valuable, chiefly of the *Italian*
 “ and *Flemish* schools. Among the portraits are, *Margaret*
 “ Queen of *Scots*, with her second husband *Archibald Douglas*;
 “ the first Earl of *Pembroke*; the Earl of *Strafford*; General
 “ *Ireton*; Mr. *Pym*; Mrs. *Lane*, who assisted *Charles II.* on
 “ his escape after the battle of *Worcester*; Lord Chancellor
 “ *Jefferys*; *Ben Jonson*; Dr. *Samuel Johnson*, Dr. *Armstrong*,
 “ and the late Earl of *Bute*, by Sir *Joshua Reynolds*. The
 “ chapel is fitted up with very rich gothic carving in wood,
 “ said to have been originally executed for Sir *Thomas Pope*
 “ at *Tettenhanger* in 1548, but brought to *Luton* by Sir *Robert*
 “ *Napier*.” ED.

^y *Chauncy*, 352.

abbey of *St. Alban's*, for the use of strangers. Lord *Hoo* left only daughters. From one, who married Sir *Geofry Bullen*, was descended Queen *Elizabeth*. I do not discover the time in which the tower in *Luton Park* was built. It is an ancient structure, of flint and *Tottenhoe* stone intermixed.

ABOUT two miles to the north-east of *Luton* SOMMERIS. *Hoo*, is the village of *Sommeris*, where, as *Leland* informs us, Lord *Wenlock* had begun sumptuously a house, but never finished it: that the gatehouse of brick was very fair and large. The gateway and part of a tower are yet to be seen. In the last are fourteen or fifteen brick steps; and there was originally a hole, or rather pipe, which conveyed the lowest whisper from bottom to top. Part of this, and of the other building, was pulled down by Sir *John Napier*, about forty years ago. *Leland* also acquaints us, that these estates of Lord *Wenlock* passed, by marriage of an heir general^z of his, to a relation of *Thomas Scot*, alias *Rotherham*, archbishop of *York* from 1480 to 1500: a prelate remarkable for nepotism, and the preferment of his kindred by marriage, and other ways^a. This family assumed the name of *Rotherham*; and flourished here for some centuries. *John* was sheriff of the county in the seventeenth of *Edward*

^z *Leland*, vi. 63.

^a *Goodwin Præs. Angl.* 70.

IV. and others, in after-times, enjoyed the same honor^b. *Luton Hoe* and this place became the property of the *Napiers*; from them they passed to Mr. *Hearn*, who sold them to the Earl of *Bute*.

FROM *Luton* I pursued my journey southward: entered

HERTFORDSHIRE,

and near the twenty-sixth mile-stone, passed through the village of *Hardin*, or *Harpedon*, and by its chapel, dependent on *Whethamsted*. This manor belonged, in 1292, to *Robert Hoo*, and continued in his line till the death of *Thomas* Lord *Hoo* and *Hastings*, about the latter end of the reign of *Henry VI.*; when it devolved to his three daughters^c. The manor was sold soon after their marriages to *Matthew Cressy*, in the time of *Edward IV.* It continued in his line till the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when, by the marriage of a female descendant, it fell to the *Bardolfs*. *Richard Bardolf* sold it to Sir *John Witherong*, created baronet in 1662; and it is now possessed by *John Bennet*, Esquire.

^b Fuller's *British Worthies*, 123, 124.

^c Chauncy, 525.

ABOUT four miles from this village, passed through *St. Peter's* street, in *St. Alban's*, and turning towards the east, after a ride of about five miles, reach the small town of *Hatfield*, prettily seated on a gentle ascent. Its *Saxon* name was *Haethfeld*, from its situation on a heath. The important synod, held during the heptarchy, at the instance of *Theodore*, consecrated archbishop of *Canterbury* in 668, in which the most interesting tenets of Christianity were declared and confirmed ^d, is generally supposed to have been held at a place of the same name in *Yorkshire*. *Hatfield* was part of the revenues of the *Saxon* princes, till it was bestowed by *Edgar* on the monastery of *Ely*. At the time of the Conquest, it was found to be in the possession of that great house; in which it continued, till that abbey was converted into a bishopric, in the reign of *Henry I*. It then became one of the residences of the prelates; for they had not fewer than ten palaces belonging to the see ^e; and from that circumstance was called *Bishop's Hatfield*, to distinguish it from other places of the same name. It probably fell into decay during the long wars between the houses of *York* and *Lancaster*; for I find it was rebuilt and

HATFIELD.

SYNOD.

^d. *Beda*, lib. iv. c. 17. p. 160. *Beda* had been an eleve of this venerable archbishop.

^e *Bentham's Ely*, 163.

ornamented by Bishop *Morton*, in the reign of *Henry VII*^f. Among the shameful alienations made from the bishopric of *Ely*, by Queen *Elizabeth* (by virtue of the imprudent statute, which gave her power of exchanges over all) must be included the manor of *Hatfield*. The palace had at times been an occasional royal residence, notwithstanding it was the property of the church. *William*, second son of *Edward III*. was born here in 1335, and was called, from that circumstance, *William of Hatfield*. Queen *Elizabeth* resided here many years before she came to the crown^g; and, on the death of her predecessor, removed from hence, on the 23d of *November*, to take possession of the throne. This place did not continue long a part of the royal demesne. *James I*. in the fifth year of his reign, exchanged it for *Theobalds*, with his minister, Sir *Robert Cecil*, afterwards Earl of *Salisbury*; who built, on the site of the palace, the magnificent house now standing; and inclosed two large parks, one for red, the other for fallow deer. At the bottom of the first was a vineyard, in being when *Charles I*. was conveyed there a prisoner to the army^h.

^f *Bentham's Ely*, 181.

^g See the curious account of the practices of the lord admiral on her at this place, in 1548, in *Burghley's State Papers*, 99, 100.

^h *Herbert's Memoirs*, 30.

THE building is of brick, and of vast extent, in form of an half H. In the center is an extensive portico of nine arches : over the middlemost rises a lofty tower, on the front of which is the date 1611, and three ranges of columns of the *Tuscan*, *Doric*, and *Composite* orders. Between the second are the arms of the family, in stone¹.

HOUSE.

IN the chapel is a small antient organ ; a fine window of stained glass, in twelve copartments ; and a gallery, on the front of which are painted the twelve apostles.

CHAPEL.

SINCE the publication of the foregoing sheets, the grounds have been improved with great judgment, according to the present taste. The house has undergone a complete repair, consistent with the original style, under the conduct of Mr. *Dono- well* the architect. The pictures have been repaired by Mr. *Tomkins*, and disposed from the former dispersed state into the several apartments ; and the splendor of this noble family is reviving with all the magnificence of the *Cecils*.

THE roof of the hall is supported from the sides with lions, each holding a shield of family arms ; the gallery by grotesque figures : a bad taste not having been quite extinct at the period in which this house was built. On the cieling are copart-

HALL.

¹ Among *Kip's Views* is one of this house, engraven from a drawing by *Thomas Sadler*, Esquire.

ments with profiles of the *Cæsars*. Over the fire place is a painting of a great clumsy grey horse, given by Queen *Elizabeth* to Sir *Robert Cecil*; a sign that our breed was at that time far from excellent.

ON the posts of the grand stair-case are figures of lions, and naked boys with musical instruments.

DUDLEY
EARL OF
LEICESTER.

IN the breakfast room is a portrait of *Robert Dudley* Earl of *Leicester*, the unmerited favorite of Queen *Elizabeth*. His hair and beard are represented grey, his gown black, his vest white and gold; on his head a bonnet, and by him his white rod as steward of the queen's household.

SIR SIMON
BENNET.

SIR *Simon Bennet* of *Bechampton*, in the county of *Bucks*, knight. His dress is that of a magistrate in a robe furred, and ornamented with a gold chain: he has on a ruff, and high hat. He died in 1631; was uncle to *Simon Bennet*, who was his heir, and whose daughter *Frances* married *James*, fourth Earl of *Salisbury*. The date on this picture is æt. 70. 1611.

HIS LADY.

HIS lady in a great ruff, red dress furred; gold chain, jewels on her breast, and with a feathered fan set in silver.

FRANCIS DE
COLIGNI.

A HEAD of *Francis de Coligni*, Lord of *Dandelot*. Short hair and short divided beard, with gilt armour. He was youngest son of the first *Gas-*

par de Coligni, Marshal of *France*, by *Louise de Montmorenci*. He was brother to the famous admiral who perished in the massacre of *Paris*. He served during the wars of *Italy* and *Picardie* in the reign of *Henry II.* and was made colonel-general of the infantry in 1555. By his intercourse with the protestants in *Germany* he adopted their opinions. He acted under his brother when besieged at *St. Quintin*; and afterwards assisted at the taking of *Calais*. In 1558, he was closely questioned by the king respecting his religion, but having too high a spirit to conceal his sentiments, he was committed to prison: on his release he joined the *Huguenots*, and died in 1569, aged 48, not without suspicion of being poisoned; leaving behind the character of a great soldier, of great genius, activity and enterprize.

THE subtle *Gondamar* appears here a three GONDAMAR. quarters piece. A thin figure with a spirited look; dressed in black, with a high hat. The most versatile man of his time; out-drunk a king of *Denmark*; was gallant among the ladies; a speaker of false *Latin* to King *James*, that the princely pedagogue might have the pleasure of correcting him; and finally, was hardy enough to assure the Earl of *Bristol*, our ambassador at *Madrid*, that he was an *Englishman* in his heart; adroitly deceived all, and most effectually made our monarch his dupe. He died in 1625 at *Bommel* in *Guel-*

derland; sent, as was supposed, to propose the surrender of the Palatinate, and conciliate matters; and bring on a peace between his master and our pacific court.

AMBROSE
DUDLEY.

Ambrose Dudley Earl of *Warwick*, eldest surviving son of *Dudley* Duke of *Northumberland*. Condemned with his father, but restored in blood: took to a military life; was appointed by Queen *Elizabeth* Master of the Ordnance, Earl of *Warwick*, and elected Knight of the Garter; and had the more substantial favor of a grant of the castle, manor, and borough of *Warwick*, forfeited by his father. He died in the year 1589, and lies beneath an elegant tomb in *Warwick* church.

LORD BUR-
LEIGH AND
HIS SON.

LORD *Burleigh* and his son *Robert*, afterwards Earl of *Salisbury*, are in one piece, half-lengths; each with a blue ribbon and white rod. The father in a bonnet; the son respectfully bare-headed. This picture must have been drawn after the death of *Burleigh*, for the son had neither the ribbon or the white rod till long after the death of his father. Here is besides a half-length of the latter, in black, with the George pendent to a chain; a bonnet and white rod: also a third in his robes with a white beard, and the motto, *Cor unum, via una*, truly expressive of the integrity of his character.

JAQUELINE
DUTCHESS OF
HAINAULT.

A PORTRAIT of the famous *Jaqueline* Dutchess of *Hainault*, only daughter of *William* Duke of *Hainault*, in her advanced life: a very ugly old

woman, in black ermine, and a cap worked with lions, alluding to the arms of her country of *Hainault*, which are, or, a lion rampant sable. This lady passed through a variety of adventures: was first married to *John of France*, Dauphin of *Vienne*, and son of *Charles VI.* She afterwards espoused *John Duke of Brabant*, cousin-german to *Philip* the good Duke of *Burgundy*. After living ten months with *John*, she eloped, and was conveyed into *England* by Sir ——— *Robsart* knight, where she married (her husband still alive), the good *Humphry Duke of Gloucester*. She after that raised forces to maintain her dominions for this favoured husband, who was obliged to desert her on the Pope, *Martin V.* disannulling this adulterous connection. She then gave her hand to *Francis Lord of Borselle* and Count of *Ostrevant*, Knight of the Golden Fleece; on which *Philip Duke of Burgundy* arrested him, and in the end *Jaqueline* was obliged to ransom him by the cession of her estates to this good duke, her cousin-german. Soon after which she died of grief, in 1436. On the portrait is this inscription:

Vrow Jacobea van Beiren gravana van Holland. Starf. 1436.

A PORTRAIT of Queen *Elizabeth*, richly dressed. QUEEN ELIZABETH.
On the table is a great sword, as if she was sitting

ready to confer the honor of knighthood : a spotted ermine, with a crown on its head and collar round its neck, is represented running up the arm of her highness. This little beast is an emblem^k of chastity, and placed here in compliment to the virgin queen.

MARGARET
COUNTESS
OF RICH-
MOND.

THE next portrait is on wood, of a princess of high rank, celebrated for her piety and great austerity. The love of her people, or the love of power, might determine the spirited *Elizabeth* to shun the nuptial bed. *Margaret* Countess of *Richmond*, with equal mental purity, did not pique herself (virtuous as she was) on any such romantic ideas. The pious prelate *Fisher*, to whom she entrusted her conscience, gravely tells us, she accepted her first husband, *Edward* Earl of *Richmond*, at the instance of *St. Nicholas*, patron of virgins, who appeared to her in a dream. We are not told at whose recommendation she took Sir *Henry Stafford*, and *Thomas* Earl of *Derby*; for she liked the state matrimonial so well, as afterwards to accept the hands of both. She signaled herself during life by her piety, charity, humility, and chastity. The first appeared in her rigorous attendance on the duties of the church, and her admittance into the fraternity of five religious houses. The second, in her noble founda-

^k *Gwilim's* Heraldry, 14.

tions of *Christ College*, and that of *St. John's* in *Cambridge*, besides a number of other great deeds of charity. The third, in her declaration, that, "if the princes of *Christendom* would undertake a crusade, she would chearfully be the laundress to the army:" and then for her chastity! In her last husband's days she obtained a licence from him to live chaste, and after his death made the marvellous self-denying vow in the presence of Bishop *Fisher*, the year after her grand climacteric, in words and form below given¹; for this

¹ "In the presence of my Lord God *Jesu Christ*, and his
 " blessed mother, y^e glorious Virgin *St. Mary*, and of all y^e
 " whole company of heaven, and of y^u also my ghostly father.
 " I *Margaret of Richmond*, with full purpose and good deli-
 " beration for y^e weale of my sinfull saul, with all my hearte
 " promise from henceforth y^e chastyty of my bodye, that is,
 " never to use my bodye having actual knowledge of manne
 " after the common usage in matremony, the w^{ch} thing I had
 " before purposed in my lord my husband's days, then being
 " my ghostly father y^e byshop of *Rochester*, Mr. *Richard*
 " *Fitzjames*, and now eft-sence I fully confirm it, as far as in
 " me lyeth: beseeching my Lord God that he will this poore
 " wylle accept to y^e remedy of my wretched lyfe, and relief
 " of my sinful soule, and that he will give me his grace to
 " perform the same; and also for my more meryte, and
 " quyetness of my soule in doubtful things perteyning to the
 " same, I avowe to you, my Lord of *Rochester*, to whom I am,
 " and have been sense y^e first time I see you admitted, ve-
 " rely determined as to my cheife trusty counsellour, to owne
 " my obedience in all things, concerning the weale and pro-
 " fyte of my soule."

reason she is usually painted in the habit of a nun, and is here represented veiled.

