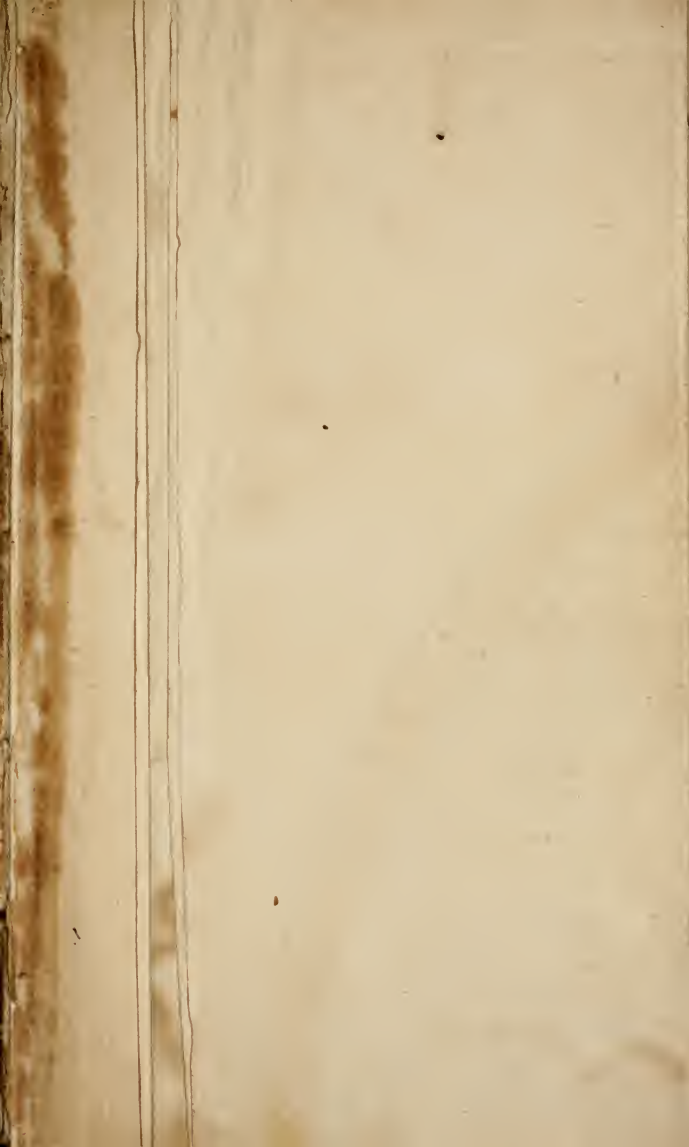


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AMBULATOR:
OR, A
POCKET COMPANION
IN A
TOUR ROUND LONDON,

WITHIN THE CIRCUIT OF TWENTY FIVE MILES:

DESCRIBING

Whatever is most remarkable for Antiquity, Grandeur,
Elegance, or Rural Beauty:

INCLUDING

NEW CATALOGUES OF PICTURES,

AND ILLUSTRATED BY

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL OBSERVATIONS:

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

A Concise Description of the Metropolis,

AND

A MAP OF THE COUNTRY DESCRIBED.

Si te grata quies

Delectat; si te pulvis strepitusque rotarum,

Si lædit caupona; Ferentinum ire jubebo.

HORAT.

New scenes arise, new landscapes strike the eye,

And all the enliven'd country beautify.

THOMSON.

THE SIXTH EDITION, CORRECTED AND IMPROVED.

LONDON:

Printed for JANE BEW, Widow of the original Proprietor, No. 28,
Pater-noster Row.

1783.

1793



P R E F A C E

TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

T. P.

A4910

ON the utility of a work of this nature it is scarce necessary to expatiate. No part of the kingdom, perhaps, can present more attractive scenes than the environs of London; in which the man of leisure may find amusement, and the man of business the most agreeable relaxation. With respect, indeed, to rural scenery, the country, described in the following Tour, does not exhibit Nature in her more sublime and stupendous views: it presents no savage mountains crowned with perennial snows, no vast extent of uncultivated wilds, no tremendous cataracts, no wonderful expanse of waters. But rural elegance and rural beauty appear in their most fascinating forms. Royal palaces, magnificent seats, and elegant villas interspersed, afford inexhaustible gratifications for curiosity; in some, the finest collections of paintings, inestimable antiques, venerable decorations of ancient splendour, or all the exquisite embellishments of modern art. Extensive prospects charm the eye with undefinable variety: the landscape, less extensive, invites the pensive mind to contemplation; or the creative powers of Art exhibit an Elysium, where Nature once appeared in her rudest state.

To assist the inhabitants of the Metropolis, or its occasional visitors, in the choice of their excursions, is a principal object of this publication: to be an entertaining companion in these excursions, is another. With this view, the Editor has not only described whatever he found curious in the works of Nature or of Art, but where any place has been distinguished by some memorable circumstance, he has not forgotten how much the incidental recollection of it may improve the sources of conversation, nor what pleasure a well-cultivated mind may derive from contemplating the favourite retreats of the benefactors and ornaments of mankind; where the statesman mused, in solitude, on the welfare of his country; the philosopher enriched the age with his sublime discoveries; or the poet "informed the page with music, image, sentiment, and thought:" where

P R E F A C E.

Richard Cromwell preferred the scenes of innocence and peace to all the glory of guilty greatness ; where a Lyttelton received the first convictions of religious truth ; or an Addison exemplified, in a happy death, the pleasures and importance of a virtuous life. It is natural to view such scenes with a degree of enthusiasm, and to consider the ground we tread as almost sacred. But this sentiment is too natural to be novel : it is as old as Tully : “ *Movemur enim,*” says that polite Roman, “ *nescio quò pacto, locis ipsis, in quibus eorum, quos diligimus aut admiramur, adsunt vestigia.*” “ *Me quidem ipsæ illæ nostræ Athenæ, non tam operibus magnificis exquisitisque antiquorum artibus delectant, quam recordatione summorum virorum, ubi quisque habitare, ubi sedere, ubi disputare sit solitus.*”

The fluctuations of property, as was expected, have rendered many alterations indispensable in the present edition of this work. Of these, the Editor has endeavoured to procure the most accurate information. Beside all the improvements and corrections to the present day, most of the articles have been new-written, above one hundred new ones have been added, and upward of two hundred more seats and villas noticed than were in the last edition. New catalogues of the pictures in the best collections have likewise been obtained.

Places that appear in the Map, without being noticed in the Tour, are supposed not to contain any thing very remarkable.

Lambeth,
August, 25, 1792.

R. LOBB.

P R E F A C E

TO THE SIXTH EDITION.

FROM the fluctuations of property, and the variety of new objects which taste and opulence create, every edition of a work of this nature must admit of great improvement. The editor of the fourth edition, published in 1792, introduced into it, accordingly, many new articles, with considerable alterations and improvements, and with such anecdotes and observations as he thought calculated to render the book more particularly pleasing as the pocket companion of a country excursion. His endeavours were rewarded beyond expectation: in less than six months, there was a demand for a new edition. This extraordinary success, however, gave rise to an act of oppression and injustice, with which it is proper the public should be acquainted.

The original proprietor of *Ambulator* was the late Mr. John Bew, who published the three first editions; but having become a bankrupt, in 1791, his effects were sold by auction. The copy right of *Ambulator* was purchased by Messieurs Scatcherd and Whitaker, who admitted Messieurs G. and T. Wilkie, and Mr. Bew, to a third share each, on paying their respective parts of the purchase money. The fourth edition, in course, was published, in 1792, in the joint names of J. Bew, G. and T. Wilkie, and Scatcherd and Whitaker. Messieurs Wilkie relinquished their share, on repayment of the purchase money, to Mr. Bew, who thus became possessed of two thirds of a copy of which he had originally been the sole proprietor. Notwithstanding this, after the death of Mr. Bew, Messieurs Scatcherd and Whitaker, contrary to every principle by which the respectable part of the trade are governed in such cases, thought proper to publish a fifth edition of *Ambulator* on their own sole account, to the exclusion of Mrs. Jane Bew, the widow, and notwithstanding her right in two thirds of the copy.

The public, undoubtedly, are not concerned in the contests of individuals; and yet they cannot look upon an act of oppression and injustice, with any degree of complacency, especially when it is exercised toward a widow. In one circumstance, however, they are particularly interested; and that is, in the alterations and improvements which a new edition must demand. It is necessary to state, therefore, that the fifth edition was sent to the press by Messieurs Scatcherd and Whitaker, without any corrections whatever, although, in the course of six months, many must have been requisite. This sixth edition, on the contrary, has been completely revised; and it is hoped, that the improvements throughout will evince a grateful sense of the public favour already experienced, and an ardent desire to merit that favour in future. Under all the circumstances stated, it is scarce necessary to request, that those who are desirous of having the latest and most correct edition, will be pleased to be particular in their orders for the Sixth Edition of *Ambulator*, printed for Jane Bew, Widow of the original Proprietor.

Sept, 16, 1793.

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E R R A T A.