CURIOUS
HISTORICAL
PIECE.

IN this room is the very curious picture on board, representing some of the amusements of the court of *Henry VIII.*, who frequently relaxed his savage disposition in little progresses about the neighborhood of his capital. This appears to have been in the spring of the year 1533; for *Halle* says^m, that “this season the kynge kepte his pro-
“gresse about *London*, because of the quene;” which means on account of *Queen Anna Bullen’s* being then pregnant. Accordingly we see *Henry*, with his royal consortⁿ, in the condition described, at a country wedding, fair, or wake, at some place in *Surrey*, within sight of the Tower of *London*. In the back ground is an open room, in a temporary building, with the table spread. At the entrance appears a man, seemingly *Henry’s* favorite, *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, inviting them in.

THERE are great numbers of other figures; many of which appear to have been portraits. In one group, is a lady with a gold chain, between two men with white beards. The utmost festivity is exhibited. There are four fiddlers, and a number of dancers. Behind the king, is his ’squire, carry-

^m P. CCXVII.

ⁿ I think the king and queen are masked.

ing the dagger and buckler ; and near *Henry* are a boy and a girl.

OTHER figures are a man on foot, with a buckler on his back : a yeoman of the guard, in red, with a rose and crown on his breast : a person very much resembling *Cranmer*, who, at this period, was in high favor, appears with another, walking on each side of a young lady : five figures on horseback ; the first with a hawk on his hand, and a portmanteau before him ; the second, on a bay horse, followed by a lady on horseback ; after her, a cavalier, with another lady behind him.

A BEAUTIFUL painting of a *Madonna* and the Child by *Rubens*, concludes the list of pictures in this room. A MADONNA.

IN the drawing-room are heads of that gloomy pair, Queen *Mary* and *Philip II.* PHILIP AND MARY.

A PORTRAIT of *Charles Gerard*, Baron *Gerard* of *Brandon*, created Earl of *Macclesfield* in 1679 ; he died *January* 7th, 1694. He is dressed in black, in a sitting attitude, with his head on his breast ; a close coif on his head, a turnover on his neck, and with grey hair and beard. He was a brave and successful commander on the side of *Charles* in the civil wars ; yet, notwithstanding his zeal for the royal cause, he was one of the persons who thought it his duty to present the Duke of *York*, in the King's Bench, as a Popish recusant :

GERARD
EARL OF
MACCLES-
FIELD.

in which he thought he did his country equal service, as when he bled in the field in support of regal authority. It is thus, that sometimes Tories are taken for Whigs, or Whigs for Tories, when they censure the deed of their party disgraceful to morality, or adopt a measure urged by the opposite, which they may think essential to the interests of the community. An honest man cannot be a partizan.

DUC DE
GUISE.

THE *Duc de Guise*, called *Le Balafre*, or the slashed, from a scar on his left cheek, occasioned by a wound he received in the battle of *Thierry* against the *Huguenots*. He is dressed in black with a blue ribbon; his beard peaked. He was a prince of great military talents; and by his success, the most popular leader of the league; by his insolence and his turbulent disposition, he became dangerous to the state. He was grown too potent to be taken off by the ordinary means of justice. It was determined, by his king *Henry III.* that he should be assassinated. No notice from his friends could prevent him from rushing on his fate. The beautiful *Noirmoutier* went to him at *Blois* for that purpose, and passed the last night in his arms. He fell the next day by the poinards of a select party of the guards, on *December 23d, 1588*, at the age of 38. His brother the cardinal was killed the next day; and both their bodies reduced to ashes,

least the tragical sight should excite the people, by whom *Guise* was idolized, to rise into open rebellion°.

JANE, the mother of lord treasurer *Burleigh*, and daughter and heir of *William Heckington*, of *Bourn*, in the county of *Lincoln*. She died *March* 10th 1587, far advanced in years, and was buried at *Stamford*. She is sitting, dressed in black, with a stick in her hand, and represented blind and very decrepid. This portrait has hitherto been mistaken for the wife of the treasurer^P.

MOTHER OF
TREASURER
BURLEIGH.

As a contrast, in the same room, is a head by *Lely*, of the profligate, rapacious Dutchess of *Cleveland*, the well known mistress of *Charles II*. To stamp the utmost infamy on her, no more need be added, than that she contributed to the ruin of the virtuous *Clarendon*, who, with a generous pride, scorning to stoop to so worthless a character, incurred her insatiable revenge.

DUTCHESS OF
CLEVELAND.

A BEAUTIFUL picture, by *Kneller*, of a dowager countess of *Salisbury*, sitting in her weeds in an easy attitude, pensive, with her arms across. This lady was *Frances*, daughter to *Simon Bennet*, esq. and relict to *James* fourth Earl of *Salisbury*. She died in 1713.

A COUNTESS
OF SALIS-
BURY.

° See in *Davila*, book ix a full and curious account of the whole transaction.

^P This mistake was corrected by *T. C. Brooke*, Esquire.

ALGERNON
EARL OF
NORTHUM-
BERLAND.

A MOST charming picture, by *Vandyck*, of *Algernon* Earl of *Northumberland*, of *Ann*, his first wife, daughter of *William* second Earl of *Salisbury*, and of one of their daughters, a child in white. Both Earl and Countess are in black: he standing, lady sitting. His abilities as a seaman are well known. He took the side of liberty at the beginning of the civil wars, but soon grew weary of counsels which he foresaw tended to the subversion of the state. After the unsuccessful treaty of *Uxbridge*, in which he acted as first commissioner for the parlement, he had the charge of the king's children till they effected their escape. After the murder of the king, he retired to *Petworth*, till the Restoration, which he was active in promoting; he received several honorary acknowledgements, when he returned again into retirement, and died in 1668, aged 66.

LORD CRAN-
BURN.

A LORD *Cranburn*, in yellow hair, dressed in black: a fine three quarters piece.

CATHERINE
COUNTESS OF
CUMBER-
LAND.

CATHERINE, daughter of the first Earl of *Salisbury*, and wife to *Henry* Earl of *Cumberland*; light full hair, a kerchief over her neck; dressed in black, with coloured ribbons.

LORD
BURLEIGH.

LORD *Burleigh*, by *Zuccherò*, a three quarters. He is in his robes, a bonnet, and has a white beard.

A FULL-LENGTH on board, of *Mary Queen of Scots*, in a rich close cap, a long black mantle edged with white, reaching to the ground, and greatly distended, body black, sleeves striped, a small gold crucifix, a cross and rosary; beads of gold richly wrought, and set in rubies. The inscription,

QUEEN OF
SCOTS.

MARIA D. G. Scotiæ piissima regina Franciæ dotaria. Anno
ætatis regniq̄ue 36.

Anglicæ captivitatis 10. S. H. 1573.

This very much resembles one I have seen in *Scotland*; the inscriptions the same, only the dates on the latter are 36 and 1578, which is right, for she was born in 1542.

HER cruel rival, Queen *Elizabeth*, by *Zucchero*. A portrait extremely worth notice; not only because it is the handsomest we have seen of her, but as it points out her turn to allegory and apt devices. Her gown is close bodied; on her head is a coronet and rich egret, and a vast distended gauze veil: her face is young, her hair yellow, falling in two long tresses; on her neck, a pearl necklace: on her arms bracelets. The lining of her robe is worked with eyes and ears, and on her sleeve a serpent is embroidered with pearls and rubies, holding a great ruby in its mouth: all to imply vigilance and wisdom. In one hand is a

QUEEN
ELIZABETH.

rainbow, with the flattering motto. *Non sine sole*
IRIS.

ROBERT
FIRST
EARL OF
SALISBURY.

ROBERT, first Earl of *Salisbury*, in his robes, with his wand as Lord High Treasurer: short grey hair.

HENRY VIII.

HENRY VIII. painted thinner than I ever saw, with a hooked nose; in a bonnet and feather, rich jacket, black cloak furred: the George pendent from a rich chain; his hand on his sword. A three quarters piece.

WILLIAM
SECOND EARL
OF SALIS-
BURY.

WILLIAM, second Earl of *Salisbury*, in black, with long hair, a star on his cloak, and a dog by him. He was captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners to *Charles I.* privy-counsellor and ambassador extraordinary to the court of *France*. He was one of those characters who preferred his own safety, to all other considerations. He had been in two reigns so supple a courtier, as to overact every thing he was required to do; no stretch of power was ever proposed, which he did not advance and execute with the utmost tyranny; but on the first appearance of danger he deserted his royal master, fled to the parlement, and subscribed an engagement to be true to his new party, to whom he passively adhered: and on the usurpation, condescended to be a member in *Cromwell's* parlement. He ended his inglorious life in 1668, aged 78. This portrait and that of his son

Charles, Viscount Cranbourn, who died in his father's life-time, are both by *Lely*⁹.

HENRY VI. on board, in a close black cap; blue body, black sleeves ermine, rich chain: a meagre, meek, devout figure with his hands clasped. There is another picture of this prince at *Kensington*, from which *Vertue* made a print.

WILLIAM *Herbert*, third Earl of *Pembroke*, in a black dress, sitting: has a blue ribbon and purple hose.

RICHARD III. represented with three rings; one of which he is taking off or putting on his little finger. His countenance discredits the relation of his having been a handsome man.

JAMES I. JAMES I.

HENRY VIII. in a gold vest, by *Mabuse*. HENRY VIII.

FAIR *Rosamond*, and her bowl: fictitious as to the painting. FAIR ROSAMOND.

THE head of *Laura*, in a furred robe with red sleeves, reading. *La Belle Laure*, the celebrated object of love with the virtuous and elegant *Petrarch*, for the space of twenty one years before, and twenty six after her death; for he first saw her on *April 6th 1327*. She devoted herself to religion, and persuaded him to do the same. *Laura* died in LAURA.

⁹ Of the latter, there is a fine whole length, in a *Vandyck* dress, at *Petworth*: his sister *Anne* married *Algernon Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, the owner thereof.

the convent of the *Cordeliers*, in *Avignon*, April 6th, 1348 : he in 1374, in *Italy*, his native country, to which he had retired, after the loss of the object of his affection. Her age was probably about 40, his 70 ; both of them became the subject of the finest pens for centuries after their death. *Francis I.* celebrates her memory in a beautiful epitaph. The tender and amorous Earl of *Surrey* made them the subjects of two sonnets : he modestly yields the palm to *Petrarch*, but denies the superiority of beauty in *Laura*, in preference to his mistress, the fair *Geraldine*. The inscription on this picture is,

Laura fui ; viridem Raphael fecit, atque Petrarcha.

ELIZABETH
OF YORK.

ELIZABETH of *York*, in a rich crimson gold and ermine dress, with a red rose in her hand. She was eldest daughter to *Edward IV.* born at *Westminster*, *February* 11th, 1466, promised in marriage to the *Dauphin*, son of *Lewis IX.* wooed by *Richard III.* red with the murder of her two innocent brothers, and, at length, married to that ungracious prince *Henry VII.* Happy only by that alliance, in giving peace to this kingdom, long visited with the scourge of civil war. She died on her birth day in 1502, and was interred with great pomp in *Westminster* abbey.

IN the room called my Lord's apartment, is the head of a *Duc de Guise*, with short brown hair and turnover, pale brown and red jacket; black cloak; a narrow blue ribbon. I believe him to have been *Charles*, son of *Le Balafre*. After the death of his father, he was imprisoned in the castle of *Tours*, from which he escaped, and made several fruitless attempts to resist the power of *Henry IV*. Struck with the virtues of that great prince, he returned, by the mediation of *Sully*, to his allegiance, and served the king with distinguished zeal, courage, and success. He died in the year 1640, aged 69.

CHARLES
DUC DE
GUISE.

HERE is the head of another *Duc de Guise*. A thin, pale, long-faced figure, in a black dress; a bonnet with jewels, and a blue ribbon. Perhaps another *Henry*, second son to the former, who succeeded to the title^r.

HENRY DUC
DE GUISE.

A HEAD of the enthusiastic assassin *Ravaillac*, is among these illustrious personages. His dress is black; on his head is a bonnet; his face is deformed by several stains of black, and other colours.

RAVAILLAC.

A HEAD of our great physician, doctor *Syden-*

DOCTOR
SYDENHAM.

^r The portraits of foreigners, in the houses of our antient nobility, are well worth notice, as they are generally originals, presented on embassies and other negotiations. I am told the *French* give any money for them when sold.

ham, as noted for his charity and liberality, as his extraordinary skill in his profession. Among his other great merits, was his introducing the cool regimen in the small pox. Thousands have fallen a sacrifice to the neglect of it by his successors*, till in our days it has been happily revived, to the preservation of thousands.

FIRST EARL
OF EXETER.

THOMAS, eldest son of the treasurer *Burleigh*, created Earl of *Exeter* by *James I.* in 1604. He was a nobleman of great merit, and shone equally in the field and in the tilt yard; distinguished himself in the wars of the Low Countries, and with his brother, Sir *Robert*, was a volunteer on board the fleet which destroyed the *Spanish* armada. His pious foundations were also very considerable. He died in *February* 1622, aged 80. His dress is a black cloak furred; a bonnet. In his hand is a glove. He has a white rod, and by his white beard, (which is divided) appears to have been advanced in life, at the time he was painted. I do not know his pretensions to the wand.

* I had the small pox when I was a child, it was in the heat of summer. I lay in a red bed in a room exposed to the western sun; and was half smothered with bed cloaths. My fever increased by a great fire, and by the exclusion of all air, my disorder, which was an excellent kind, had a good chance of becoming putrid. I recollect very well, that the very air about me was infected, and I abhorred my own atmosphere.

· CATHERINE *Cornaro* Queen of *Cyprus*. I have given an account of this illustrious female in p. 502. CATHERINE CORNARO.

· JAMES, the late and sixth Earl of *Salisbury*, a head in crayons. He is in his robes, with full grey wig. LATE EARL OF SALISBURY.

· A VERY fine Madonna, after *Corregio*: and another, by *Guido*.