Page 9, Line 23, for *Palace* read *Park*
 Page 31, Line 1, for *Shuldram* read *Shuldbam*.
 Page 80, Line 20, for *Mr. Bayly's* read *the Seat of the late*
 James Baillie, Esq.
 Page 169, Line 9, for *Albine* read *Alpine*.
 Page 202, Line 38, for *D. Aranda*, read *D' Aranda*.
 Page 218, Line 5, for *Dicks* read *Dick*.
 Page 294, Line 27, for *Sullivan*, read *Sulivan*.

CONCISE ACCOUNT

OF THE

METROPOLIS.

ORIGIN AND EXTENT.

LONDON was certainly a considerable, opulent, and commercial city, in the age of the Emperor Nero. It is represented as such by Tacitus; and Ammianus Marcellinus, who wrote in the reign of Julian the Apostate, calls it “vetustum oppidum, an ancient city.” Its Roman names were Londinum, or Londinium, and Augusta.* The first is still retained in its modern appellation: the last is the favourite of the poets. Thus Congreve:

Rise, fair Augusta, lift thy head;
 With golden towers thy front adorn,
 Thy lovely form, and fresh-reviving state,
 In crystal flood of Thames survey.

This metropolis of Great Britain, one of the largest and most opulent in the world, consists of the cities of London and Westminster and the borough of Southwark. The two former are situated on a gentle ascent, on the north side of the noble river Thames: the latter is seated on the opposite bank, in a level, and once very marshy ground. The extent of the whole from Limehouse and Deptford to Milbank and Vauxhall, is above seven miles; but the

*Augusta was a name given to seventy cities in the Roman provinces, in honour of Augustus. Hence London, as the capital of the Trinobantes, in Britain, was called Augusta Trinobantina.

greatest breadth is only three miles. The curious reader, who would contrast the ancient state of London with its present great extent, may find amusement, by consulting Fitz-Stephen's account of it, in the reign of Henry II; the plan of London as it existed in the time of Queen Elizabeth; and Mr. Pennant's 'Account of London.'

Of this wonderful contrast some idea may be formed, from an anecdote of the Earl of Burlington, "When that Nobleman was asked why he built his house in Piccadilly *so far out of town*, he answered, "because he was determined he would have no building beyond him." Little more than half a century has so inclosed Burlington House with new streets, that it is now in the heart of that part of the town.

GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, considered in this extensive view, as the METROPOLIS, consists of the CITY, properly so called; the city of Westminster; the suburbs in the county of Middlesex; and the borough of Southwark.

The City is divided into twenty-six wards, each governed by an Alderman. From the Aldermen, the chief magistrate, the Lord Mayor, is annually chosen. There are likewise 236 Common-Councilmen, who sit in one court, with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and thus form, as it were, the city parliament, which enacts the bye laws and regulations of the corporation. There is likewise a Recorder, a Common Serjeant, two Sheriffs (who are also Sheriffs of Middlesex), a Chamberlain, a Town Clerk, a City Remembrancer, a Water Bailiff, a Common Hunt, and many inferior officers.

WESTMINSTER, which was once a mile from London, but is now united to it, is a distinct city, the government of which, both civil and ecclesiastical, was once vested in the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; but, since the Reformation, the civil part has been committed to laymen. The High Steward, who is generally a Nobleman of rank, is chosen by the Dean and Chapter, and has an Under Steward who officiates for him, and is commonly Chairman of the Quarter Sessions. Next to him is the High Bailiff, chosen also by the Dean and Chapter. His power resembles that
of

of a Sheriff; for by him juries are summoned, and he makes the return at the election of Members of Parliament.

The SUBURBS are under the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Middlesex, who, beside their County Hall, on Clerkenwell Green, have an office in Bow-Street, long distinguished for public spirit and activity. But as there were other Justices of Peace, who degraded the dignity of Magistracy, by prostituting it to mercenary views, an Act of Parliament passed in 1792, by which seven other public offices were established, beside that in Bow-Street.* Three Magistrates officiate at each of these; and, to deprive them of all temptation to corrupt practices, they are prohibited from taking any fees, in lieu of which they have each an annual salary of 400*l*. The fees of office, which are paid as usual, are appropriated to defray the expences of these new establishments.

SOUTHWARK was long independent of the city of London; but, in consequence of the inconveniences arising from the escape of malefactors from the great capital into this place, Edward III granted it to the City, in consideration of the annual payment of 10*l*. It was then called the village of Southwark: it was afterward named the bailiwick, and the corporation of London appointed the Bailiff. In the reign of Edward VI, it was formed into a twenty-sixth ward, by the name of Bridge Ward Without. On the death of the Alderman of this ward, he is succeeded by the next in seniority, to whichever ward he may belong; this ward being considered as a sinecure, and, consequently, the most proper for "The Father of the City." The City has likewise a High-Bailiff and Steward here.

CHURCHES.

To begin with the public buildings of the metropolis, the Cathedral of *St. Paul*, as the most conspicuous, claims our first attention. This noble fabrick is 2292 feet in circumference, and 340 in height to the top of the cross. Not for mag-

* These offices are in Queen's-Square, Westminster; Great Marlborough-Street; Hatton-Street; Worship-Street, Shoreditch; Lambeth-Street, Whitechapel; High-Street, Shadwell; and Union-Street, Southwark.

nitide only, but for the magnificence of the building, it is inferior to none in Europe, except St. Peter's at Rome. The reader may find a copious account of the whole, in a small book entitled, "The Curiosities of St. Paul's Cathedral." The inside of this church will one day be distinguished for a magnificence unknown to our ancestors, and even to the present age: it is now destined to be the receptacle of the monuments of such illustrious men, as may hereafter do honour to their country by their talents and their virtues. Two are already preparing; the first, for that great philanthropist Mr. Howard, and the second, for the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson. The House of Commons of Great Britain, moreover, at the conclusion of their last sessions, voted a monument to be placed in this Temple of the British Worthies, to the memory of Lord Rodney.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, the collegiate church of St. Peter, is a noble specimen of Gothic architecture. It is said to have been founded by Sebert, King of the East Saxons, in the year 610. Having been destroyed by the Danes, it was rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, in 1066. "An abbey," says Mr. Pennant, "is nothing without relics. Here was to be found the veil and some of the milk of the Virgin, the bladebone of St. Benedict, the finger of St. Alphage, the head of St. Maxilla, and half the jawbone of St. Anastasia." Henry III pulled down the Saxon pile, and began to build the present magnificent structure in 1245. The great work was carried on slowly by succeeding princes; but it can hardly be said to have been finished before the time of Sir Christopher Wren, who built the two towers at the west end. This church is 360 feet in length within the walls, at the nave it is 72 broad, and at the cross 195. Here most of our monarchs have been crowned, and many of them interred.

It gives them crowns, and does their ashes keep;
 There made like gods, like mortals there they sleep;
 Making the circle of their reign complete,
 These suns of empire, where they rise they set.

WALLER.

This structure contains a great number of monuments of Kings, Statesmen, Heroes, Poets, and persons distinguished

guished by genius, learning, and science. For an account of these, as well as of the chapel of Henry VII adjoining, which Leland calls "The Wonder of the World," we must refer to a small book, entitled "An Historical Account of Westminster Abbey." Nothing, indeed, can be more solemn than a solitary walk in this mansion of the illustrious dead; nor can any thing be more just and beautiful than Mr. Addison's reflections on this subject: "When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies in me: when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out: when I meet with the grief of parents upon a tomb-stone, my heart melts with compassion: when I consider the tombs of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow: when I see Kings lying by those who deposed them; when I consider rival wits placed side by side, or the holy men that divided the world with their contests and disputes; I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind. When I read the several dates of the tombs, of some that died yesterday, and some six hundred years ago, I consider that great day when we shall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together."

ST. STEPHEN'S WALBROOK, is a small church, of exquisite beauty, the master-piece of Sir Christopher Wren. Perhaps Italy itself can produce no modern building that can vie with this in taste and proportion. There is not a beauty which the plan would admit of, that is not to be found here in the greatest perfection; and foreigners, very justly, call our taste in question, for understanding the graces no better, and allowing it no higher degree of fame. Over the altar is a beautiful picture of the martyrdom of St. Stephen, by West. The character of the Saint is fully expressed in his angelic countenance, resigned to his fate, and full of certain hope.

Bow Church, in Cheapside; St. Bride's, in Fleet Street; St. Dunstan's in the East, near the Tower; and St. Martin's in the Fields; are among the other churches most distinguished for fine architecture. The parish churches, in what are called the Bills of Mortality, amount to 146; namely, ninety-seven within the walls, sixteen without the walls,

twenty-three out parishes in Middlesex and Surry, and ten in the city and liberties of Westminster.

Beside these churches, that belonging to the Temple, one of our celebrated seats of law, merits particular attention. It was founded by the Knights Templars in the reign of Henry II, upon the model of that of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The reader will find a full description of this church, and its curious ancient monuments, in Mr. Pennant's Account. Among the illustrious persons of later date, interred in this church, were the celebrated lawyer Plowden, Treasurer of the Temple in 1572 (of whom Camden says, that in integrity he was second to none of his profession) and Selden, the best skilled of any man in the English constitution, and in the various branches of antiquity; but who, toward the close of his life, was so convinced of the vanity of all human knowledge, as to say, that the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th verses of the second chapter of the Epistle to Titus, afforded him more consolation than all he had ever read.