· AN antique of *Alexander's* head. On the back of the helmet, is the face of *Socrates*. This was found in the park. It is set, and has round it a *Saxon* inscription. Possibly it might have been converted into an amulet, and used as such by an ignorant and superstitious people. In one of the apartments is a statue, in brass, of *James I*. AN ANTIQUE.

· IN the coffee-room is a painting of *Hatfield*, before it underwent any alteration.

· IN King *James's* dining-room, is a full-length of that lunatic hero, *Charles XII*. in his blue cloaths and boots. CHARLES XII.

· HIS illustrious rival, *Peter* the Great; a full-length, in armour, with a rich robe over it; at a distance a view of a fleet. PETER THE GREAT.

· LADY *Sondes* in grey, sitting; by old *Stone*. She was wife of Sir *Gregory Sondes*, of *Leescourt*, in the county of *Kent*, afterwards created Earl of *Feversham*. LADY SONDES.

· PRESENT Earl of *Salisbury* in his robes, by PRESENT EARL OF SALISBURY.

Romney, and his lady in yellow by *Reynolds*, the latter is engraved.

CHARLES I. A VERY good portrait of *Charles I.* in a grey jacket and boots, with the blue ribbon tied under his arm, instead of being pendent, a mode begun in his reign. This is said to have been the dress in which he set out for *Spain*, on his romantic courtship.

MARGARET
COUNTESS OF
SALISBURY. MARGARET Countess of *Salisbury*, wife to *James* the third Earl. A half-length in blue, with flowers in her hand; by *Lely*.

MARY Queen of *Scots*, full-length.

COUNT
BEAUMONT. CHRISTOPHER *de Harlay*, count *Beaumont*, ambassador from *Henry IV.* to Queen *Elizabeth* in her last year, and the first of her successor. He was a nobleman of great personal merit, and an able negotiator. He is painted as a tall thin man, in a dark jacket with white sleeves, and a great ruff, *æt.* 34, 1605, the year in which he concluded his embassy. He died governor of *Orleans* in 1615.

GALLERY. THE gallery is a hundred and sixty-two feet long, with two great wooden chimney pieces on the sides, and the same at each end. Here is preserved a small and very antient organ.

LIBRARY. The library is fifty-eight feet and a half by twenty-six. Over a vast marble chimney-piece is

a portrait, in mosaic, of the first Earl of *Salisbury*, with grey hair, *æt.* 48. The room is hung with the original gilt leather.

IN the winter dining-room, (for this vast house hath both its winter and summer apartments), is a three quarters piece of *Thomas*, sixth Earl of *Thanet*, in his robes, and a great full-bottom black wig; and another portrait, by *Lely*, of his lady, in blue with a red mantle, and dark hair. They were connected to this family by the marriage of their daughter *Anne* with *James*, fifth Earl of *Salisbury*.

EARL OF
THANET.

HIS LADY.

JAMES third Earl of *Salisbury*, a full-length, in his robes of the garter; a full-bottom wig, with hat and feather on a table. He was called to the council board in 1679, elected knight of the garter in 1680; measures merely of policy to deceive the people into a notion of a change of measures. Other popular leaders received marks of favor from the court, but to no sort of effect, for the earl not only voted for the exclusion bill, but even seconded the violent *Shaftesbury's* motion for the king's divorcing his queen, and taking another from a protestant house. He died in 1683.

JAMES THIRD
EARL OF
SALISBURY.

HIS lady *Margaret Manners*, daughter of *John* Earl of *Rutland*; a full-length, in brown, with a blue mantle.

HIS LADY.

A BEAUTIFUL picture of a Lady *Latimer*, in

LADY
LATIMER.

brown, with a blue mantle : with her hands clasped, reading ; by *Lely*. She was daughter and co-heiress of *Simon Bennet*, of *Bechampton co. Bucks*, esquire ; wife of *Edward Osborne*, Lord *Latimer*, eldest son of *Thomas*, Earl of *Danby*, and sister of *Frances*, wife of *James*, fourth Earl of *Salisbury*.

LADY
RANELAGH.

A LADY in a loose dress and green mantle : a three-quarters piece, sitting. This I believe to be the beautiful Lady *Ranelagh*, daughter of *James*, third Earl of *Salisbury*, and second wife to *Richard Jones*, Earl of *Ranelagh*. She was first married to the elder brother of the last Lord *Stawel*, who piqued himself on having the finest woman, horse, and house in *England*. He had begun the last, but died before it was half finished. Lady *Ranelagh* is among the beauties at *Hampton Court*. In the decline of her beauty, she never would be seen but by candle light.

FROBENIUS.

I MISSED in this visit, a picture very worthy of preservation, a head of *John Frobenius*, by *Holbein*. He is dressed in a black gown, lined with fur. *Frobenius* was a native of *Franconia* ; but settled at *Basil* in *Switzerland*, of which city he became a citizen. He was a man of considerable learning, and the finest printer of his time. *Erasmus* resided a long time with him, attracted by his personal merit and his admirable skill in his

profession; for to him we are indebted for the most beautiful edition of the works of his illustrious friend. *Frobenius* died in 1527, and was honored by the same hand with two epitaphs, one in *Greek*, the other in *Latin*.

NEITHER did I find the picture inscribed *Frederic P. la gra, de Dieu comte Palatyn de Ryk*. Small, and in an ermined cap, in his hands two covered dishes, with a napkin over them. I believe this prince to have been *Frederic IV.* father of the unfortunate palatine, king of *Bohemia*.

I FORGOT to mention in their places, in the first rooms; a holy family, by *Leonardi di Vinci*; a naked child lying at full length, contemplating a scull; and a *Jupiter* and *Leda*; all by the same great master; also a good painting of a young woman, with a melancholy look, sitting, and leaning on one hand, behind her is an old woman with a letter.

OTHER
PAINTINGS.

A FLIGHT into *Egypt*, very good; and another painting, both by *Bassan*.

THE church of *Hatfield* is dedicated to St. *Ethelreda*, the virgin wife; first, of *Tonbert*, prince of the *South Girvii*, and afterwards of prince *Egfrid*, son of *Oswy*, king of *Northumberland*, as I might prove by several credible witnesses^t.

CHURCH.

^t *Bentham's hist. Ely*, 49; to whom I refer for the evidences.

HATFIELD CHURCH.

IN the *Salisbury* chancel, built by the first earl, is the monument of the great founder, who is represented in white marble, in his robes, recumbent on a black slab, beautifully executed. This is supported at each corner by a cardinal virtue, with the attributes of each, poorly done. Beneath is a skeleton, in white marble, lying on a mat of the same colored marble, admirably counterfeited.

A STRANGE figure, sprawling on one side with a great bird, naked arms, and well-cut drapery, in stone, commemorates *William Gurle, cur wardorūm et libaconum*. He died *April 16th 1617, æt. 78*.

A MURAL monument of Sir *John Brocket*, of *Brocket Hall*, in this parish, who died in 1598. By the death of Sir *James Brocket*, this antient and respectable family became extinct in the male line:

HERE is a large monument with two ladies one over the other, lying on their sides. One is dame *Elizabeth*, wife of the aforesaid Sir *John Brocket*; she was widow to *Gabriel Fowler*, esquire, and daughter of *Roger Moore*, esquire, by *Agnes Hussey*, relict of three husbands, *Moore*, *Curson*, and chief baron *Saunders*^u. The other figure is of this *Agnes*, who died in 1588. This memorial was erected by *Richard Fowler*, son to Lady *Brocket*, by her first husband.

^u An extraordinary person, see *Granger* III. 367 octavo.

A MONUMENT of Sir *James Read*, baronet, of *Brocket Hall*, which descended to him by the marriage of his grandfather *Thomas Read*, esquire, with *Mary*, fifth daughter of Sir *Thomas Brocket*. This is mural, with a bust of him and his wife, who left daughters, coheirs.

FROM hence I continued my journey along the great road. Passed by *Gobions*, in the parish of *North Mims*, which took its name from the old family of the *Gobions*, its antient lords, as early as the time of King *Stephen*^{*}. The *Mores* afterwards possessed it for some generations. Sir *John*, the father of the celebrated Sir *Thomas More*, owned it in the reign of *Henry VII.* and it became the residence of that illustrious character till the time of his cruel sacrifice; when the son was stripped of every part of his fortune by the most arbitrary attainders. It reverted again to the family, but the grandson of Sir *Thomas*, being ruined by the civil wars, sold it to Sir *Edward Desborevy*. It afterwards came by sale to Mr. *Pitchford*, and to Sir *Jeremiah Sambroke*. From his sisters it devolved to Mr. *Freeman*, of *Hammels*, and was afterwards sold to the present owner, Mr. *Hunter*.

NOT far from a place called *Potters-bar*, (probably from some pottery, such as is still carried on

^{*} *Salmon's Herts*, 46.

at *Woodside*, about two miles to the north, on the same road) I entered the county of

MIDDLESEX :

kept along the edge of *Enfield Chace*^y to *Hadley*; passed through *Cheping Barnet*, and, in less than a mile beyond, quitted the great road at *Pricklers Hill*; again skirted the Chace, descended *Winchmore Hill*, and concluded the day's journey at *Enfield*, the object of this little digression.

NEW RIVER. THE New River, the work of my illustrious countryman Sir *Hugh Middleton*^z (which on the north edge of this parish, for some yards, as till lately at *Islington*, is conveyed in a trough of wood lined with lead, called *The Boarded River*, over a brick arch fifteen feet high) was the first object of my attention.

I NEXT visited the antient brick house called *Enfield Palace*, built by Sir *Thomas Lovel*, knight of the Garter, and privy counsellor to *Henry VII*;

^y This chace was inclosed by act of parliament in 1779; and of the 8000 acres whereof it consisted, 2584 were appropriated to the use of the Crown, and the residue divided between the four adjoining parishes of *Enfield*, *Edmonton*, *Hadley*, and *South Mims*.

^z See some account of it in my *Welsh Tour*, vol. ii. p. 29. ed. 1810. vol. ii. p. 152.

where he died in 1524^a. It is conjectured that *Henry VIII.* bought it for a nursery for his children^b. Here *Edward VI.* received the first news of his father's death, and his own accession. On the chimney-piece of the great parlour are the arms of *England* in a Garter, supported by a Lion and a Griffin; on the sides, the Rose and Portcullis crowned; with E. R. beneath. These initials are also on the stucco in front of the house.

QUEEN *Elizabeth* used sometimes to make this place a visit. *Robert Cary* Earl of *Monmouth* informs us he once waited on her Highness at *Enfield*, where she went to take a dinner, and had toiles set up in the park, to shoot at bucks, after she had dined^c.

IN the time of the great plague, in 1665, a very flourishing school was kept here by Mr. *Uvedale*. That gentleman was very fond of gardening, and, among other trees, planted a cedar of *Libanus*; which is still in being. The storm of 1703 broke off eight feet from the top. The dimensions of it at present are :

GREAT
CEDAR.

^a *Camden*, i. 398.

^b See the *Antiquarian Repertory*, ii. 231; where a print of this palace is given. It is now divided into several dwellings.

^c His *Memoirs*, 2d edit. p. 136. :

WALTHAM CROSS.

Height	45 feet 9 inches.	
Girth at top	3	7
Second girth	7	9
Third	10	0
Fourth	14	6 ^d

WORCESTER
HOUSE.

NOT far from hence, on the north side of *Four-tree-hill*, stood *Worcester House*, built by the accomplished *John Tibetot*, or *Tiptoft*, Earl of *Worcester*^c, who was beheaded in 1470. The manor, which still retains his title, descended to him from his father, Sir *John Tiptoft*. The house was rebuilt on higher ground, by Sir *Nicholas Raynton*, knight, lord mayor of *London* in 1640, who died in 1647, and has a splendid monumēt in *Enfield* church. The place is now owned by *Eliab Breton*, Esquire, who married a co-heiress of the *Raynton* and *Wolstenholme* families.

WALTHAM
CROSS.

I MADE a visit from hence to *Waltham Abbey*, seated in *Essex*, about three miles from *Enfield*, on the west side of the river *Lea*. I past by *Waltham Cross*, one of the affectionate memorials of *Edward I.* towards his beloved queen *Eleanor*. The cross is in excellent preservation, and richly

^d See the ingenious account of cedars planted in *England*, by my respected friend the Reverend Sir *John Cullum*, bart. *Gent. Mag.* 1779, p. 138.

^c *Norden's Middlesex*, 19.

adorned with gothic sculpture. This tract is a rich flat of verdant meadows, watered by the *Lea*, and bounded on each side by gentle risings. The meads belonging to the abbey are distinguished by the name of *Halifield*, or *The holy field*.

THE present church of *Waltham* is only the nave of the antient structure, which was in the form of a cross, with a central tower; the latter fell down after the dissolution, and the new tower was built at one end in 1555. Within are six massy pillars; some carved with spiral, others with zigzag furrows, like those of the nave of *Durham* cathedral. The arches are round; above them are two rows of galleries, in what is called the *Saxon* stile. At the east end remains one vast round arch of the tower.

CHURCH.

THE only monuments of any note, are those of the *Dennies*. That of Sir *Edward Denny*, and *Joan* his wife, has on it their figures, in a reclined posture; he in armour; in front are the figures of six of their sons and four of their daughters kneeling. Sir *Edward* was of the privy chamber to Queen *Elizabeth*; governor of *Kerry* and *Desmonde*, and colonel of some *Irish* forces. He died in 1599, aged about fifty-two, and, I hope, merited this eulogy inscribed on the tomb:

Learn, curious reader, how you pass;
Your once Sir *Edward Denny* was

WALTHAM ABBEY.

A courtier of the chamber,
 A soldier of the field ;
 Whose tongue could never flatter ;
 Whose heart could never yealde.

THE tombs of Earl *Harold*, founder of the abbey; of the famous *Hugo Nevill*, who slew a lion in the Holy Land, and of several others, are now lost, having perished with the fall of the tower on the eastern part of the church, in which they were placed^f.

ABBEY. THE abbey stood near the church. Its only remains are a gate and postern, with the arms of *England* in the time of *Henry III*; part of a cloister, and an elliptic bridge over the moat. The edifice was pulled down after the dissolution, and the materials applied to building a mansion by Sir *Anthony Denny* (father of Sir *Edward*) to whom the place had been granted by *Edward VI*. His lady afterwards purchased the reversion in fee of *Waltham* manor, from the same prince, for between three and four thousand pounds, with several large privileges in the adjoining forest^g. This, and the great estate of the family, passed afterwards to the luxurious *Hay* Earl of *Carlisle*, by his marriage with the heiress of *Edward Denny* Earl of *Norwich*, grandson of Sir *Anthony*. The

^f *Weever*, 644.