There are likewise a great number of chapels for the established church, foreign protestant churches, Roman catholic chapels, meetings for the dissenters of all persuasions, and three synagogues for the Jews.

PALACES AND PARKS.

The magnificence of royalty is not to be found in the palaces of the metropolis. The palace of ST. JAMES was originally an hospital for leprous females, dedicated to that Saint. It was surrendered to Henry VIII, who erected on its site the present palace; of which it has been observed, that notwithstanding its mean exterior appearance, it is the most commodious for the parade of royalty of any in Europe. He likewise laid out a large piece of ground adjoining into a park, formed a canal and walks, calling it, in conformity to the former name of the contiguous building, St. James's Park. Charles II. enlarged and improved this spot, adorning it with plantations of trees; but, a few years ago, it was rendered still more beautiful by the genius and taste of Brown, the distinguished pupil of the illustrious Kent, who, in the most happy manner, adopted and improved the principles of gardening which were laid down
by

by his predecessor. The beauty of this park is heightened by its being contiguous to another of less extent, called "The Green Park." In this too is a fine piece of water on the most elevated part. This is recruited every tide from the Thames, by the water-works at Chelsea; and it forms a reservoir for the supply of the houses in the neighbouring parts. Here the Deputy Ranger, Lord William Gordon, has a neat lodge, surrounded by a shrubbery, which has a pleasing rural effect, although so near the houses in Piccadilly. A fine ascent in this park, called "Constitution Hill," from the salubrity of the air, leads to Hyde Park, another royal demesne. This is adorned with a noble piece of water, called "The Serpentine River," and with diversified plantations of various kinds of trees, which, together with its elevated situation, commanding extensive views, render it a captivating scene. Hence it is the place of fashionable morning resort, for the nobility and gentry, both in carriages and on horseback. Near the eastern edge of this park, is a fine basin of water, supplied by the Chelsea water-works, from which the houses in Grosvenor square, and its vicinity, are provided.

The QUEEN'S PALACE stands in the most favourable situation that St. James's Palace could furnish. It was erected by John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, in 1703, and called Buckingham House, until it was purchased, in 1761, for the royal residence; when it acquired its present name. In 1775, Parliament settled this house upon the Queen, in case she should survive his Majesty, in lieu of Somerset House. Here is a fine collection of prints, and a great variety of pictures, by the most eminent masters.

CARLTON HOUSE, the residence of the Prince of Wales, the gardens extending to St. James's Park, is a stately building, on which vast sums have been expended; but it is not yet completed.

The BANQUETING HOUSE, at Whitehall, was begun in 1619, from a design by Inigo Jones.* It is only a small part of the vast plan of a Palace, intended to be worthy of the residence of the British Monarchs, but left incomplete,

* It is remarkable, that this great Architect, who was Surveyor of the Works, had only 8s. 4d. per diem, and 46l. per ann. for house rent, a clerk, and incidental expences.

on account of the unhappy times that followed. The ceiling of this noble room was painted by Rubens, who had 3000*l.* for his work. The subject is the Apotheosis of James I. It forms nine compartments. One of the middle represents our pacific monarch on his earthly throne, turning with horror from Mars and other discordant deities, and giving himself up, as it were, to the amiable goddesses he had always adored, and to her attendants, Commerce and the Fine Arts. A few years ago, this ceiling underwent a repair by the masterly hand of Cipriani. Little did James think, that he was erecting a pile, from which his son was to step from the throne to the scaffold! The Banqueting House has been long converted into a chapel; and Geo. I. granted a salary of 30*l.* a year to twelve Clergymen (six from Oxford, and six from Cambridge) who officiate a month each.

Beside the Royal Palaces, there are many fine houses of the Princes of the Blood, and of the Nobility and Gentry. Of these we shall only mention the most distinguished; namely, the Earl of Aldborough's, Stratford Place; Apsley House, Earl Bathurst's, Hyde Park Corner; the Duke of Bedford's, Bloomsbury Square; the Duke of Bolton's, Southampton Row, Bloomsbury; the Earl of Chesterfield's, Audley Street; the late Duke of Cumberland's, Pall-Mall; the Duke of Devonshire's, and the Earl of Egremont's, Piccadilly; the Bishop of Ely's, Dover Street; Foley House, near Portland Place; the Duke of Gloucester's, Upper Grosvenor Street; Earl Harcourt's, and the Earl of Hope-toun's, Cavendish Square; the Marquis of Lansdown's, Berkeley Square; the Duke of Leeds', St. James's Square; Manchester House, the Spanish Ambassador's, Manchester Square; the Duke of Marlborough's, Pall Mall; Lord Melbourne's, Whitehall; the Duke of Norfolk's, St. James's Square; the Duke of Northumberland's, Charing Cross; Burlington House, the Duke of Portland's, Piccadilly; Earl Spencer's, St. James's Place; the Earl of Uxbridge's, Burlington Street; Lady Charlotte Wynne's, St. James's Square; the Duke of York's, Piccadilly, &c.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

WESTMINSTER HALL, now the seat of Parliament, and of the Courts of Law, stands on the site of a Royal Palace built by Edward the Confessor. The stairs to it on the river still retain the name of Palace Stairs; and the two Palace Yards belonged also to this extensive pile. Many parts of it exist to this day, appropriated to other uses. The great hall was rebuilt in its present form, by Richard II, who, in 1399, kept his Christmas in it, with his characteristic magnificence; the number of his guests, each day, being ten thousand. This great hall exceeds, in dimension, any in Europe, which is not supported by pillars. Its length is 270 feet; the breadth 74; and the height in proportion. Parliaments often sat in this Hall: and, in 1397, when it was very ruinous, Richard II built a temporary room for his Parliament, formed with wood, and covered with tiles. It was open on all sides, that the constituents might see and hear every thing that passed: and, to secure freedom of debate, he surrounded the House by 4000 Cheshire Archers, with bows bent, and arrows notched, ready to shoot. This fully answered the intent; for every sacrifice was made to the royal pleasure. The Lords now meet in a room, hung with tapestry, which records our victory over the Spanish Armada; and the Commons assemble in a place, which was once a chapel, built by King Stephen, and dedicated to his name-sake, the Protomartyr.

Courts of Justice, even in early times, sat in this Hall, where our Sovereigns themselves once commonly presided; for which reason it was called *Curia Domini Regis*; and one of the three courts now held here is called the Court of King's Bench. In this Hall was held, what was called "The High Court of Justice," for the trial of the unfortunate Charles I. Here also was carried on the impeachment against his arbitrary Minister, Thomas Earl of Strafford, who had been once the *zealous patriot*, Sir Thomas Wentworth. In mentioning this, Mr. Pennant relates an anecdote, to shew the simplicity of one part of the manners of the times. "The Commons," says this entertaining writer, "who had an inclosed place for themselves, at a certain hour pulled out of their pockets bread and cheese, and bottl

bottles of ale; and, after they had eat and drunk, turned their backs from the king, and made water, much to the annoyance of those who happened to be below.* His Lordship was brought into the Hall by eight o'clock in the morning."

The GUILDHALL of the City, situated at the end of King's Street, Cheapside, was built in the year 1431. † Its great Hall is 153 feet long, fifty broad, and fifty-eight high; in which are placed two tremendous wooden giants, the pictures of several of the Kings and Queens of England, with whole lengths of their present Majesties by Ramsay, and the twelve Judges who distinguished themselves in determining the differences between Landlords and Tenants, on rebuilding the City, after the fire. Here is likewise a fine picture of Lord Chief Justice Pratt, now Earl Camden; a marble whole-length statue of Mr. Beckford, who was twice Lord Mayor; and a magnificent cenotaph, to the memory of the Earl of Chatham, both executed by Bacon. The front of this hall has been rebuilt in the Gothic style, by Mr. Dance. In this Guildhall the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas hold sittings at Nisi Prius: the City elections are also held, and all the business of the corporation transacted here.

The SESSIONS HOUSE, in the Old Bailey, in which the criminals both of London and Middlesex are tried, is a large modern structure.

The COUNTY HALL for Middlesex was built by Mr. Rogers, on Clerkenwell Green, in 1781. The front toward the Green is composed of four columns, three quarters, of the Ionic order, and two pilasters, supported by a rusticated basement. The county arms are placed in the tympanum of the pediment. Under the entablature are two medallions, representing Justice and Mercy. In the centre, is a medallion of his Majesty, decorated with festoons of laurel and oak leaves; and, at the extremities are medallions of the Roman fasces and sword, the emblems of

* Mr. Pennant quotes, as his authority, the Letters of Provost Bailie of Scotland, 1641.

† Before the year 1711, the Court-hall, or Bury, as it was called, was held at Alderman's Bury, so denominated from the meeting of the Aldermen there.

Authority and Punishment. The execution of these designs was by the masterly hand of Nolliken.