^g *Fuller's Hist. Waltham Abbey*, 13.

fortune was soon dissipated ; and the estate sold by their heirs to Sir *Samuel Jones* of *Northamptonshire*, who gave it to the *Wakes* ; it is at present owned by Sir *William Wake*, baronet.

THE abbey was founded in 1062, by Earl *Harold*, afterwards king of *England*. It might more properly be stiled a college, having a dean and eleven secular black canons, who were excellently provided for ; six manors being appropriated to the dean, and one to each canon. A copy of the charter of confirmation by *Edward* the Confessor is preserved by Sir *William Dugdale*^h.

AFTER the battle of *Hastings*, *Githa*, the mother of *Harold*, and *Osegod*, and *Ailric*, by their prayers and tears moved the Conqueror to deliver to them the corpse of the *Saxon* monarch, and of his brethren *Girth* and *Leofwin*, to be interred here. *Harold's* tomb was of rich grey marble, with a cross fleury on it, and supported by four pedestalsⁱ.

Henry II. in 1177, changed the foundation into an abbot and regulars, of the order of St. *Austin*^k. The first abbot was *Walter de Gaunt*, who obtained the privileges of the mitre, and of being exempt from episcopal jurisdiction^l.

Robert Fuller was the last abbot, who, with

^h *Monast.* ii. 11.

ⁱ *Fuller's Waltham*, 7.

^k *Tanner*, 119.

^l *Willis*, i. 191.

seventeen of his religious, resigned the monastery to the king, *March* 23d, 1540. Their whole number was twenty-four. Their revenue, according to *Dugdale*, was £. 900. 4s. 3d.; to *Speed*, £. 1079. 12s. 1d.

THE largest tulip-tree, I believe, in *England*, stands within the abbey precinct; being fourteen feet in circumference near the bottom.

COPTHALL. FROM hence, at a distance, on a rising ground, I saw *Copthall*, once a villa and park belonging to the abbots. *Richard* I. bestowed the lands on *Richard Fitz-Author*, to hold them in fee, and hereditarily of the abbey. He fixed himself at this seat. At length the abbot became possessed of it, and retained it till the dissolution. Queen *Elizabeth* granted it to Sir *Thomas Heneage*. His daughter, afterwards Countess of *Winchelsea*, sold it to the Earl of *Middlesex*, in the reign of *James* I. *Charles* Earl of *Dorset* sold it, in 1700, to *Thomas Webster*, Esquire, created Baronet in 1703: and he sold it to *Edward Conyers*, Esquire, of *Walthamstow*, whose grandson, *John*, is the present possessor^m.

^m The late Mr. *Conyers* took down the old house (of which a print may be seen in *Farmer's History of Waltham Abbey*) and built the present on a higher site, about thirty years ago. The beautiful east window in *St. Margaret's church* at *Westminster*, came originally from the chapel of this old mansion.

RETURNING the same way over the *Lea*, I could not but reflect on the different appearance this tract now makes, to what it did in the days of King *Alfred*, when it was navigable for ships to the *Thames*, and by which the piratical *Danish* navy came up quite to *Hertford*. Our great monarch instantly set about frittering this vast water into various small streams; and, to the amazement of the free-booters, left their fleet on dry landⁿ. At present a useful canal passes along the country.

ALFRED'S
EXPLOITS IN
896.

CLOSE to *Cheshunt* stood the magnificent palace of *Theobalds*, built by lord treasurer *Burleigh*. When *James I.* came from *Scotland* to take possession of the *English* throne, on *May 3d*, 1603, he was received here by the lords of the privy council, and was most sumptuously entertained by the owner, Sir *Robert Cecil*, afterwards Earl of *Salisbury*. *James* fell in love with the place, obtained it from *Cecil* in exchange for *Hatfield*, enlarged the park, and inclosed it with a brick wall ten miles in circuit: it was resigned to the king and queen, on the 22d of *May* 1607. A poetical entertainment was made on the occasion, by *Ben Jonson*, and suitable scenery invented, in all probability by *Inigo Jones*^o. The Genius of

THEOBALDS.

ⁿ *Saxon Chr.* 96. *Chr. J. Bromton*, 813.

^o *Tour in Wales*, ii. 142.

the place is at first very anxious about her lot; at last is reconciled to it by *Mercury* and the Fates, and the piece concludes with a most flattering chorus^p. *James* was particularly fond of this palace, and finished his days here in 1625. In 1651, the greatest part of this magnificent place (so particularly described by *Hentzner*) was pulled down, and the plunder given to the soldiers. The small remains (such as the room in which the king died, and a portico with the painting of the genealogical tree of the house of *Cecil*) were demolished in 1765, by the present owner, *George Prescott*, Esquire, who leased out the site to a builder, and erected a handsome house for himself a mile south of it; so that its memory is only preserved by the picture in the possession of Earl *Poulet*, at *Hinton St. George*; and the description, from Lord *Burleigh's* own hand-writing, preserved in *Murden's State Papers*^q.

I RETURNED by *Enfield*, pursued the direct road to *London*, passed by *Tottenham High Cross* (so called from a wooden cross formerly placed on a little mount) and in a short time joined my friends in the great metropolis.

^p *Ben Jonson's Works*, v. 226.

^q *Mr. Gough's Br. Topogr.* i. 426.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

N^o I.

SANDON CHURCH. P. 81.

UPON A CURIOUS MONUMENT AND TOMB AGAINST THE NORTH WALL.

Ricardus de Vernon Baro de *Sibroc* 20 *Willmi* Conquestoris Pater harum familiar' de *Vernon* *Holgreve* et *Erdeswik* 1086.

Hoc sibi spe in Xpo resurgendi posuit *Sampson Erdeswik* armiger. Hujus filii' et heres *Hugo de Vernō* duxit filia et herede *Rabaldi Ballioli* dni de *Erdeswik* et *Holgreve* dederit filio *Mattheo* eju' filii inde dict' fuit de *Holgreve*.

<i>Vernon. Malbanc.</i>	<i>Vernon.</i> — <i>Vernon.</i> — <i>Holgreve.</i> — <i>Holgreve.</i>
<i>Vernon. Mandevill.</i>	<i>Richardus</i> filius junior <i>Mathæi</i> de <i>Holgreve</i> tertij cum pater illi <i>Erdeswik</i> dedisset nomen de <i>Erdeswik</i> sibi assumpsit et posteris reliquit et ex altera herede <i>Guil.</i> dni de <i>Leighton Thomam</i> <i>Holgreve</i> . <i>Banbury.</i>
<i>Stafforde. Vernon.</i>	et heredem <i>Jacobi Stafford</i> de <i>Sandon</i> militis cujus pronepos <i>Thomas</i> quartus accepit in uxore <i>Margareta</i> unica filia <i>Warini</i> ultimi baronis de <i>Sibroc</i> proav' vero <i>Guil. Stafford</i> , filius secund' <i>Harrei Bagod</i> ex <i>Holgreve. Leightō.</i>
<i>Stafford. Walkelin.</i>	<i>Melicca</i> baronissa <i>Staffordicæ</i> quæ fuit proneptis <i>Roberti</i> primi baronis <i>Staffordicæ</i> qui <i>Angliæ Guil.</i> Conquestore ingressus.
	<i>Erdeswik. Stafford.</i> <i>Erdeswik. Minshull.</i> <i>Erdesw. Clinton.</i> <i>Erdeswik.</i>
	<i>Erdeswik.</i> —
	<i>Erdeswik. Basset.</i>
	<i>Erdeswik. Harcourt.</i>
	<i>Erdeswik. Grey.</i>
	<i>Erdeswik. Lee.</i>

<i>Sampson Erdeswik.</i>	<i>Elizabetha Dikeswell.</i>	<i>Sampson Erdeswik.</i>	<i>Maria Neale.</i>
<i>Elizabetha</i> uxor prima fuit filia secunda, et una trium heredum <i>Hunfridi Dikeswell</i> de <i>Charch Water</i> in com <i>Warwic</i> armigeri ex qua quinque suscepit filias, <i>Margaretam</i> nondum nuptam, <i>Hele- nam</i> uxorem <i>Thomæ Coyne</i> de <i>Weston Coyne</i> in comitatu <i>Staffordicæ</i> armigeri, <i>Elizabetham</i> , <i>Mariam</i> , et <i>Margeriam</i> , omnes super- stites necdum enuptas.	<i>Maria</i> uxor secunda fuit filia secundo genitaetuna heredu <i>Fran- cisci Neale</i> de <i>Kaythorpe</i> in comitatu <i>Lecestræ</i> armigeri quæ illi peperit <i>Richardum</i> et <i>Mathæum</i> filios et <i>Jehana</i> filia ut priori ma- rito <i>Everardo Digby</i> armigero 14 liberos enixa est, e quibus <i>Everar- dus</i> , <i>Joannes</i> , <i>Georgius</i> , <i>Maria</i> , <i>Elizabetha</i> , <i>Françisca</i> , et <i>Christiana</i> , nunc sunt superstites.		

Vernon semper viret. Anno Domini 1601.

N^o II.

CATALOGUE OF THE PICTURES AT BLITHEFIELD. P. 116.

DRAWING ROOM.

The Rape of <i>Europa</i>	-	<i>Albano</i>
A Landscape; <i>St. John</i> baptising <i>Christ</i> in the Wilderness	-	<i>Zuccarelli</i>
<i>St. Jerome</i> presenting his Works to the Infant <i>Jesus</i>	- -	<i>Corregio</i>
<i>Rachel</i> at the Well	-	<i>C. Lotti</i>
A Landscape—the Flight into <i>Egypt</i>		<i>Zuccarelli</i>
A Bird Piece	- -	<i>Hondekater</i>
A Boy's Head	- -	<i>Fr. Bartolomeo</i>
The Annunciation of the Virgin		<i>Domenichino</i>
A small oval Landscape; a Storm		<i>G. Poussin</i>
Portrait of a Singer	- -	<i>Murillo</i>
Nativity of <i>St. John</i>	- -	<i>Al. Veronese</i>
Virgin and Child	- -	<i>Raphael</i> , in his first manner
Players at <i>Minciati</i> ; Portraits	-	<i>Alb. Durer</i>
Oval Landscape; Rocks, &c.	-	<i>G. Poussin</i>
Oval Portrait	- -	<i>Vandyck</i>
Burning the <i>Vatican</i> (from the Car- toons)	- -	<i>Raphael</i>
A <i>Magdalen</i>	- -	<i>Guido</i>
Boors drawing Wine from a Vat		—
A Concert	- - -	<i>Palamedes</i>
A Landscape, with Ruin	-	<i>N. Poussin</i>

A Supper, with Singers	-	<i>Palamedes</i>
Virgin, and dead Christ	-	<i>Dan. de Volterra</i>
Head of St. <i>John</i>	-	<i>Guercino</i>
Three <i>Mary's</i> , with the Body of <i>Christ</i>		
	(a copy from)	<i>An. Caracci</i>
<i>Moliere</i> (p. 115.)	-	<i>Spanish School</i>
Stoning St. <i>Stephen</i>	-	<i>Filippo Laura</i>
Boors drinking	-	—
Altar-piece, with Virgin and Child		<i>Benw. Garofolo</i>
Fruit and dead Game	-	<i>Fyt</i>
Landscape, with a Mill Pool	-	<i>Van Goyen</i>
An oval Head	-	<i>Tintoret</i>
A Pass of the <i>Alps</i>	-	<i>Colomba</i>

VESTIBULE.

Ruins of <i>Roman Buildings</i>	-	<i>P. Panini</i>
The Duke of <i>Buckingham</i> ^a	-	<i>Giorgione</i>
A Landscape	-	<i>P. Brille</i>
Angel appearing to the Shepherds		<i>And. Sacchi</i>
A Landscape	-	<i>P. Brille</i>
<i>Jacob's Journey</i>	-	<i>Castiglione</i>
A Popish Idea of the Trinity ^b	-	<i>Alb. Durer</i>
Virtue triumphing over Vice. A <i>Sbozzo</i> of the great picture in the Council		

^a Engraved as such, under the title of *Humphrey Stafford*, or *Bagot*, in the History of the Royal Tribes of *Wales*, by *Philip Yorke*, Esq. but evidently the portrait of an *Italian* nobleman, of a much later period. Ed.

^b *Christ* in the lap of the Deity, who wears the *Tiara*; a *Dove* above. Painted on a gold ground. Ed.

Chamber of the Palace of St. <i>Mark</i> at <i>Venice</i> - - -	<i>Paolo Veronese</i>
<i>Lot and his Daughters.</i> (Engraved by <i>Strange</i>) - - -	<i>Guercino</i> , in his light manner
The Continnence of <i>Scipio</i> -	<i>Seb. Conca</i>
Judgment of <i>Solomon</i> -	<i>S. Vouet</i>
The Feast of <i>Levi</i> (a Sketch) -	<i>P. Veronese</i>
Inside of a Kitchen -	<i>Giac. Bassan</i>
Women preparing Pot-herbs -	<i>Ostade</i>
Landscape and Figures -	<i>Holbein</i>
A Sketch - -	<i>C. Cignani</i>
Two <i>Neapolitan</i> Officers -	<i>Valentino</i>
Boors at Cards - -	<i>Teniers</i>
Head; a Study - -	<i>C. Maratti</i>
A Poor Family - -	<i>Le Nain</i>
Portrait of a young <i>Italian</i> Lady	<i>Rosalba</i>
<i>Petrarch's</i> Triumph of Time. This pic- ture contains Portraits. The figure in scarlet, holding a bubble, is <i>Pe- trarch</i> himself. The man in black, by him, is <i>Giovanni Villani</i> , the <i>Floren- tine</i> historian. The figure in green, on the black horse, is the emperor. The two, on white horses following the car, are <i>Roger</i> King of <i>Sicily</i> , and the Constable <i>Colonna</i> , <i>Petrarch's</i> friends and favourites. The figure on foot, in black, with a long beard, pre- ceded by two boys, in short students' cloaks, is <i>Brunetti Latini</i> -	
	Old <i>Franks</i>

APPENDIX. II.

575

St. Peter's at Rome.	-	G. Occhiati
Cupids at Play	- -	Rottenhammer
Virgin and Infant	- -	Italian School
Landscape, with Goats, &c.		P. Brille
the figures by	- -	An. Caracci

BREAKFAST ROOM.