DOCTORS COMMONS, or the College of Civilians, is situated to the south of St. Paul's Cathedral. Here are held the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the Court of Admiralty; but the trial of offences on the high seas, under the jurisdiction of the latter, is commonly transferred to the Old Bailey.

MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICES.

The TOWER, to the east of London Bridge, is a very ancient structure, in which is the White Tower, founded by William the Conqueror, in 1078. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch, which inclose several streets, beside the building properly called the Tower. Here are some artillery; a magazine of small arms for 60,000 men, ranged in beautiful order; and a horse armoury, in which are fifteen figures of our Kings on horseback; and the civil branch of the Office of Ordnance. Here are likewise the crown and other regalia, the Mint, and the Menagerie. The circumference is about a mile. It contains one parish church, and is under the command of a Constable, and Lieutenant Governor. The Tower was a palace during 500 years; but ceased to be so on the accession of Queen Elizabeth. "Here," observes Mr. Pennant, "fell the meek usurper Henry VI, by the dagger of the profligate Gloucester. Here, full of horrors, died, by the hands of hired ruffians, the unsteady Clarence. Who can read, without shuddering, his dreadful dream, which Shakspeare makes him relate to the Lieutenant?*" And here the sweet innocents, Edward V, and his brother the Duke of York, fell victims to the ambition of their remorseless uncle!"—The little book sold in the Tower, will give a satisfactory account of all its curiosities.

The HORSE GUARDS, a light and elegant structure, was rebuilt in 1754, at the expence of 30,000*l*. It stands opposite the Banqueting House. It contains apartments for the Officers and Privates of the Life Guards, a troop of which constantly do duty here. The War Office is in this place, and here courts-martial for the Army are occasionally held.

* Richard III. Act. I. Sec. 4.

The **ORDNANCE OFFICE**, for the Military department, is a handsome building in St. Margaret's Street, Westminster. That for the Civil, is in the Tower.

The **ADMIRALTY**, rebuilt in the late reign by Ripley, is a large structure, the clumsiness of which is veiled, in some degree, by a handsome screen, designed by Adam. Here the higher departments of the business of the Navy are transacted, and the Lords of the Admiralty have convenient houses. There are other Naval Offices at Somersset Place.

OFFICES COMMERCIAL AND FISCAL.

The **ROYAL EXCHANGE**, the resort of all the nations of the world, rises before us with the full majesty of commerce. Whether we consider the grandeur of the edifice, or the vast concerns transacted within its walls, we are equally struck with its importance. The original structure was built, in 1567, by Sir Thomas Gresham, one of the greatest merchants in the world, after the model of that of Antwerp. In 1570, Queen Elizabeth went to the Bourse, as it was then called, visited every part, and then, by sound of trumpet, proclaimed it the Royal Exchange. Being destroyed by the great fire in 1666, it was rebuilt, in its present form, by the City and the Company of Mercers, at the expence of 80,000*l.* and was opened in 1669. In each of the principal fronts is a piazza, and in the centre an area. The height of the building is 56 feet, and from the centre of the south side rises a lantern and turret 178 feet high, on the top of which is a vane, in the form of a grasshopper, the crest of Sir Thomas Gresham. The inside of the area, which is 144 feet long, and 117 broad, is surrounded by piazzas, forming walks, to shelter the merchants, in bad weather. Above the arches of these piazzas is an entablature extending round, and a compass pediment in the middle of each of the four sides. Under that on the north are the king's arms, on the south those of the city, on the east those of Sir Thomas Gresham, and on the west those of the Mercers company. In these intercolumniations are twenty-four niches, twenty of which are filled with the statues of the Kings and Queens of England. In the centre of the area is a statue of Charles II, in a Roman habit, encompassed with iron rails. This is a new statue, by Bacon, placed here
in

in 1792, in the room of another of that King. In this area the merchants meet every day. These merchants are disposed in separate classes, each of which have their particular station, called their walk.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, a magnificent structure, is situated in Threadneedle Street. The centre, and the building behind, were erected in 1733. Before that time, the business was carried on in Grocers Hall. The front is a kind of vestibule; the base is rustic, and the ornamental columns above are Ionic. Within is a court leading to a second building, containing the hall, and other offices. Within a few years have been added two wings of uncommon elegance, designed by the late Sir Robert Taylor.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE, to the west of the Tower, is a large irregular structure of brick and stone, before which, ships of 350 tons can lie, and discharge their cargoes. It was built in 1718, on the site of a former Custom House, destroyed by fire. In Mr. Pennant's Account of London are some curious particulars of the produce of the customs at different times, from the year 1268, when the half-year's customs, for foreign merchandise in London, came only to 75l. 6s. 10d. to the quarter ending April 5, 1789, when the produce for the year amounted to 3,711,126l.

THE EXCISE OFFICE, in Broad Street, is a building of magnificent simplicity, erected, in 1768, on the site of Gresham College.

THE EAST INDIA HOUSE, in Leadenhall Street, was built in 1726. The front is very confined; but it has great extent in depth, and contains all the offices necessary for transacting the business of a commercial company. What would be the reflections of an old Roman, could he rise from the slumber of ages, and revisit this island, which his compatriots then considered as beyond the boundaries of the world,* and a voyage of difficulty and danger †, should

* Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos.

Virg.

A race of men from all the world disjoined.

Dryden.

† Serves iturum Cæsarem in ultimos
Orbis Britannos.

Hor.

Propitious guard our Cæsar, who explores
His vent'rous way to farthest Britain's shores:

Francis.

he behold this structure, and be informed that it was the capital, as it were, of a republic of commercial Sovereigns, who possessed extensive territories in distant regions of the globe, maintained vast armies, engaged in bloody and expensive wars, and now created, now dethroned, and now restored the mighty chiefs of nations!—The fact would appear incredible: the appearance of this structure, at least, would not vouch for the truth of it; for, as Mr. Pennant justly observes, “It is not worthy of the Lords of Hindoostan.”

The **SOUTH SEA HOUSE** is a noble building, with two spacious rooms for transacting the business of the South Sea annuities; the upper room, more particularly, being a lofty, spacious, and particularly grand, although unadorned, piece of architecture, surpassing any room of the kind in the Bank of England.

The **GENERAL POST OFFICE** is situated in Lombard Street. As a building, it merits no distinction.

SOMERSET PLACE, a stupendous and magnificent structure, on the site of one of the most beautiful remains of the architecture of the sixteenth century, was begun to be built, according to the plan of Sir William Chambers, when the nation was engaged in a ruinous war with America, France, and Spain. The design, in erecting this fabrick, was to bring together the most considerable public offices. Accordingly, here are now the following offices: the Auditors of Imprests, Clerk of the Estreats, Duchy Courts of Lancaster and Cornwall, Hackney Coach, Hawkers and Pedlars, Horse Duty, Lord Treasurer’s Remembrancer’s, Lottery, Navy, Navy Pay, Pipe and Comptroller of the Pipe, Salt, Sick and Hurt, Signet, Stage Coach Duty, Stamp, Surveyor of Crown Lands, Tax, Victualling, and Wine Licence offices.

The King’s barge houses are likewise comprehended in the plan, with a dwelling for the Barge-master; beside houses for the Treasurer, the Pay-Master, and six Commissioners of the Navy; for three Commissioners of the Victualling and their Secretary; for one Commissioner of the Stamps, and one of the Sick and Hurt: with commodious apartments in every office for a Secretary, or some other acting officer, for a Porter, and their families.

The front of this structure, toward the Strand, consists of a rich and ornamental basement, supporting an excellent example of the Corinthian order, containing a principal and Attic story. In this front, are apartments for the Royal Academy, and for the Royal and Antiquarian Societies.

The grand entrance, by three lofty arches, leads into a spacious quadrangle, on each side of which, to the east and west, a street is to be formed, beyond which the wings are to be carried.

The front to the Thames is erected on a noble terrace, 53 feet wide; and the building, when finished, will extend about 1100 feet. This terrace, which is unparalleled for grandeur, and beauty of view, is supported on a rough rustic basement, adorned with a lofty arcade of 32 arches, each 12 feet wide, and 24 high. The grand semicircular arch in the middle of the basement, is that intended for the reception of the King's barges. The length of the arcade is happily relieved by projections, distinguished by rusticated columns of the Ionic order.

The south, or principal front, erected on this terrace, consists of a rustic basement, over which the Corinthian order prevails.

The **TREASURY**, which has a noble elevated front, is situated near the Parade in St. James's Park. Gloomy and massy passages lead through it into Downing-street and Whitehall. What is called "The Cockpit," forms a part of this building, and is now the council-chamber for the Cabinet Ministers.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

Of this huge ponderous residence of the Lord Mayors of the City, Mr. Pennant is content to observe, in the words of Pope's character of Cromwell, that it is "damned to everlasting fame." It is built of Portland stone, and has a portico of six lofty fluted columns of the Corinthian order in the front; the same order being continued in pilasters, both under the pediment and on each side. The basement story is very massy, and built in rustic; and on each side rises a flight of steps of considerable height, leading up to the portico, in the middle of which is the door to the apartments and offices. The columns support a large angular

pediment, adorned with a noble piece in basso relievo, representing the dignity and opulence of the city of London, executed by Sir Robert Taylor. Beneath this portico are two series of windows, extending along the whole front; and above this is an Attic story, with square windows crowned by a balustrade. This building has an area in the middle, and the apartments are extremely noble, particularly "The Egyptian Hall."—The first stone was laid in 1739; the expence of building it was 42,638*l.* and the sum voted for furnishing it, in 1752, was 4000*l.*

THE MONUMENT.