Walter Chetwynde of Ingestrie	-	Sir P. Lely
A Battle Piece	- -	Bourgognone
Portrait of a Piper	- -	Fr. Hals
Virgin Mary	- -	C. Maratti
Christ bearing the Cross	-	Van Eyck
The Nativity	- -	Van Eyck
The Scourging of Christ	-	Van Eyck
A Flemish Officer and Woman on horse- back	- - -	Blekers
An Italian Poet, or Improvisario, with a Guitar; supposed to be Ariosto		Lanfranco
A Landscape from Both	-	De Heusch
Portrait of a Friar in the Character of <i>Diogenes</i>	- -	Lanfranco
A Man driving Cattle	-	Castiglione
An old Man reading	-	Mrs. Anson
Landscape	- -	Van Goyen
Devereux Earl of Essex. (P. 113.)		
Sir Walter Aston. (P. 112.)		
Villiers Duke of Buckingham.		
Henry Earl of Huntingdon. (P. 112.)		
Lewis Bagot.		
Portrait unknown. Date 1622, æt. 40.		
Lord Burleigh. (P. 111.)		

STAIRCASE.

<i>Hugo Grotius</i>	-	-	School of <i>Rembrandt</i>
Landscape ; Cattle and Figures			<i>Patel.</i>
A Fish Market.	-	-	<i>Batt. Bassan</i>

LIBRARY.

St. <i>Paul</i> shaking off the Viper		<i>Guercino</i> , in his dark manner.
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N^o III.EXPENCES IN THE REPAIRS OF LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL,
AFTER THE RESTORATION. P. 143.[From Mr. *Greene* of *Lichfield's* MSS.]

	£.	s.	d.
BY the accounts of the late Bishop <i>Hacket</i> , Mr. <i>Glazier</i> , and Mr. <i>Harrison</i> , the sum of money received by them, for the re- pairs of the cathedral church of <i>Lichfield</i> , amounts to	9092	1	7½
Besides two fair timber trees, which his majesty gave out of <i>Need-wood</i> , inserted but not valued, in the book of the said accounts	0	0	0½
As also, there is omitted out of the said ac- counts, glazing seven of the south win- dows, by Mr. <i>Creswell</i> ; wherein his arms, which (saith he) cost about	30	0	0
Out of which £. 9092 1s. 7½d. the late Bishop <i>Hacket</i> gave out of his own purse, to the repairs of the said cathedral	1683	12	0

	£.	s.	d.
Bishop <i>Wood</i> , when dean, gave -	50	0	0
And since bishop - - -	10	0	0
And promised (saith Dean <i>Smallwood</i>) more	100	0	0

In St. *Peter's* chapel (which is now a place to lay ladders and scaffolding) was painted upon the wall St. *Peter* crucified with his head downwards ; and two other apostles. And in this place is the noted St. *Chad's* tomb (though defaced) removed from the Lady Choir, to be put here, since the Restoration.

Nº IV.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF

PICTURES AT GORHAMBURY. Page 337.

DRAWING ROOM.

A Sea Piece - - -	<i>S. Ruysdael</i>
Landscape - - -	<i>Zucarelli</i>
Landscape and Figures - -	<i>Mola</i>
Theseus and his Mother - -	<i>S. Rosa</i>
Boors drinking - - -	<i>Teniers</i>
<i>Christ</i> healing the Sick - - -	<i>Bassan</i>
Back of a Woman - - -	<i>Titian</i>
Landscape - - -	<i>Zucarelli</i>
Landscape - - -	<i>Dean</i>
Landscape and Cattle - - -	<i>Berchem</i>
View of a Port - - -	<i>Weenix</i>
Inside of a Church - - -	<i>P. Neeffs</i>
<i>Mercury</i> and <i>Battus</i> - - -	<i>Domenichino</i>
A portrait and figures - - -	<i>Teniers</i>
Landscape and figures - - -	<i>Brueghel</i>

APPENDIX. IV.

Small Interior	-	-	-	<i>Steinwyck</i>
Cook Maid and Dead Game			-	<i>Sir N. Bacon</i>
Landscape ; Angel and <i>Balaam</i>			-	<i>Swanefeld</i>
Landscape	-	-	-	<i>S. Rosa</i>
Companion	-		-	<i>S. Rosa</i>
Men securing a Bull		-	-	<i>P. Potter</i>
<i>St. Thomas</i>	-	-	-	<i>S. Rosa</i>
An Encampment		-	-	<i>Wouvermann</i>
Small Landscape		-	-	<i>Brueghel</i>
Companion	-	-	-	<i>Brueghel</i>
Landscape	-	-	-	<i>Bolognese</i>
<i>Mary Magdalen</i>		-	-	<i>Caracci</i>
Our Saviour and <i>St. Peter</i>			-	<i>Baroccio</i>
<i>Venus and Adonis</i>		-	-	<i>Titian</i>
Holy Family		-	-	<i>C. Maratti</i>
<i>St. Augustin</i>		-	-	<i>Ag. Caracci</i>
Small Head	-		-	<i>Schalken</i>
Head	-	-	-	<i>Vandyck</i>
Landscape	-	-	-	<i>N. Poussin</i>
Companion	-	-	-	<i>N. Poussin</i>

DRESSING ROOM.

Col. <i>Taylor</i>	-	-	-	<i>Kneller</i>
Mr. <i>Grimston</i> , son of <i>William Viscount</i>				
<i>Grimston</i>	-	-	-	<i>Kneller</i>
Earl of <i>Arundel</i> .				
Our Saviour ; a Sketch			-	<i>Tintoretto</i>

BED-CHAMBER.

Portrait of Mrs. <i>Waller</i>			-	<i>Sir J. Reynolds</i>
Flower Piece			-	<i>T. Baptiste</i>
Snow Piece			-	<i>Van Diest</i>

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Flower Piece	-	-	<i>T. Baptiste</i>
Inside of a Church	-	-	<i>P. Neeffs</i>
Entering the Ark	-	-	<i>J. Brueghel</i>

LADY GRIMSTON'S DRESSING ROOM.

Sea-port Moonlight	-	-	<i>Thom. Wycke</i>
<i>Cupid</i>	-	-	<i>Vandyck</i>
Student Drawing	-	-	<i>Schalken</i>
Landscape	-	-	<i>J. Brueghel</i>
A Shipwreck	-	-	<i>A Van Diest</i>
Landscape	-	-	<i>Paul Bril</i>

N^o V.

THE RESIGNATION OR SURRENDER OF THE PRIOR AND CONVENT OF ST. ANDREWS, NORTHAMPTON: WITH A RECOGNITION OF THEIR MANIFOLD ENORMITIES. Page 408.

MOST noble and vertuous prince, ovr most rightuous and gracyous soueraign lorde, and vndoubted founder, and in erthe next vndre GOD supreme heed of this *Englyshe* churche. We yowr gracys pore and most vnworthy subiects, FRANCYS, priour of yowr graces monastery of Saint ANDREW the apostle, within yowr graces town of *Northampton*, and the hoole couent of the same, being steryd by the gryffe of ovr conscience, vnto greate contricion for the manifolde negligence, enormytes, and abuses, of long tyme by vs and other ovr predecessours, vndre the pretence and shadow of perfyght religion, vsyd and commytted, to the greuous displeasure of Almyghty GOD, the craftye deception, and subtell seduccion of the pure and symple myndys

of the good Christian people of this yowr noble realme, knowlegen owr selffes to haue greuously offendyd GOD, and yowr highnesse owr soueraign lord and founder. Aswell in corrupting the conscience of yowr good Christian subiects, with vayne, superstitious, and other vnprofitable ceremonies, the very means and playn induccions to the abominable synne of idolatry; as in omytting the execucion of suche deuowte and due obseruances, and charitable acts as we were bounden to do, by the promises, and avowes made by vs and our predecessors, vnto Almighty GOD, and to yowr graces most noble progenitors, orygyvall founders of yowr saide monastery. For the which obseruances, and dedys of charyte, only, yowre saide monastery was indowed with sondry possessions, iewels, ornaments, and other goods, moueable and vnmoueable, by yowr graces said noble progenitors. The revenues of which possessions, we the saide priour and couent, voluntarily onely by owr propre conscience compellyd, do recognyce, neither by vs, nor owr predecessors to haue ben imploied accordyng to the orygyvall intent of the founders of yowr saide monastery: that is to saie, in the pure obseruance of CHRYSTS religion, accordyng to the deuowte rule, and doctryne, of holy Saint BENEDICT, in vertuose exerceyse, and study, according to owr professyon and avowe; ne yett in the charytable sustayning, comfortyng, and releiuing of the pore people, by the keypyng of good and necessary hospitality. But aswell we as others owr predecessours, callyd religiouse persones within yowr said monastery, taking on vs the habite or owtewarde vesture of the saide rule, onely to the intent to lead owr liffes in an ydell quyetenes, and not in vertuose exerceyse, in a stately estymacion, and not in obedient humylyte, haue vndre the shadowe, or color of the saide rule

and habite, vaynly, detestably, and also vngodly, employed, yea rather deuowred the yerely reuenues yssuing and comyng of the saide possessions; in contynuall ingurgitacions and farcyngs of owr carayne bodyes, and of others, the supportares of owr voluptuose and carnall appetyte, with other wayne and ungodly expensys to the manyfest svbuer-tion of deuocion, and clennes of luyng; and to the most notable slaunder of CHRYSYTS holy euangely, which in the forme of owr professyon, we dyd ostentate, and openly ad-vaunte to kepe most exactly: withdrawing therby from the symple and pure myndys of yowr graces subiects, the only truth and comfort, which they oughte to haue by the true faith of CHRISTE. And also the devyne honor and glory; onely due to the glorious maiestye of GOD Almighty, steryng them with all persuasions, ingynges, and polyce, to dedd images, and counterefeit reliques, for owr dampnable lucre. Which our most horryble abhominacions, and ex-ecrable persuacions of yowr graces people, to detestable er-rours, and our long couered ipocrysie cloked with fayned sanctitie; we reuoluing dayly and continually ponderyng in owr sorrowfull harts, and therby perseuyng the bottom-les gulf of euerlastyng fyre redy to deuowre vs, if perseyst-ing in this state of luyunge, we shulde departe from this vn-certain and transytory liff; constrayned, by the intollerable anguysh of owr conscience, callyd as we trust by the grace of GOD, who wolde haue no man to perysh in synne: with harts most contrite, and repentante, prostrate at the noble feet of yowr most roiall maiesty, most lamentably doo craue of yowr highnes, of yowr habundant mercy, to grant vnto us, most greuous agaynst GOD, and yowr highnes, yowr most gracious perdon, for owr saide sondry offences, omysyous, and negligences, commytted as before by vs is confessyd, agaynst yowr hylines, and yowr most noble pro-

genitors. And where your highnes, being supreme hedd, immediately next aftre CHRISTE, of his church, in this your roialme of *England*, so consequently generall and only reformatur of all religious personnes there, haue full authority to correct or dyssolue at your graces pleasure and libertye, all couents and religious companyes abusyng the rewles of their profession. And moreouer to your highnes, being our soueraygn lord and vndoubted founder of your saide monastery, by dissolution wherof apperteyneth onely the oryginall title, and propre inherytance, as well of all other goods moueable and vnmouable, to the saide monastery in any wise apperteyning or belonging, to be dispossessed, and imployed, as to your graces most excellent wysdome shall seme expedyent and necessary. All which possessyons and goods, your highnes for our saide offences, abuses, omysions, and neglygences, being to all men obedyent, and by vs playnly confessed, now hath, and of long tyme past hath hadd, iust and lafull cawse, to resume into your graces hands and possessyon at your graces pleasure. The resumption wherof, your highness neverthelesse, licke a most naturall lovyng prince, and clement governour, ouer vs your graces pore, and for our offences, most vnworthy subiects, hath of long season differred, and yet doth, in hope and trust of our voluntary reconciliation and amendment, by your graces manyfolde, louyng and gentyll admonyshments, shewyd vnto vs by dyuerse and sondry meanys. We therfor consydering with our selffes your graces exceedyng goodnes and mercy, extended at all tynes vnto vs, most miserable trespassers against GOD and your highnes; for a perflight declaracion of our vnfeyned contricion and repentance, felyng our selffes uery weeke, and vnable to obserue and performe our aforesaid avowes and promyses made by vs and our predecessors, to GOD, and

yowr graces noble progenitors; and to employ the possessyons of yowr saide monastery, accordyng to the fyrst will and intent of the oryginall founders. And to the intent that yowr highnes, yowr noble heires and successors with the true Christian people, of this yowr graces roialme of *England*, be not from hensforth eftsones abused with such feyned deuocion, and deuilysh persuasions, vndre the pretext and habyte of relygion, by us or any other, which shulde happen to bear the name of relygyous within yowr saide monastery: And moreouer, that the said possessyone and goods shulde be no lenger restreyned, from a bettyr or more necessary employment: Most humble beseechen yowr highnes, owr most graycious soueraign lord and founder, that it might licke yowr maiesty, for the discharging and exonerating vs, of the most greuous bourden of owr payned consciens, to the immynent parell and danger of owr dampnacion, that we shulde be in, if by persisting in the state that we now rest in, we shulde be the lett of a more godly and necessarie employment: graciouslye to accept owr free gifts without cocrcion, persuasion, or procurement, of any creature living other then of our voluntary free will, of all such possessions, right, title, or interest, as we the sayd prior and couent hath or euyr hadd, or a supposed to have hadd in or to our sayd monastery of *Northampton* aforsaide. And all and euery parcell of the lands, aduousons, comodytes, and other reuenues, whatsoeuyr they ben belonging to the same. And all maner of goods, iewels, ornaments, with all other manner of cattals, moueable and vnmoueable, to the sayd monastery in any wise apperteyning or belonging, into whoes handes or possession so euyr they ben come into, to be imployed, and disposed, as to your graces most excellent wysedome shall seme expedyent and necessary. And although, most gracious soueraign

lord, that the thyng by vs gyven vnto your highnes, is properly, and of right ought to be your graces owne, as well by the meryts of our offences, as by the ordre of your graces lawes; yet notwithstanding we cftsones most humble beseechen your highnes, graciously, and benevolently to accept our free wyll, with the gyft therof, nothing requyring of your maiesty therfor, other than your most gracious pardon, with some pece of your graces almes, and habundant charyte towards the mayntenance of our pore lyving, and lycence hensforth to liue in such forme in correcting the rest of our liffes, as we hope to make satysfaecion therby to GOD, and your highnes: for our hypocrasie, and other our greuous offences by vs commytted, as well againe his Deite, as your maiesty. And for the more infallyble proffe that this our recognycion vnto your highnes, is only the mere and voluntary acte of us the said priour and couent aforesaid, withought any compulcion, or inducement, other then of our propre consciens, we haue not only publyshed the same, openly in the presence of your graces true and faithful subiects, and seruants, SIR WYLLIAM APARRE, knyghte, RICHARD LAYTON, doitor in the lawes, archdeacon of *Buckingham*, and ROBERD SOUTHWELL, attornay for the augmentacions of your graces most noble crowne, your graces commysyoners here, with diuerse other that wer present at that tyme. And vndre this our present recognycion sealed with our couent seale, subscribed our owne names; but also haue made sealed with our couent scale, and delyuered to the saide ROBERD SOUTHWELL, to your highnesse vse, a sufficient and lawfull deade, accordyng to the form of your graces lawes, for the possessing your grace, your noble heires, and successors therof for euyr, to be presented by him vnto your highnes, together with this our free recognycion and assent; offering

owr selffes most humbly vnto your highnes, to be at all tymes redy to do from tyme to tyme, any other act or acts, as by yowr highnes, and yowr most honorable counsell shall be of vs farther requyred, for the more perfight assurans of this owr voluntary surrendre and gift vnto yowr highnes. And fynally we most humbly, and reuerently, with habundant teares procedyng from our harts, having before owr eyen owr detestable offences, submytt owr selffes totally to the ordre of GOD, and yowr mercyfull and benygne maiesty, most hartely beseching Almyghty GOD, to grant your highnes, with the noble prince EDWARD your graces most noble and naturall sonne, next vnto yowr grace the most precious iuell, and chyfe comforte of this yowr graces roialme, long to lyue among vs, yowr graces honorable and deuoute procedings, which hytherto thorow yowr graces most excellent wysdome, and wonderfull industry, assidually solycyted abought the confirming and stablyshyng mens consciens contynually vexed, with sondry doubtfull opynions, and vaine cercmonyes, haue taken both good and lawdable effecte; to the vndoubted contentation of Almighty GOD, the great renowne, and immortall memorie of your graces hye wysdome and excellent knowledge, and to the spyrituall weale of all your subiects. Datyd and subscribyd in our chaptre the first day of *March* in the xxix yeare of yowr graces reign. By the hands of yowr graces pore and vnworthy subiects:

Per me Franciscum priorem. Per me Iohannem Pette.

Per me Iohannem subpriorem. Per me Io. Harrqld.

Per me Tho. Smyth. Per me Tho. Barly.

Per me Tho. Golston. Per me Will. Ward.

Per me Rob. Martin. Per me Tho. Atterbury.

Per me Iacob. Hopkins. Per me Will. Fowler.

Per me Rich. Bunbery.

N^o VI.

THE WILL OF SIR EDMUND MULSHO. Page 442.

IN the name of the highe Trinitie, Fader, Sonne, & Holy Ghost. Amen. The firste daye of the monethe of *Maye*, the yeare of our Lorde Godd M.CCCCLVIII, and in xxxvjth yeare of the raigne of my soveraigne lorde kynge *Henry* the Syxte, I *Edmunde Mulso*, knight, of our Lorde Gods vysitation, weake, sycke, and feble in bodie; neuertheless, of holle, sownde, and clere mynde, and of sensible witte, beinge honorid & thancked my Makcr: I make and ordeyne this my prnte testament and laste will, in maner and forme that sucthe. First, I bequethe & recomende my soule unto Almightye God, my Maker and Sauior, and to his blessyd moder virgin *Marie*, and all the companye of heauen; and my bodye to be buried in the chappell of o^r ladye, in the church of *St. Mychaell*, called *Pater Noster Churche*, in the Ryall of *London*, besyde the tombe where the worshipfull knight *Herre Tancke* lyethe buried. And I will firste, afore all thinges, after y^t my bodie ys buried, that all my debtes, in w^{ch} of right I am bownde, be fully contentid and payed, in discharge of my soule. Alsoe, I wyll & ordayne, that myne executors under wrytten make and ordayne, or do to be made and ordayned, in all godly and honest wise, wthin the firste yere next after my deceasse, a tombe of allabaster, in the place whereas my bodye ys buried, as ys aforesaid, wthan image ouer the same tombe, after my p.son and degree, to be sett with myne armes aboute the same, in all places therupon, wher as myne executors shall seeme moste conuenient and necessar^ye. And I bequethe for the same tombe so to be

made, XL^l sterlinge, or more, as yet neadethe, after the discrection of myne executors. Allso, I bequethe all my goods, jewells, and ornaments, in any wise belonginge to my chappell, for to serue at the aulter of our Ladie, in the chappell abouesaid, for any tow prists there, for to synge as hereafter followethe, as longe as they maye endure. Also, I bequethe my ornaments and garments of clothe of golde and veluit, in any wise belonginge to my bodie, to be made in alter clothes, and vestments so made, I bequethe to be distributed and disposed, by my executors, unto the chappell of our Ladie abouesayd, and to the churches of *Miche Newton* and *Lytell Newton*, in the shier of *Northt.* after there beste discrection. Also, I will that mine executors ordeyne and doe make an aulter clothe, and a frounte, of white satin or damaske, with low curtaynes of the same sute, wth my armes, which I bequethe unto the auter of our Ladye at *Pewe, Westminr.* there to serve as longe as they maye enduer. Also, I bequethe, to be disposed and distributed unto the sayd churches of *Miche Newton* and *Lyttell Newton*, xx^l sterlinge in bookes, jewells, and ornaments, after the best discrection of my executors, Soo : alwayes that the p.sons and p.ishons of bothe saide churches devoutly, every *Sondaie*, pray hartely God for the goode estate and prosperytie of the noble prynce *Ric. Duke of Yorke*, and of dame *Cecyley* his wyffe, and for the soules of me and my fader and moder, and for the soule espially of *John Washebourene*, all Xtian soules. Also, I bequethe to *Wyllm. Mulso*, my brother, XL^l sterlinge. Also, I bequethe to *Margrett Langley*, my syster, XL^l sterlinge, and a standinge cuppe coverid of syluer. Also, I bequethe to *John Mulso*, my nephew, xx^l sterlinge, and parte of my rayment and vesture longinge to my body,

after the discrecion of my chosen *Rychard Whettebey* to be dd to the same *John*. Also, I bequethe to *Alice* and *Margrett*, daughters to the said *Symon*, xx^{te} markes sterlinge: that is to say, to every of them tenne markes sterlinge. Also, I bequethe to *Alyce Chamber*, the dowghder of *Willm*, cytyzen & mereer, whilst he lived, tenne markes sterlinge. Also, I bequethe to *Thomas Tanner*, cytezen and sryvener of *London*, xl^s. sterlinge. Also, I bequethe to *John Purfoote*, late seruant to my saide lord the duke, tenne markes sterlinge. Also, I bequethe, to be disposed emongste my servants and mene, xxx^t sterlinge, after the discrecion of my exeecutors, as I have mencyoned in a byll of pap. under my signe manuell. I bequethe to him or hir, now on lyve, next of the blood of the *Candyshes*, that laste hadd off the manor off *Pentlow*, in possession before me and my feoffees, xl^t sterlinge. Also, I bequethe a C markes sterlinge, to be disposed and distrybuted for my soule, and for the soules abouesayd; as in massis to be songe, highe waies and brydges to be amendid and holpen, and to poore people most needefull, and in other wourkes of charytie and pyttie, to be done after the best diserecion of mine executors. Also, I will and bequethe, that all my lands and tenements, rents, and seruices, wth thappurtennes in *Nassington* and *Yarwell*, in the county of *Northt.* shale remayne to my executors, by them to be solde; and all the mony of that same sale comeinge, I bequethe to be disposed and distributed by my sayde executors into the p.formeigne of my bequests, and for my soule, and for the soules above sayde, and in espiall for the soule of my son *Walt.* in works of charitic and pittie, as is abouesaid. Also, I will and ordaync, that myne executors, imediately after my decesse, sell my

manor of *Rychmonds*, in *Thackstedd*, in the shier of *Essex*, with the appurtenances, in the best wyse and the most available proffitt that they can or maye; and all the monney of that sale comeinge, I bequethe to p.forme and fullfill the bequests in this my testament contayned: and yf by any p.son now one liue, being next vnto the kyneredd of the *Rychemonds* that last had the said manor of *Rychemond* in possessyon before err yt came into the hands of me, or any feoffees that woll bye the sayd manor of *Rychemonds*; than I will that he haue it better cheap then any other by XL markes sterling. Also, I will & ordeyne, that myne executors, immediatlye after my decesse, sell my manor of *Greys*, in the shier of *Suffolke*, wth thappurtenances, in the best wysse, and to the most auaille and proffitt that they can or maye; and all the monney of that same sale comminge, I bequethe to fullfill and p.forme the bequests in this my testament conteyned: and if there be any p.rson now one lyve, beyinge next unto the kyndred of the *Greys* that laste hadd the sayde mannor of *Greys* in possessyon before yt came to the hands of me or my feoffes, that will bye the sayde mannor of *Greys*, with the appurtenances; than I will that he have the sayde mannor of *Greys* bett. chepe then any other, by a C markes sterlynge. Also, I will that myne executors, imedyatelye after my decesse, sell th'advouson of the church of *Candyshe*, in the saide shier of *Suff.*; & all the money of that sale comeinge, I bequethe to fulfill the bequestes in this my present testament contayned. Also, I will & inwardly desire, and praye and beseech the most reverend Fader in God, and my goode lorde *Thomas* archebishopp of *Cant'bury*, his brother my lorde *Bourcher*, & all my feoffees I straightly requier w^{ch} of great trust and confidence bene feoffees o en-

feoffid in any of my landes and tenements, rents & seruices, mannors & advousons, as of churches or chappells, wth th'appurtenances, wheresoever they be, within the realme of *Englonde*, or in any other place, that they make such estates, feoffments, and releases thereof, to suche p.sons, & in such conveyent and lawfull forme as myne executors shall desyer, assoone after my deceasse, as myne executors them thereto shall praye & requyer. Also, I bequethe to *Dame Elizabeth Mutton* j pewe bason, and a pewe ewre of syluer, or a pewe pottes of hir choyse. Also, I bequethe unto *John Neuell*, knyght, my black horse. Also, I bequethe unto *John Otter* fiue markes sterlinge. Also, I bequethe unto *Robert Kolfey* fiue markes sterlinge. Also, I bequethe to *John Groue*, seryuener, XL^s sterlinge. Also, I bequethe unto y^c chappell and fraternitie of the Resurrection, in the churche of *St. Nicholas*, of the towne of *Calace*, XL^d sterlinge. Also, I bequethe to the reparation of the same churche xxvj^s. viiij^d. sterlinge. Also, I bequethe to the fraternytye and almes table in the same churche of the Holye Trinity, of the same churche, vj. viij. sterlinge. Also, I bequethe fiue markes sterlinge to the makeinge of a new glasse wyndow to my memory, to be made in our Ladye churche of *Calace*, wth three images of the Holye Trinity, our Lady, and *St. George*, and my good angel presentinge my persone wth my armes. Also, I bequethe to the hospitall of *Callace*, called the *Mayson dyne*, & to the pooré peoples fyndinge there, & to the relieuing of the lazar-house, withoute the town of *Callace*, to be disposed by the discrection of *Richard Whyttwell*, xxvj^s. viij^d. sterlinge; also, to be dealte by the discrection of the same *Richard*, to the prysoners in *Callace*, where mooste neede ys, xxvj^s viij sterlinge. Also, I bequethe to fryer *James*

Stope, to praye especyallye for me to God in his massys, by a yeaere, Lij^s. iiij^d. sterlinge. Also, I bequethe to the pryer and couente of the fryers churche in *Callace*, that they spially have my soule recomendid to God, xxvj^s. viij^d. sterlinge. Also, I bequethe Lij^s. iiij^d. to the reparation of the churche of St. *Peter* wthoute *Callace*, and to the makeinge of an auter clothe, and a frontell, stayned wth an image, or the storie of St. *Peter*, and myne armes, & name of them, to be made; there to serue at the highe alter, in the honor of God and St. *Peter*, as longe as it maye enduer. Also, I bequethe to the makeinge of a challyce to the parryshe of *Bockarde*, in the marche of *Callace*, where Doctor *Salmon* ys parson, xx^s. sterlinge. Also, I giue and bequethe to *Johanat* of *Fanne*, at *Thakestedd*, xx^{tie} markes starlinge. Also, I bequethe to the chappell of our Ladye in the Woule, in *Callace*, vj^s. viij^d. sterlinge. Also, I will and bequethe that ccl. markes sterlinge of my moveable goodes, jewells, and lyvelood, shale remayne in the hands of my deare sister *Margarett Langley*, and of my cosen *Rychard Whytwell*; and they to dispose the same some withoute any mynyshing, defalcacon or abridgement of eny parte there of in suche wyse as I have declared unto them my wryghtinge, under my sygnett and sygne manuell, by me delyuerid afore my menyall meny to the sayde *Richard Whyttwell*. Also, I will that my householde and meny shale be kepte wholle and togyder fownden of my goodes by xv. dayes nexte sueinge after my decease. Also, by this my present testamente and will, I adnull & defeate my former testamente and will that I made in *Englonde*, afore that I came to *Callace*, and all the bequestes conteyned in the same, bearynge date the tenth daye of the moneth of *September*, in the yeaere of ôr Lord God M.CCLIII, and in the yeaere of

y^e raigne of kynge *Henry* the Syxt, after the Conqueste the xxxijth, and all other testaments and willes by me made. As for my proper goodes and lyue lodde, yf eny be afore this my present testament. Also, I will and specially requier, that all the parsons that have any moueable goodes or jewells of myne, by wrytinge or other wyse, in there possessyon and keepinge, that they, and euery of them, make delyuerance thereof to my executors, when they desyer them. Also, I will that myne executors be rewardid, recompensyd, and allowed, for all manner of costes and expensys that they make, or shale make and dafer me in eny wyse, in any of the matters and eausys conteyned in this my testament, and by the ouersight and knowledge of my overseers wnder written. Also, I bequethe unto the Trynitie Table, wthin our Ladye churehe of *Callace* aforesayde, vj^l. viij^d. sterlinge. The resydue of all my goodes, cattalls, and debtes, whatsoeuer they be, in whose hands that they be, after that my debts be payed, my body brought on earthe, my bequests fulfilled and payed, and this my present testament & last will in all wyses performed, I bequethe to my exeutors underwrytten, they therwithe for to do dispose and distribute for my soule, & for all the soules above rehearsed in werkes of charytie and pittie, in maner and forme aboue speeifyed, as they maye beste please God and most profit my soule. And over all this, as to the dysposytion of my maner of *Pentlowe*, with appurtenanees, in the shier of *Essex*, and the advouson of the churehe of *Pentlowe* there, I will, requier, and hartelye praye all my feoffees in the saide mannor of *Pentlowe*, wth th'appurtenanees & th'advouson of the same churehe, and myne executors vnder wrytten, that they, or the more parte of them, with th'advise of learned counsell, imediatly after my de-