This noble column was erected, in commemoration of the great fire in 1666, when the damage occasioned by the devouring element was estimated at 10,716,000*l.* It was begun in 1671, and finished in 1677, by Sir Christopher Wren. It is a fluted Doric column, 202 feet high. On the west side of the pedestal is a bas-relief by Cibber. It is an emblematical representation of this sad catastrophe; and King Charles is seen, surrounded by Liberty, Genius, and Science, giving directions for the restoring of the city. The inscription, imputing the calamity to the Papists, is now universally considered as unjust: a circumstance, in course, to which Pope not improperly alludes:

Where London's column pointing at the skies,
Like a tall bully lifts his head and eyes.

BRIDGES.

LONDON BRIDGE, to the west of the Tower, was first built of wood, about the beginning of the 11th century. The present stone bridge was begun in 1176, and finished in 1209. The length of it is 915 feet, the exact breadth of the river in this part. The number of arches was 19, of unequal dimensions, and greatly deformed by the enormous sterlings, and by houses on each side, which overhung and leaned in a terrific manner. These were removed in 1756, when the upper part of the bridge assumed a modern and very noble appearance. But the sterlings were suffered to remain, although they contract the space between the piers so greatly, as to occasion, at the ebb of every
side

tide, a fall of five feet, or a number of temporary cataracts, which, since the foundation of the bridge, have occasioned the loss of innumerable lives. If these cannot be removed with safety to the bridge, it is to be lamented that the whole of this ill-contrived structure is not taken down, and a new one erected, correspondent to the opulence and dignity of the metropolis.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, universally allowed to be the finest in the world, was built by Mr. Labelye, a native of Switzerland. The first stone was laid in 1739; the last in 1747; but, on account of the sinking of one of the piers, the opening of the bridge was retarded till 1750. The whole of the superstructure is of Portland stone, except the spandrels of the arches, which are built of Purbeck. It is 1223 feet in length. It has thirteen large, and two small semicircular arches: the centre arch is 76 feet wide; the other arches, on each side, decreasing in width four feet. The architect asserted, that the quantity of stone used in this bridge was nearly double to that employed in St. Paul's Cathedral, and that the whole expence did not exceed 218,800*l*.

The utility of such a bridge must have been unquestionable, at the time when the design of erecting it was formed; yet such was the contracted policy which then actuated the city of London, that they presented a petition to Parliament against this noble undertaking. Great opposition too was made to the building of a stone bridge. The plan and estimate of one composed of wood was laid before the Commissioners, and favourably received; but, on urging the architect to fix a sum for keeping it in repair, for a certain number of years, he declined making any proposals; notwithstanding which, the wooden project had many friends; and it was only by a small majority in the House of Lords that the plan for a stone bridge was carried. The minority, on this occasion, obtained the appellation of "the wooden Peers."

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, that elegant addition to the magnificence of the metropolis, was built by Mr. Mylne. The first stone was laid in 1760, and the whole was completed in 1768, at the expence of 152,840*l*. 3*s*. 10*d*. The length of this bridge is 995 feet; the breadth of the carriage

way 28, and of the foot-paths seven feet each. It consists of nine elliptical arches, the centre one of which is 100 feet wide; and both this and the arch on each side, are wider than the celebrated Rialto at Venice. The elliptical form, as it gives more space, is well-adapted to aid the navigation, although the semicircular is generally allowed to be superior in strength. The Ionic pillars projecting from the piers give a happy relief to the whole, and appear singularly light and beautiful from the River. These columns support recesses, for foot passengers, in the balustrades of the bridge. This noble structure is built of Portland stone; but its decay is already too visible, while Westminster Bridge has stood half a century without having received the smallest injury from time. London and Westminster, the river Thames, and the adjacent country, are viewed from no other spot with more advantage than from this bridge.

MUSEUMS.

The BRITISH MUSEUM, which is open to the public gratis, according to a prescribed form of rules,* was founded by Parliament in 1753, in pursuance of the will of Sir Hans Sloane, who directed his executors to make an offer to the public of his collection of natural and artificial curiosities and books, for the sum of 20,000*l.* and the noble

* Such literary gentlemen as desire to study in it, are to give in their names and places of abode, signed by one of the officers, to the committee; and if no objection is made, they are admitted to peruse any books or manuscripts, which are brought to them by the messenger, as soon as they come to the reading-room, in the morning at nine o'clock; and this order lasts six months, after which they may have it renewed. There are some curious manuscripts, however, which they are not permitted to peruse, unless they make a particular application to the committee, and then they obtain them; but they are taken back to their places in the evening, and brought again in the morning.—Those who come to see the curiosities, are to give in their names to the porter, who enters them in a book, which is given to the principal librarian, who strikes them off, and orders the tickets to be given in the following manner: In May, June, July, and August, forty-five are admitted on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. viz. fifteen at nine in the forenoon, fifteen at eleven, and fifteen at one in the afternoon. On Monday and Friday fifteen are admitted at four in the afternoon, and fifteen at six. The other eight months in the year, forty-five are admitted, in three different companies, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at nine, eleven and one o'clock.

building

building called Montague House, which had been built by the first Duke of Montague, was purchased for their reception. At the same time were purchased for 10,000*l.* the MSS. collected by Edward Harley first Earl of Oxford. Here are likewise the collections made by Sir Robert and Sir John Cotton; and large sums have since been voted, to augment this noble repository. His late Majesty presented to it the libraries of the Kings of England, from the reign of Henry VII; and his present Majesty, an interesting collection of the tracts published in the reigns of Charles I and II. Antiquities brought from Italy were purchased by Parliament, for 8,410*l.* in 1762: and many benefactions have augmented the library, particularly those of the late eccentric Edward Wortley Montague, and of our philosophical Envoy at Naples, Sir William Hamilton. The late Rev. Dr. Gifford, one of the librarians, also made this public foundation a present of a fine set of paintings by Vandyck, preserved in the greatest perfection; and one copy of every book entered in the hall of the Company of Stationers is always sent here.—This Museum is under the direction of forty-two Trustees, twenty-one of whom are appointed to act in consequence of their being great officers of state. Two are chosen as descendants of the Cottons, two for Sloane's collection, and two for the Harleian manuscripts, beside fifteen elected for the others. A committee of three at least is held every other Friday, and a general meeting once a quarter.

The LEVERIAN MUSEUM is situated at the beginning of Great Surry Street, on the south side of Blackfriars Bridge. This magnificent and instructive Museum was collected by the late Sir Ashton Lever, and contains the most astonishing collection of specimens in every branch of natural history that had ever been formed by an individual. Sir Ashton having obtained an act of parliament, empowering him to dispose of this Museum by a lottery, to consist of 36,000 tickets, at a guinea each, found so little avidity in the public to adventure, that he had sold no more than 8,000 tickets when the appointed time of drawing arrived; the event of which proved very unfortunate to him, for this invaluable treasure was transferred to the possessor of two tickets only, James Parkinson Esq. who, by his elegant disposition

disposition of the Museum in the present building, erected on purpose for its reception, appears to have well merited his good fortune.

Another MUSEUM, consisting of anatomical preparations, and natural curiosities, collected by the late Dr. William Hunter, who built a spacious edifice for their reception, in Windmill Street, Haymarket, is now open to the public, and is to continue so for thirty years from the time of his death in 1783.

In a large volume, devoted solely to the Metropolis, we might have given a minute description of the Inns of Courts, the Colleges, the Societies of Artists and Learned Men, Public Schools, the Places of Diversion, the Public Halls, Hospitals, and Prisons. But as the principal design of this Work is to serve as a companion to the reader, in his excursions into the country round London, our limits will not permit us to be more copious: and we shall, therefore, mention the principal remaining objects in the Metropolis in a very cursory way.

Of the Inns of Court, or Societies for the Study of the Law, the principal are the Middle and Inner Temples, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. These are very spacious, and have large gardens, which, at certain times of the day, are open to the public. The others are Clifford's Inn, Clement's Inn, Serjeants Inn, New Inn, Lyon's Inn, Barnard's Inn, Furnival's Inn, and Staples Inn.

The College of Physicians, unfortunately hidden in Warwick Lane, was built by Sir Christopher Wren. On the top of the dome is a gilt ball, and on the summit of the centre is the cock, the bird of *Æsculapius*.—Gresham College, erected in 1581, by Sir Thomas Gresham, for seven Professors in divinity, civil law, astronomy, geometry, rhetoric, physic, and music, stood on the site of the Excise Office. But, in 1768, the reading of the lectures was removed to a room over the Royal Exchange, and the Professors were allowed an additional 50*l.* a year, in lieu of their apartments in the College. These professorships are now mere sinecures.—Sion College, near London Wall, was founded, in 1603, by the Rev. Thomas White. It is governed by a President, two Deans, and four Assistants; and all the Clergy within the bills of mortality are its Fellows.

lows. Here is a large library for their use, and almshouses for ten men and ten women.

The Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and the Royal Academy of Artists, have noble apartments in Somerset Place. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have a handsome house in the Adelphi; in the great room of which is a series of paintings by Mr. Barry, which do honour to that excellent artist.

Of the Public Seminaries, the most distinguished are Westminster School, adjoining the Abbey, and, though not originally founded, yet nobly endowed by Queen Elizabeth; St. Paul's School, founded, in the beginning of the 16th century, by Dean Colet; the Charter House, founded, about the same time, both for a school and hospital, by Thomas Sutton, Esq. and a School, in Suffolk Lane, Thames Street, founded, in 1561, by the company of Merchant Taylors.

With respect to the Places of Diversion, the Opera Houses have been remarkably unfortunate: that in the Haymarket, called the King's Theatre, having been destroyed by fire, on the 17th of June 1789; and the Pantheon, in Oxford Street, the most magnificent structure of the kind in Europe, which had been fitted up for the performance of Operas, having met with a similar fate, on the 14th of January 1792. The former has been since rebuilt; and to this the company from the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane have removed, till their own Theatre can be rebuilt.—The Theatre Royal in Covent Garden, the other Winter Theatre, was rebuilt in 1792; and for the dramatic entertainments in Summer, is a smaller Theatre Royal in the Haymarket. Sadler's Wells, near Islington, for pantomimes, rope-dancing, &c. and Astley's Amphitheatre, near Westminster Bridge, for equestrian exercises, and other amusements, meet with considerable success. For the higher ranks of life, are many noble rooms for concerts; as in Hanover Square; the Freemason's Tavern in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields; the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand.—Ranelagh and Vauxhall are described in the following Tour.

Of the Public Halls, the most distinguished, in point of architecture,

architecture, are Surgeons Hall, in the Old Bailey ; Goldsmiths Hall, Foster-Lane ; Ironmongers Hall, Fenchurch Street ; and Fishmongers Hall, near London Bridge. We mention Stationers Hall, in Ludgate Street, and Apothecaries Hall, near Bridge Street, Blackfriars, because, in the former, a great trade is carried on in almanacks and school-books ; and, in the latter, great quantities of chemical and galenical preparations are vended, although no prescriptions are made up.

The principal hospitals are Christ's Hospital, near Newgate Street, a royal foundation, for orphans and poor children ; St. Bartholemew's Hospital, West Smithfield, another royal foundation for the sick and lame ; Bridewell, in Bridge Street, Blackfriars, once a royal palace, but now a royal hospital, for the apprenticing of the industrious youth, and a prison for the dissolute ; Bethlem, in Moorfields, another royal hospital, for lunatics ; St. Luke's in Old Street Road, also for lunatics ; St. Thomas's, in the Borough, the fourth royal hospital, for the sick and lame ; and for the same purpose are Guy's Hospital adjoining ; the London Hospital, in White-chapel Road ; the Middlesex Hospital, near Berners Street ; the Westminster Infirmary, near Petty France ; and St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner. The Foundling Hospital, in Lamb's Conduit Fields ; the Asylum, at Lambeth, for orphan girls ; the Magdalen Hospital in St. George's Fields, for penitent prostitutes ; the Marine Society in Bishopsgate Street ; the Small Pox Hospitals at Clerkenwell and Pancras ; the Westminster Lying-in Hospital, and many others for the same purpose, are also excellent institutions. A great number of Dispensaries, for the relief of the poor, have been lately established, by voluntary contributions, for dispensing medicines to the sick, who keep to their houses, under the direction of a Physician to each dispensary, and proper assistants.

Of prisons there are a melancholy number : the principal are Newgate, a stupendous structure ; the New Compter, in Giltspur-Street ; the Fleet Prison for Debtors ; the King's Bench, in St. George's Fields, for the same purpose ; and a large new County Gaol (including a new sessions-house) not yet finished, between Southwark and Newington. Some

Some of the Squares and Streets in the Metropolis are magnificent; and many of those which cannot boast of grandeur are long, spacious, and airy.

The principal Squares are Bedford Square, Berkeley Square, Bloomsbury Square, Cavendish Square, Finsbury Square, Golden Square, Grosvenor Square, Hanover Square, Leicester Square, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Manchester Square, Portman Square, Queen's Square Bloomsbury, Red Lion Square, St. James's Square, Soho Square, &c.—Portland Place forms, perhaps, the most magnificent street in the world; Stratford Place is truly elegant; and the Adelphi Terrace, to whatever criticism it may be liable in point of architecture, is the admiration of foreigners, for the noble view which it affords of the River, the bridges and other public buildings, and of the fine hills beyond Southwark and Lambeth.

Such, on a very cursory view of it, is the Metropolis of Great Britain, to the extent, opulence, and splendour of which many causes have contributed. These we cannot better enumerate than in the words of Dr. Aikin. “The broad stream of the Thames,” says that ingenious writer, “flowing between London and Southwark, continually agitated by a brisk current, or a rapid tide, brings constant supplies of fresh air, which no buildings can intercept. The country round, especially on the London side, is nearly open to some distance, whence, by the action of the sun and wind on a gravelly soil, it is kept tolerably dry in all seasons, and affords no lodgment for stagnant air or water. The cleanliness of London, as well as its supply of water, are greatly aided by its situation on the banks of the Thames; and the New River, together with many good springs within the city itself, further contributes to the abundance of that necessary element. All these are advantages, with respect to health, in which this metropolis is exceeded by few.

“Its situation with regard to the circumstance of navigation is equally well-chosen: had it been placed lower on the Thames, beside being annoyed by the marshes, it would have been more liable to insults from foreign foes; had it been higher, it would not have been accessible, as at present, to ships of large burthen. It now possesses every advantage
that

that can be derived from a seaport, without its dangers; and, at the same time, by means of its noble river, enjoys a very extensive communication with the internal parts of the country, which supply it with all sorts of necessaries, and in return receive from it such commodities as they require. With the great article of fuel, London is plentifully supplied by sea from the northern collieries; and to this circumstance the nation is indebted for a great nursery of seamen, not depending upon foreign commerce; which is a principal source of its naval superiority. Corn and various other articles are with equal ease conveyed to it from all the maritime parts of the kingdom, and great numbers of coasting vessels are continually employed for this purpose.


“ London, therefore, unites in itself all the benefits, arising from navigation and commerce, with those of a metropolis at which all the public business of a great nation is transacted; and is at the same time the mercantile and political head of these kingdoms. It is also the seat of many considerable manufactures; some almost peculiar to itself, as ministering to the demands of studied splendour and refined luxury; others in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general, with this difference, that only the finer and more costly of their works are performed here. The most important of its peculiar manufactures is the silk weaving, established in Spitalfields by refugees from France. A variety of works in gold, silver, and jewellery; the engraving of prints; the making of optical and mathematical instruments, are likewise principally or solely executed here, and some of them in greater perfection than in any other country. The porter-brewery, a business of very great extent, is also chiefly carried on in London. To its port are likewise confined some branches of foreign commerce, as the vast East India trade, and those to Turkey and Hudson’s Bay.

“ Thus London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe with respect to opulence; and nearly, if not entirely so, as to number of inhabitants. Paris and Constantinople may dispute the latter with it. Its population, like that of all other towns, has been greatly overrated, and is not yet exactly determined; but it is probable that the residents in London, Westminster, Southwark, and all the out parishes, fall short of 600,000.”

AMBULATOR;

OR, A

TOUR ROUND LONDON.

 The Letters M. F. L. signify Miles from London. The distances on the Kent Roads are computed from London Bridge; the Croydon, Ryegate, and Epsom Roads from Westminster Bridge; the Kingston Road from the Stone's End in the Borough; the Brentford Road from Hyde Park Corner; the Uxbridge and Edgware Roads from Tyburn Turnpike; the Barnet Road from where Hickes Hall stood in St. John Street; the Ware Road from Shoreditch Church; and the Essex Road from Whitechapel Church.

A

ABBOT'S LANGLEY, a village in Herts, four miles from St. Alban's, famous for being the birth place of Nicholas Breakspeare, the only Englishman that obtained the papal dignity. Such was the unbounded pride of this pontiff, who assumed the name of Adrian IV, that when the Emperor, Frederic I, went to Rome, in 1155, to receive the imperial diadem, the Pope insisted that the Emperor should prostrate himself, kiss his feet, hold his stirrup, and lead the white palfrey on which he rode. Frederic did not submit to this without reluctance; and, as he took hold of the wrong stirrup, he observed, that "he had not yet been taught the profession of a groom." On a subsequent

D

quent

quent dispute, this Pope wrote a letter to the degraded Monarch, which displays the detestable pretensions of the court of Rome, in those gloomy ages: "Whatever you have as Emperor, you have from us; for, as Pope Zacharias transferred the Empire from the Greeks to the Germans, so can we transfer it from the Germans to the Greeks. It is in our power to bestow it upon whom we will. Besides, we are appointed by God to rule over kingdoms, and nations, that we may destroy, pluck up, build, plant, &c.—Yet did this haughty Pope leave his mother to be maintained by the alms of the church of Canterbury.—Langley Bury near this village, was built by Lord Chief Justice Raymond, who bequeathed it to Sir John Filmer, Bart. It is the residence of Mr. Baron Hotham. *See Cecil Lodge.*

ACTON, EAST and WEST, two villages, five M. F. L. on the Oxford road. At West Acton are the house and extensive grounds of Lieutenant General Morris. East Acton is noted for its medicinal wells.