ceasse, sue, purchase, and gett of the kyng, our soueraigne lorde, his lers patents, to be made and hadd unto them in all sufficyent and suer wyse, vnder his greate seale, whereby that my feoffees or executors, or on or moe of them, may haue power and auctorite sufficient, after the forme of lawe, to giue and graunt vnto Mr. *Thomas Eborall*, p.son of the church of S^t. *Michall*, abouesaide; and to the wardins & keep.s of the goodes and ornaments of the same church of S^t. *Michaell*, and to their successors, p.sons and wardins of the same church, w^{ch} for the tyme shalbe, for euermore, my said mannor of *Pentlowe*, wth th'appurtenances and advouson of the saide church of *Pentlow*; and so therof that they establish mortise and fowunde a chaunterie in the saide church of S^t. *Michaell*, and to be cauled *Mulso Chaunterie*, for tow preists there perpetually for to singe for my soule; to have and to hold to the said parson and wardins, and to their successors of p.sons and wardins of the saide church of S^t. *Michaell* for the tyme beinge for evermore, vnder the maner & forme and condition that followethe; that ys to saye, First, I will and ordayne the sd. p.son and wardins, and there successors, parsons & wardins of the saide church of *Saincte Michaell* for the tyme beinge, of the renew and profitts cominge of the saide manor of *Pentlowe*, and th' advouson of the church off *Pentlowe*, wth appurtenances, fynde tow seculer priests dailye & perpetually, for to singe in the saide church of S^t. *Michaell's* for my soule, and for the soules of my fader and moder, and my friendes & kyneffolkes, for euermore. And I will & ordeyne, that the sayde tow preists be alwayes chosen, receiued, and admitted to the sayd chaunterye by the sayd parson and wardins, and their successors, parsons & wardins of the saide

churche of *Saincte Michaell* for the tyme beinge; and the saide towne priests to be honest goode men, & of goode name and fame, & of honest conversation and condicon; and that they be at all mattins howers, masseys, and even-songes, and at all other divine services & obsequies there now used and done, and to be used and done. And yf the saide towne preistes, or eyther of them, so chosen, receyued, and admitted to y^e saide chaunterie at any tyme hereafter, be unhoneste, or any vngodly or outragious wyse behaue or beare him, then I will and ordeyne that the saide towne preists, or either of them, lyueinge unhonestly, or in any ungodly or outragious wyse ruleinge, behavinge, or beareinge himsef, be removed by the sayde parson and wardins, and their successors, parsons and wardins of the saide churche of *St. Michael's* for the time beinge, from the saide service; and that another prieste or preistes, in his place or their places, by the saide parson & wardins & their successors, parsons & wardins, unto the said chaunterie be chosen and putt in, in the maner and form above-saide; and so from tyme to tyme to be done, as ofte as yt so happethe or faullethe vayde by the death of them, or that they, or eyther of them, be promotid to any benyfyce or offyee. Also, I will and ordeyne the revenewe and profitts cominge of the saide manor of *Pentlow*, and advouson of the church of *Pentlow*, wth th'appurtenances, duely repayere, sustaine, & meyneteine the said manor, wth th'appurtenances, & all manner rents and chargis thereof goinge out, pay and supporte yerely for ever more. And that the said parson, and wardins, and their successors, parsons and wardins of the saide churche of *Saincte Michaell* for the time beinge, pay yearely for evermore unto the sd. towne preistes for their salarie, xx^{tiē} markes sterlinge,

att the feastes of *Xmas*, *Easter*, *Midsomer*, and *Mychaellmas*, by euen portions; that is to saye, to each of them x markes sterlinge. And I will & ordeyne furthermore, that the saide parson and wardins, & their successors, parsons and wardins of the saide churche of *St. Michaell*, which for the tyme shall be, withe a parcell of the reuenews cominge of the saide mannor of *Pentlow*, wth th'appurtenances, yerely for euermore, in the churche *Saincte Mychaell* abouesaide, holde and keepe myne anniversarie the daye of my deceasse; that is to saye, in the even, *dirige* by note, & one the morrow, masse of *requiem* by note, wth tow tapers at my saide tombe, eache of tow pounce of waxe; and that the parson have for his labour, being there present in there obsequies, xx^d, and every of the priests xij^d, and of the clarks xij^d, and either of the church wardins xx^d; and that there be disposed emongste xxiiij poore men and the women, the same daie of my anniversarie, iij^s in money yerely; for ever more. Also, I will and ordayne, that the day following myne anniversarye, an account be had and made between the parson and wardins, and their successors for evermore, yerely, of all the receiptes, payments, & chargis, by them hadd and done within y. yere; and that all the money that upon such accounts, from yere to year, over and above the sustentacon of the saide tow preists, reparatyons of the saide mannor of *Pentlowe*, wth th'appurtenances, fownden & done, the saide anniversarie kept and holden, and all other chargis aboue saide done & payde, remayne the cleare, be put in a boxe, or in a chiste with tow lockes and keyes, fast locked, for the reparacyon and new edifications and sustenation of the saide manor of *Pentlowe*, wth th'appurtenances and chargis aforesaide, in the saide churche safelye to be kepte; and that the saide parson have and

keepe the one keye, & the saide wardins the other keye. Furdermore, I will and ordeyne, that if the saide person and wardins, and their successors, parsons and wardins of the saide church of *Saincte Michæll* for the tyme beinge, at any after, by neglygent and slothfull, and fynde not the towe preistes, nor keepe not the saide anniversarye, & all other chargis abouesaide, in manner and forme aboue declared, and haue no cause reasonable whereby they shoulde be lettid or tarryed: then I will that the state, right, and possession of the said parson and wardins, & their successors, parsons and wardins of the saide church of *Sai. Michæll* for the tyme beinge, be voide & of no strengthe; and than I will and ordeyne, that the saide manor at *Pentlowe*, with th'advouson of the saide church of *Pentlowe*, and all th'appurtenances, remayne & turne unto Mr. *Thos. Bucksall*, maister of the colledge of *Fodringhey*, in the shier of *Northampton*, to have and to holde all the saide manor of *Pentlowe*, and all th'appurtenances, to the saide now master of the saide colledge of *Fodringhey*, and to his successors, maisters of the said colledge, forevermore; so alwaies that the same maister & his successors fynde for evermore towe preistes dayleye for to singe in our Ladye chappell there, for the soule of me the saide *Edmonde*, and the soules before rehearsed; & also hold and keep my anniuersarye in the maner and forme aboue writtenn, and all other chargis and things, before rehearsed, do obserue and fullfill yerely in the saide colledge, in manner and forme as ys aboue specified and declared evermore. Also, I charge and requier, and will that none of myne executors, in absense of the other, in the execution of this my testament and laste will, take upon them, nor presume to doe any thinge wthout the agreement, will, and assent of

them all, or the more parte of them; and when neede be, they to take thadvise of the overseers hereafter named of this my testament, except only as for the ccl markes bequethed and assigned to my saide sister *Margarett Langley*, and my cosen *Richard Whytwell*, in forme aforesaid; and also all suche thinges as of right and very nescesitye must be done in *Callace* and marches of the same; the which I comytt only, by this my testament, to my saide cosen *Rychard Whytwell*, in absence of his fellowship co-executors with hym, wholly to execute and parforme. Of this my present testament and last will, I make & ordayne myne executors; that is to saye, the wor^{tt} knight *William Oldehalle*, Mr. *Robert Wyatt*, clerke; the saide *Willm. Mulso*, *Symon Reyham*, and *Rychard Whytwell*. And I bequethe to the sd. *William Oldhall*, knight, for his labour in this behalfe to be had, xx^l sterlinge, and a gowne of fyne *French* blacke, or of puewke, and a furre with a pursle of browne martirs for the same. Alsoe, I bequethe to the saide Mr. *Robert*, *Wm. Mulso*, & *Symon Reyham*, for their labore about the premyssys trewly to be done, xx^l sterlinge eche of them to have. And to the sd. *Rychard Whytwell*, for hys labor, I bequethe fiftye poundes sterlinge. And I make overseers of y^s my present testament and laste will; that is to say, the mooste reverende Father in God, and my right goode lorde, *Thomas* archebishop of *Canterbury*; the high, mightie, and my full good lorde, *Rycharde* earle of *Warwicke*; *Henry Bourchere*, knight, lord *Bourchire*; & th'aforesaid M^r. *Thomas Eborall*. And I bequethe to the saide most reverende Fader the Archbishopp, xx^l sterlinge; to the saide mightie earle, my double harneys complete, that I had of the gifte of the dolphin of *France*; to my saide lorde *Bourchir*, x^{xl} ster-

linge; and to the saide M^r. *Thomas Eborall*, XL sterlinge, instantly beseeching & desyreing my saide goode lordes, and requireinge all other of my overseers and executors of this my testament and laste will, to shew and doe for me, in th^rexecution of all the premisses, as they would I did for them in semblable wise one God his behalfe. Over this, I will that an able preiste of conversation synge and pray for my soule, and the soules of my fader & moder, and of all other soules that I am in deade to praye for at *Scala : Celi*, in *Rome*, by the space of one wholle yeare and xxx daies; and, wthin the same tyme, I will that the same preiste shale synge and praye for my soule, and the soules afore rehearsed, a trentall in certeyne principall churches at *Rome* aforesaide in suche forme, and at suche tymes, as *Saincte Gregory* did, and as yt is there used and accustomed; for the which seruice so to be done by the saide preiste, I will that my saide executors giue him a competent sallary, in suche forme as they wth hym conveniently may accorde. Also, I will that my saide executors ordeyne and doe provide a gentill and a well doinge horse, wth an harneys to the same; and that the saide horse and harneys, and also my chawferyn wth the whyght feather for the saide horse, by my executors, for and in my name, be giuen to righte noble lorde the earle of *Marche*, as for my remembrance to his goode lordshipp. Provydid alwayes, that if any goods moueable, as well here as *Cal-lace*, and in the marches of the same, as in *Englonde*, and my londes and tenements beinge in my feoffees hand, wheresoevere they byn, will not suffice ne streche easely to the performing and fulfilling of these my saide bequestes and will (as I trust to God they shalle), than I will and ordeyne by this my testament and laste will, that

my saide executors abridge and make defalcacon of parte of all and every of my saide bequestes, wills, and ordinances, in suche forme as they shall eseeme most expedient and behofefull to be done for the health of my soule, except only the ccl markes bequethed and assigned to my saide sister *Margarett Langley*, and to my cosen *Rychard Whyttwell*, and also the said xx^{tie} markes to the said *Johane at Fann*; whiche towne somes I will specially to be performed, and my debtes payed. In wyttness whereof, to this my present testament and laste will I have putte my seale, wrytten and yearenthe day and yeare afore rehearsed.

Testamentū *Edmundi Mulso*, militis, quo ad dispositionem tam omniū et singulorū maneriorū, terrarū, et tementorū suorū quam omniū et singulorū bonorū suorū mobiliū; ultimam suam in se contineū volunt ap.te lect p. dictū *Edmundū* sigillo suo ad arma sigillat. in p.sentiā testiū subscriptorū specialiter ad hoc vocatorū.

Ærat.

<i>John Groue</i>	}	<i>John Wryght</i>
<i>Robt. Wynnigton</i>		<i>John Deley</i>
<i>John Pycharde</i>		<i>Willm. Toste</i>
<i>Radi Knyston</i>		<i>Robti. Leche</i>
<i>Thome Laverocke</i>		<i>Guuley Walmesley.</i>
<i>Thome Vsher</i>		

N^o VII.

CATALOGUE OF PICTURES AT WOBURN ABBEY, NOT MENTIONED IN THE BODY OF THE WORK. SEPT. 1810. P. 467.

DINING ROOM.

Twenty-four Views in *Venice* - *Canaletti*

LIBRARY.

Portrait - - -	<i>Rembrandt</i>
<i>Daniel Mytens</i> and Wife -	<i>Vandyck</i>
<i>Rubens</i> - - -	Himself
<i>Philip Le Roy</i> - - -	<i>Vandyck</i>
<i>John Kupetzky</i> - - -	Himself
Sir <i>Godfrey Kneller</i> -	Himself
<i>Michael Mérevelt</i> - -	Himself
<i>Rembrandt</i> - - -	Himself
<i>Diogenes</i> - - -	<i>Salvator Rosa</i>
<i>Vesaleur</i> - - -	<i>Titian</i>
<i>David Teniers</i> - - -	Himself
<i>Charles de Mallery</i> - -	<i>Vandyck</i>
<i>Franck Halls</i> - - -	Himself
<i>Bartolemè Estevan Morelli</i> -	Himself
<i>Tintoret</i> - - -	Himself
<i>Joannes Spellinx</i> - - -	<i>Vandyck</i>
<i>Paul de Jode</i> and Family -	<i>Vandyck</i>
<i>Martin Pepyn</i> - - -	Himself
<i>John Steen</i> - - -	Himself
“ <i>Joan Worevius</i> of <i>Antwerp</i> ” -	<i>Vandyck</i>
<i>Titian</i> - - -	Himself
<i>Colbert</i> - - -	<i>Champaignè</i>

ETRUSCAN ROOM.

Landscape with Cattle	-	<i>Paul Potter</i>
Sea Piece	- - -	<i>Vandeveldé</i>
Landscape with Cattle	- - - -	<i>Both</i>
Landscape	- - - - -	<i>Berghem</i>
Sea Piece	- - - - -	<i>Vangoyen</i>
<i>Dutch Merry-making</i>	- - -	<i>Teniers</i>
Sea Piece	- - - -	<i>Van de Capelle</i>
Fall of <i>Hippolytus</i>	- - - -	<i>Rubens</i>
<i>Dutch Feast</i>	- - - -	<i>Temers</i>
Fishing under the Ice	- - -	<i>Cuyj</i>

INDIAN SILK ROOM. NORTH FRONT.

Fruit Piece over the Chimney	-	<i>Snyders</i>
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INDIAN PAPER ROOM.

Game Piece over the Chimney

FRENCH BED ROOM.

Landscape over the chimney
Ditto over the east window
Ditto over the west door

FRENCH DRESSING ROOM.

Landscape over chimney		
Portrait at west end. <i>Gertrude Duchess</i> of <i>Bedford</i>	- - -	<i>Sir J. Reynolds</i>
Landscape over west door		
Do. over east door		
Portrait at east end. <i>Francis Marquis of</i> <i>Tavistock</i>	- - -	<i>Sir J. Reynolds</i>

BILLIARD ROOM.