ADDINGTON, a village, three miles to the E. of Croydon, at the foot of a range of hills, to which it gives the name of Addington Common. On the brow of the hill, toward the village, is a cluster of small tumuli, about 25 in number. The Lord of the Manor holds it by the service of making his Majesty a mess of pottage at his coronation. A mess was accordingly presented to his present Majesty, at his coronation, by Mr. Spencer, as Lord of the Manor.

ADDINGTON PLACE, the handsome seat of James Trecothick, Esq. in the parish of Addington. It stands half a mile from the church, in the centre of the park. It was begun, in 1772, by the late Alderman Trecothick, and finished by the present proprietor, who is Lord of the Manor of Addington.

ADDISCOMBE PLACE, the seat of Lord Hawkesbury, near Croydon, was built, about 85 years ago, by Sir William Draper, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, from whom it descended to the present proprietor Captain Charles Clarke. Lord Hawkesbury, who has a lease of it for his life, has lately beautified it, and improved the plantations. On the east front of the house is this inscription in Roman capitals

capitals: "Non faciam vitio culpave minorem—I will not reduce the estate by any vice or folly of mine."

ALBAN'S, *St.* an ancient borough in Herts, 21 M. F. L. It is seated on the Ver, which is the N. W. branch of the river Coln; and it has its name from St. Alban, who was born here of Pagan parents, but, having been converted to the Christian faith, was the first martyr in England, and was interred on a hill in the neighbourhood. A monastery was erected and dedicated to him by King Offa. This town is governed by a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, &c. Here are three churches, beside the ancient one, called St. Alban's, belonging to the monastery, which is now a parish church, having been purchased by the inhabitants of Edward VI, for 400l.

In this ancient edifice is the effigy of Offa, on his throne, with a Latin inscription, thus translated :

The founder of the church, about the year 793,
Whom you behold ill-painted on his throne
Sublime, was once for MERCIAN OFFA known.

The shrine of St. Alban stood on the east part of the church; and this inscription is still to be seen: "S. Albanus Verolamensis, Anglorum Protomartyr, 17 Junii 293."

In the south aisle is the monument of Humphry, brother to Henry V, commonly distinguished by the title of the Good Duke of Gloucester. The inscription, in Latin, alludes to the pretended miraculous cure of a blind man detected by the Duke, and thus translated :

Interr'd within this consecrated ground,
Lies he whom Henry his protector found:
Good Humphry, Glo'ster's Duke, who well could spy
Fraud couch'd within the blind impostor's eye.
His country's light, the state's rever'd support,
Who peace and rising learning deign'd to court;
Whence his rich library, at Oxford plac'd,
Her ample schools with sacred influence grac'd:
Yet fell beneath an envious woman's wile,
Both to herself, her King, and country vile;
Who scarce allow'd his bones this spot of land:
Yet spite of envy shall his glory stand.

In 1703, in digging a grave, a vault was discovered, with a leaden

leaden coffin, in which his body was preserved entire, by a kind of pickle ; but the flesh was wasted from the legs, the pickle at that end being dried up.

Coins, and other pieces of Roman antiquities, dug up on the site of Verulam, are deposited in the vestry.

Beside the church of St. Alban's, not the least vestige remains of this magnificent mitred abbey, except the gateway, a large square building. A barbarous murder was the true source of Offa's munificence. He treacherously invited Elthelbert, Prince of the East Angles, to his court, on pretence of marrying him to his daughter, beheaded him, and seized his dominions. The *pius* Offa had recourse to the usual expiation of murder in those melancholy ages, the founding of a monastery.

To the south of St. Stephen's church are the remains of the church and house of St. Julian, founded for lazars by Gaufridus, Abbot of St. Alban's.

In the church of St. Michael are many monuments, particularly that of Viscount St. Alban's, whose effigy is in alabaster, with a Latin inscription, by Sir Henry Wotton, of which the following is a translation :

Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam, Viscount St. Alban's, or, by more conspicuous titles, of sciences the light, of eloquence the law, sat thus : who, after all natural wisdom, and secrets of civil life he had unfolded, Nature's law fulfilled, ' Let compounds be dissolved !' in the year of our Lord, 1626, of his age 66. Of such a man, that the memory might remain, Thomas Meautys, living his attendant, dead his admirer placed this monument.

This panegyric, as it respects the literary character only of this great man, will be universally allowed ; and the gratitude of the faithful old servant, thus extended beyond the grave, will be ever pleasing to a virtuous mind. But we must here subjoin two poetical characters of this philosopher, as awful lessons of instruction to all who contemplate splendid talents, without adverting to the superior splendour of moral excellence.

If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shin'd
The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind.

POPE.

Thine, is a Bacon, hapless in his choice,
Unfit to stand the civil storm of state,

And

And through the rude barbarity of courts,
 With firm, but pliant virtue, forward still
 To urge his course: him for the studious shade
 Kind Nature form'd; deep, comprehensive, clear,
 Exact, and elegant; in one rich soul,
 Plato, the Stagyrice, and Tully join'd.
 The great deliverer he! who, from the gloom
 Of cloister'd monks, and jargon-teaching schools,
 Led forth the true Philosophy, there long
 Held in the magic chain of words and forms,
 And definitions void: he led her forth,
 Daughter of Heaven! that, slow ascending still,
 Inveigilating sure the chain of things,
 With radiant finger points to Heaven again.

THOMSON.

In the centre of St. Alban's stood one of the magnificent crosses, erected by Edward I, in honour of his Queen Eleanor. A building was erected in its stead, in 1703, which retains the name of "The Cross."

On the river, is a curious mill, erected for the purpose of polishing diamonds, but now employed in the cotton manufactory. On its banks also is Holywell House, the seat of Countess Dowager Spencer, built by Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, who here founded nine almshouses for thirty-six persons. In Holywell House is preserved the portrait of the Duchess, in white, exquisitely handsome. "In this," observes Mr. Pennant, "are not the least vestiges of her diabolical passions, the torments of her Queen, her husband, and herself."—On ascending into the town, up Fishpool-street, is a bottom on the right, which was once a great pool. The Saxon Princes are 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. Drayton, addressing the river Ver, says:

Thou saw'st great burden'd ships thro' these thy vallies pass,
 Where now the sharp-edged shears up thy springing grass;
 And where the seal and porpoise us'd to play,
 The grasshopper and ant now lord it all the day.

Near the town is a Roman fortification, supposed to have been the camp of Ostorius, the Proprætor: the common people

people call it "The Oyfter Hills." But Mr. Pennant, who calls this *bury* or mount, Osterhill, conjectures it to have been the site of the Saxon palace at Kingsbury.

St. Alban's is famous for the victory obtained in 1455, over Henry VI, by Richard Duke of York; the first battle fought in that famous quarrel, which lasted thirty years; and is computed to have cost the lives of eighty princes of the blood, and to have annihilated, almost entirely, the ancient nobility of England. In 1461, a second battle was fought here, in which Queen Margaret defeated the great Earl of Warwick.

ALBINS, in the parish of Stapleford Abbot, in Essex, 16 M. F. L. the seat of the Rev. Thomas Abdy Abdy, let to Sir Robert Boyd, Governor of Gibraltar. This house is ascribed to Inigo Jones: "but," says Mr. Walpole, "if he had any hand in it, it must have been during his first profession, and before he had seen any good buildings. The house is handsome, has large rooms and rich cielings, but all entirely of the King James's Gothic."

ALBURY HOUSE, in the parish of Cheshunt, the seat of John Russell, Esq. part of whose garden is inclosed by a fragment of the extensive wall which surrounded Theobalds Park.

AMWELL, a village near Ware, 21 M. F. L. famous for giving rise to the New River, which proceeding in a direct course by the church, receives a spring which flows with great abundance. In this village are Amwell Bury, the villa of F. Franco, Esq. and the house and gardens of Mrs. Wood. These gardens were laid out by the late Mr. Scott, who has rendered the village interesting to the sentimental traveller, by a beautiful poem called, "Amwell." In the churchyard, is the following curious epitaph:

That which a Being was, what is it? shew:
That Being which it was, it is not now.
To be what 'tis, is not to be, you see:
That which now is not, shall a Being be.

ANKERWYKE HOUSE, in the parish of Wraysbury, Bucks, on the side of the Thames opposite Runny Mead, was formerly a Benedictine nunnery, built in the reign of Henry II. The house is ancient, and the situation beautiful.

It

It is let by Lady Shuldham to Mr. Thompson, till her son, Simon Harcourt, Esq. is of age.