Inside of a Hall	-	-	<i>Van Delen</i>
Landscape	-	-	<i>Everdingen</i>
Landscape	-	-	<i>Pynaker</i>
Landscape with Bridge, &c. from M. <i>de Calonne's</i> Collection	-	-	<i>Ruysdael</i>
Landscape, Cattle, &c.	-	-	<i>Isaac Ostade</i>
Landscape	-	-	<i>Lingelbach</i>
Sea-coast, Beacon, &c.	-	-	<i>Woverman</i>
<i>Dutch</i> Cottage, &c. (in manner of <i>Browsers</i>)	-	-	<i>Teniers</i>
Portrait of <i>Cuyp</i>	-	-	Himself
Sea Piece	-	-	<i>Backhuysen</i>
Landscape	-	-	<i>G. Poussin</i>
Landscape	-	-	<i>Both</i>
Madonna and Child, from M. <i>de Ca-</i> <i>lonne's</i> Collection	-	-	<i>Murillo</i>
Landscape with Ruins, &c.	-	-	<i>Ruysdael</i>
Virgin teaching Infant <i>Jesus</i> to read	-	-	<i>Schedoni</i>
Portrait of <i>Descartes</i>	-	-	<i>P. de Champagne</i>
<i>Flemish</i> Prize-Ox	-	-	<i>Cuyp</i>
<i>Flemish</i> Merry-making	-	-	<i>Teniers</i>
Inside of a Church	-	-	<i>Peter Nief</i>
Landscape ; the original in Lord <i>Staf-</i> <i>ford's</i> Collection. Copy from	-	-	<i>G. Poussin</i>
Lions	-	-	<i>Rubens</i>
<i>Flemish</i> Twelfth-day Feast	-	-	<i>Jan Steen</i>
Horse in a Stable	-	-	<i>Cuyp</i>
Portrait of Lady <i>Coventry</i>	-	-	<i>Gavin Hamilton</i>

INNER DRAWING ROOM.

Landscape	-	-	<i>Claude</i> , copy
View of a Cavern	-	-	<i>Salvator Rosa</i>
Gallery of Paintings and Sculpture			<i>Teniers</i>
View of a Cavern	-	-	<i>Salvator Rosa</i>
Landscape, Mountains and Cattle			<i>Berghem</i>
Landscape. Extensive View of Fields, Water, &c. with Cattle	-		<i>Cuyp</i>
Playing at Bowls	-		<i>Teniers</i>
<i>Flemish Girl</i>	-	-	<i>Rembrandt</i>
Dogs	-	-	<i>Titian</i>
Boy with Pigeon	-		<i>Francisca Mola</i>
Landscape; Hawking	-		<i>Paul Potter</i>
View; Sea-coast with Traders, &c.			<i>Wouverman</i>
Sea Piece	-	-	<i>Van de Capelle</i>
Landscape	-	-	<i>Claude</i>
Fish Stall and Poultry	-		<i>Van Staverow</i> , a Scholar of <i>Gerard Dow</i>
Landscape; Ruinous Bridge	-		<i>John Ascleen</i>
Itinerant Tooth-drawer	-		<i>Andrew Both</i>
Old Woman and Child	-	-	<i>Teniers</i>
Sea Piece	-	-	<i>D. Vlujer</i>
Four Seasons	-	-	{ <i>Rotenhamer</i> and <i>Breugel</i>
Ballad Singers	-	-	<i>Andrew Both</i>

DRAWING ROOM. NORTH OF SALOON.

Landscape	-	-	<i>Wynants</i>
View of Old <i>Rome</i>	-	-	<i>Claude</i>

PICTURES AT WOBURN.

Landscape	-	-	<i>Wynants</i>
Landscape	-	-	<i>Poussin</i>
View of <i>Houghton House</i>	-	-	<i>Wilson</i>
Landscape	-	-	<i>Poussin</i>
Landscape	-	-	<i>Wynants</i>
View of <i>Nimeguen</i>	-	-	<i>Cuyt</i>
Landscape	-	-	<i>Wynants</i>

SALOON.

<i>Dædalus and Icarus</i>	-	-	<i>Vandyck</i>
<i>Elizabeth (Keppel) Marchioness of Tavistock</i>	-	-	<i>Sir J. Reynolds</i>
Portrait; <i>Adrian Panlido Pareja</i>	-	-	<i>Velasquez</i>
<i>Joseph interpreting the Baker's Dream</i>	-	-	<i>Rembrandt</i>
Sportive Boy; Angels flying, &c.	-	-	<i>Murillo</i>
<i>Abel slain</i>	-	-	<i>Rubens</i>
The <i>Israelites'</i> departure from <i>Egypt</i>	-	-	<i>Castaglione</i>
Landscape	-	-	<i>G. Poussin</i>
Landscape	-	-	<i>G. Poussin</i>
Christ in the Garden	-	-	<i>Annibale Caracci</i>
Portrait; <i>Francis Duke of Bedford</i>	-	-	<i>Hoppner</i>
Christ's Vision	-	-	<i>Luca Giordana</i>
<i>Samson's Parable</i>	-	-	<i>Guercino</i>

DRAWING ROOM. SOUTH OF SALOON.

Portrait; <i>Francis Earl of Bedford,</i> ætatis 48.	-	-	<i>Vandyck 1636</i>
<i>Anne Countess of Bedford, Wife to</i> <i>William fifth Earl of Bedford, and</i> first Duke	-	-	<i>Vandyck</i>

Earl of <i>Haddington</i> ; from the <i>Orleans</i> Collec- tion	- - -	<i>Vandyck</i>
The Lady <i>Herbert</i> ; formerly in <i>M. de Calonne's</i> Collection	- - -	<i>Vandyck</i>
<i>Albertus Mirius</i> , Dean of <i>Antwerp</i>	-	<i>Vandyck</i>
Person unknown, formerly in <i>M. de Calonne's</i> Collection	- - -	<i>Vandyck</i>
<i>Algernon Percy</i> , Earl of <i>Northumberland</i>	- -	<i>Vandyck</i>
Dutchess of <i>Orleans</i>	- - -	<i>Vandyck</i>
Person unknown, in a rich dress, from the <i>Orleans' Collection</i>	- - -	<i>Vandyck</i>

WAITING ROOM.

<i>Digby</i> , Earl of <i>Bristol</i> , and Sir <i>William Russel</i>	<i>Vandyck</i>
<i>Louis Quinze</i> , from	<i>Varloo</i>

OMITTED AT PAGE 482, l. 3.

I NOW turn my eyes to a lady whose felicity consisted in a different fate; in being early cut off from the embraces of a capricious tyrant, whose inconstancy and whose lusts would probably have involved her in misery, had not Heaven, in its mercy, taken her to itself. *Lady Jane Seymour*, the lady in question, became queen to *Henry VIII.* in 1536, and was released from him, by death, in 1537. The portrait expresses the elegance of her person. She is dressed in red, with great gold net-work sleeves, and rich in jewels. Her print, among the illustrious heads, does her little justice.

LADY JANE
SEYMOUR.

N^o VIII.

ON THE DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF SOMERSET. P. 174.

“ HER death was infamous : and though she died (as it
 “ were) in a corner (in so private a condition), the loath-
 “ someness of her death made it as conspicuous as on a
 “ house-top : for that part of her body which had been the
 “ receptacle of most of her sin, grown rotten (though she
 “ never had but one child) the ligaments failing, it fell
 “ down, and was cut away in flakes, with a most nauseous
 “ and putrid savour ; which to augment, she would roll
 “ herself in her own ordure in her bed ; took delight in
 “ it. Thus her affections varied ; for nothing could be
 “ found sweet enough to augment her beauties at first,
 “ and nothing stinking enough to decypher her loath-
 “ someness at last. Pardon the sharpness of these ex-
 “ pressions ; for they are for the glory of God ; who often
 “ makes his punishments (in the balance of his justice) of
 “ equal weight with our sins.”

Wilson's Life of King James I. p. 83.

Nº IX.

EPITAPH IN AMPHILL CHURCH. P. 501.

M. S.

Optimis parentibus nunc tumulo conjunctus
 Pietate semper conjunctissimus

Hic jacet

Richardus Nicolls Francis. Isti. ex Margar. Bruce

Filius,

Il.limo *Jacobo Duci Ebor.* a cubiculis intimus ;

Anno 1663, relictis musarum castris,

Turmam equestrem contra rebelles duxit,

Juvenis strenuus, atq; impiger,

Anno 1664, ætate jam & scientiâ militari maturus.

In AMERICAM

Septentrionalem cum imperio missus

Longam I.s.lam cæterasq; insulas,

Belgis expulsis, vero Domino restituit.

Provinciam arcesq; munitissimas

Heri sui titulis insignivit,

Et Triennio pro preside rexit.

Academia Literis

Bello Virtute

Aula Candore Animi

Magistratu Prudentiâ

Celebris :

Ubiq; bonis carus, sibi & negotiis par,

28º Maii, 1672,

Nave prætoriâ contra eosd. Belgas

Fortiter dimicans,
Ictu globi majoris transfossus occubuit.
Fratres habuit,
Præter *Gulielmum* præcoci fato defunctum,
 .. *Edvardum*, et *Franciscum*.
Utrumq; copiarum pedestrium centurionem,
 Qui fædæ et servilis tyrannidis
 Quæ tunc *Angliam* oppresserat impatientes
Exilio prælato (si modo regem extorrem sequi exit, sit)
 Alter *Parisiis*, alter *Hagá* comitis,
 Ad cœlestem patriam migrarunt.

N^o X.

EPITAPH IN MAULDEN CHURCH. P. 507.

Diana
Oxonii et Eligini Comitissa
 Quæ

ILLUSTRI orta sanguine, sanguinem illustravit, *Ceciliorum* meritis clara, suis clarissima, ut quæ nesciret minor esse maximis. Vitam ineuntem honoravit, et prodeuntem ampla virtutum cohors, et exeuntem mors beatissima decoravit, volente Numine ut nusquam deesset aut virtus aut felicitas. Duobus conjuncta maritis, utriq; charissima; primum (quem ad annum habuit) impense dilexit; secundum (quem ad 24) tanta pietate et amore coluit, ut cui vivens obsequium, tanquam patri præstitit, moriens testimonium filio reliquit. Noverca quum esset maternam pietatem facile superavit; famulitium adèd mitem prudentemq; curam gessit ut non tam domina familiæ præesse quam anima corpori inesse videretur; deniq; cum pudico, humili, forti, sancto animo, virginibus, conjugibus, viduis omnibus exemplum consecrasset integerrimum, terris anima major ad similes evolavit superos

Anno salutis 1654, *April 27*, ætatisq; 58.

Ita gemuit Dominus *Thomas Bruce*, Comes *Eliginiensis* et Baro *Bruce de Whorlton*, qui hoc monumentum æque sacellum

In perpetuam conjugis optimæ memoriam
 Erigendum curavit
 Anno 1656.

The following inscription appears under a busto :

*Thomas Comes de Elgin
Baro Bruce de Whorlton
In comitatu Eboracensi,*

Hanc dilectissimi patris sui effigiem *Robertus* Comes de *Ailesbury* et *Elgin*, &c. filius unigenitus in extimo sacelli circulo erigendam curavit. Medium quippe soli Comitissæ de *Oxford* uxori suæ carissimæ prædictus *Thomas* sacrum voluit, cujus in æternam memoriam monumentum illud centrale extruxit, quod et ipse et prosapia sua, fatis olim cessura, eminus stantes venerabundi quasi contemplabuntur.

Obiit *Decemb.* anno salutis 1663.

Ætatis suæ 73.

Edwardus Bruce Armiger, *Rob. Bar^{is} Bruce*, filius domæ *Dianæ Henrici Grey Com^{is} de Stamford*, filiæ n^æ. m^æ. quinetiam *Thomæ* Comit^{is} de *Elgin* nepos a quo hanc vivendi rationem cum didicisset, gratus scholaris exemplo suo docuit avum (ei vix paucis mensibus superstitem) mori. Anno salutis 1663. *Ætatis suæ 17^m.*

N^o XI.

EPITAPH IN FLITTON CHURCH, ON THE GOOD COUNTESS
OF KENT. P. 522.

HERE lyes the Right Hon^{ble}. *Amabella*, late countess dowager of *Kent*, entombed by her dear lord *Henry* Earl of *Kent*, to signifie her resolution to dye with him to the rest of ye world, and to live after so great a loss only to God, & the interest of this noble family. This she made good, by her exemplary piety & regular devotion in her chappel; whereto she obliged all her domesticks, every morning & evening, to attend her.

And, surviving her own monument 45 years, she had time to raise to herself a more lasting one, by restoring the fortune of this illustrious family, which she found under an eclipse, to near the height of it's ancient splendour.

This she effected by her wise conduct & large acquisitions, & by the advantageous disposal of her only son *Anthony* Earl of *Kent*, in marriage, with *Mary*, sole daughter and heiress of the R^t, Hon^{ble}. *John* Lord *Lucas*, baron of *Shenfield*, in *Essex*.

To the concerns of her children & grandchildren she confined her thoughts; & fixed her residence at *Wrest*, their usual seat; which she wonderfully improved & imbellished; continually adding to the profit or ornament of the place, until death gently seiz'd her, *Augst*. 17th, 1698, in the 92^d year of her age; & was here interred by the R^t. Hon^{ble} *Anthony* Earl of *Kent*, her most dutiful son; who would have caused y^s to be engraven, had not a sudden death prevented him; but it was afterwards performed, in due acknowledgement of her great be-

neficence, & to perpetuate her precious memory to all his posterity, by her grandson,

Henry Duke of Kent.

Mary, one of the daughters of Sir *George Cotton* of *Combermere*, in y^e county of *Chester*, knight, first espoused to *Edward* earle of *Derby*, & after, to this *Henry* earle of *Kent*; who deceased the 16th of *November*, in the yeare of our Lord God 1580, and lieth buried at *Great Gaddesden*, in the covnty of *Hertford*. In tender affection & good respect of w^h. lady, the said earle of *Kent*, her husband, caused this remembrance to be made of her.

Here lyeth the body of the most noble, vertuous, & worthy peere, *Henry Grey* earle of *Kent*, lord *Hastings*, *Weisford*, & *Rvthyn*, lord lieutenat of the covnty of *Bedford*: ever loyall to his prince, assvred to his covntry, kinde to his friends, loving to al good men, & charitable to the poore; the first erector & fovnder of this chapell; who deceased the 31st of *January*, 1614.

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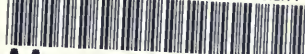
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