ANKERWYKE PURNISH, delightfully situated on Cooper's Hill, in the parish of Egham, is the seat of Lord Shuldham, during the life of his Lady, the widow of Simon Harcourt, Esq.—Near this place was the house in which Sir John Denham, the bard of Cooper's Hill, resided; but not a trace of it remains.

ASCOT HEATH, four miles from Windsor, on the road from the Great Park to Reading, is a celebrated race-ground, on which the King's plate of 100 guineas is annually run for, and his Majesty's stag-hounds are kept. This wildly-beautiful heath is thus noticed by an ingenious poet :

As my devious course I steer,
 Fancy, in fairy vision clear,
 Bids, to beguile my 'tranced eyes,
 Past joys in sweet succession rise :
 Refreshing airs she bids me breathe
 Where, Ascot, thine enchanting heath,
 Impregnated with mild perfume,
 Bares its broad bosom's purple bloom :
 Gives me to view the splendid crowd,
 The high-born racer neighing loud,
 The manag'd steeds that side by side
 Precede the glittering chariot's pride,
 Within whose silken coverture
 Some peerless Beauty sits secure,
 And, fatal to the soul's repose,
 Around her thrilling glances throws

SALMAGUNDI.

ASHFORD, a village near Staines, in Middlesex, in which is the seat of Mr. Shaw. On Ashford Common, are frequent reviews.

ASHTED, a village near Epsom, in which is the handsome seat and park of Richard Bagot Howard, Esq. brother to Lord Bagot, who took the name of Howard, after his marriage with the Honourable Miss Howard, daughter of William Viscount Andover, and sister of Henry the twelfth Earl of Suffolk.

BAILEYS,

B.

BAILEYS, between Slough and Salt Hill, is a neat modern edifice, the residence of the Earl of Chesterfield. The approach to it is by an avenue of stately firs.

BANCROFT's beautiful Almshouses, School, and Chapel, at Mile-End, were erected in 1735, pursuant to the will of Francis Bancroft, who bequeathed 28,000*l.* for purchasing a site, and erecting and endowing the building; a not uncommon expedient this, to compound with Heaven for a life of rapine and extortion. This man was one of the Lord Mayor's officers, and, as he rose to be senior officer, often sold out, and became "Young Man," receiving a gratuity from each for the sake of seniority; and living to be old, he got a considerable sum of money by this practice, by informations, and summoning the citizens before the Lord Mayor, upon the most trifling occasions.

BANSTED, a village between Darking and Croydon. Lady Tryon's Park here was famous for walnuts, and there are abundance of them still; but her Ladyship has ordered many of the trees to be cut down. Bansted is much more celebrated for its downs, one of the most delightful spots in England, on account of the agreeable seats; the extensive prospect on both sides of the Thames; and the fineness of the turf, covered with a short grass, intermixed with thyme, and other fragrant herbs, that render the mutton of this tract, though small, remarkable for its sweetness: but the plough has made such considerable encroachments upon it, that the pasture and flocks are greatly diminished. Dyer, describing the situation most proper for sheep, says:

Such are the downs of Bansted; edg'd with woods
And towery villas.

In these downs is a four-mile course for horse-races, which is much frequented. *See The Oaks.*

BARKING, a market town in Essex, 7 M. F. L. on the river Roding, and a creek on the Thames, was once celebrated for a magnificent nunnery, founded in the year 675. It stood on the north side of the churchyard; and a gateway, and a considerable part of the wall, are still visible. In
this

this parish is Bifrons, the seat of Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. and beyond the town, in the road to Dagenham, is Eastbury House, an ancient structure, supposed to have been built by Sir William Denham, to whom Edward VI granted the estate. An unfounded tradition prevails in this neighbourhood, that the discovery of the gunpowder-plot was owing to a mistake, in delivering a letter which was designed for Lord *Monteagle*, to an inhabitant of this house named *Montagu*. In this parish also is situated the celebrated Fairlop Oak (*See Hainault Forest*); and its boundaries include Claybury Hill, the seat of James Hatch, Esq. near Woodford Bridge, and Aubury Hall, the villa of William Raikes, Esq. near Barking Side.

BARNES, a village in Surry, on the Thames, 6 M. F. L. On Barnes Terrace, Lady Archer had a villa, noted for its fine greenhouses: it is now the residence of William Lushington, Esq. The church is a very ancient structure. On the outside of the south wall is fixed a small stone tablet, inclosed with pales; and some rose trees are planted on each side of the tablet. This is to the memory of Edward *Rose*, citizen of London, who died in 1653, and who left 20l. to the poor of Barnes, for the purchase of an acre of land, on condition that the pales should be kept up, and the rose trees preserved. About a quarter of a mile from the church, is

BARN ELMS, so called from its majestic trees, the theme of many a pastoral poet, consists of two houses only. The first is an ancient mansion, called "Queen Elizabeth's Dairy." In this house lived and died Jacob Tonson, the bookseller, who built a gallery near it, for the purpose of occasionally accommodating a meeting of the nobility, gentry, and most celebrated wits of the time, known by the appellation of the Kit Kat Club; so denominated from Christopher Kat, the landlord, at whose house the meetings were generally held. Garth wrote the verses for the toasting-glasses of the club, which, as they are preserved in his works, have immortalized four of the principal beauties at the commencement of this century; Lady Carlisle, Lady Essex, Lady Hyde, and Lady Wharton. In this gallery, Tonson placed the portraits of all the

the members of the club. These have been all removed; but the gallery remains; and the house is now the residence of Mr. Ackland. The other house, is the Manor house. Queen Elizabeth, who had a lease of it, granted her interest in it to Sir Francis Walsingham and his heirs. Here, in 1589, that great man entertained the Queen and her whole court. The unfortunate Earl of Essex, who married his daughter (the widow of Sir Philip Sydney) resided frequently at Barn Elms.* This house is seated in a small paddock, at some distance from the Thames. It was purchased by the late Sir Richard Hoare, Baronet, who, in 1771, considerably enlarged and modernized it, adding the two wings. In the dining parlour and drawing-room are some good pictures, particularly two large landscapes by G. Pouffin, which are much admired. The pleasure grounds are laid out with great taste. This house is now the jointure and residence of Lady Hoare, relict of Sir Richard, and sister of Mr. Ackland. At Barn Elms, Cowley, the poet resided, before he went to Chertsey.

BARNET, a market town in Herts, 11 M. F. L. on the top of a hill, whence it is called High Barnet, and also Chipping Barnet, from Henry the Second's granting the monks of St. Alban's the privilege of holding a market here; the word *Cheap* being an ancient word for a market. It was a chapel of ease to the village of East Barnet; and is

* Mr. Heydegger, Master of the Revels to George II, was, for some time, the tenant of this house, of whom the following story is told: His Majesty gave him notice, that he would sup with him one evening, and that he should come from Richmond by water. It was Heydegger's profession to invent novel amusements, and he was resolved to surprise his Majesty with a specimen of his art. The King's attendants who were in the secret, contrived that he should not arrive at Barn Elms before night, and it was with some difficulty that he found his way up the avenue which led to the house. When he came to the door, all was dark; and he began to be very angry, that Heydegger, to whom he had given notice of his intended visit, should be so ill-prepared for his reception. Heydegger suffered his Majesty to vent his anger, and affected to make some awkward apologies, when, in an instant, the house and the avenues were in a blaze of light, a great number of lamps having been so disposed, as to communicate with each other, and to be lit at the same instant. The King laughed heartily at the device, and went away much pleased with his entertainment. *Lyson's Environs of London, Vol. I. Page 14.*

remarkable

remarkable for the decisive battle fought between the houses of York and Lancaster, in 1471, in which the great Earl of Warwick was slain. The field of battle is a green spot, a little before the meeting of the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads; and here, in 1740, a stone column was erected, to commemorate that great event.

BARNET, EAST, a village in Herts, near Whetstone, formerly much frequented on account of its medicinal spring, on a neighbouring common. Here is Mount Pleasant, the seat of William Wroughton, Esq. and the villas of Joseph Kingston, Esq. and Mr. Tempest; the latter the property of Mrs. Willes.

BATTERSEA, a village in Surry, on the Thames, four M. F. L. remarkable for having been the birth-place of Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, who, after many vicissitudes, here terminated his earthly career, in 1751, in the 74th year of his age. The family seat was a venerable structure, in the form of an H, and contained forty rooms on a floor. The manor was purchased for the present Earl Spencer, when a minor, in 1763, and, about 15 years after, the greatest part of the house was pulled down. On the site of the demolished part, is erected the fine horizontal air-mill, and malt distillery, of Messrs. Hodgson, Weller, and Allaway. The part of the old mansion left standing, forms a convenient dwelling-house for Mr. Hodgson, one of whose parlours, fronting the Thames, is lined with cedar, beautifully inlaid, and was the favourite study of Pope, the scene of many a literary conversation between him and his friend St. John.—The horizontal air-mill, now used for grinding malt for the distillery, was built, above four years ago, by Mr. Fowler, then a colour-man in Piccadilly, for the purpose of grinding linseed. The design was taken from that of another, on a smaller scale, constructed at Margate, by Capt. Hooper. Its height, from the foundation, is 140 feet; the diameter of the conical part 54 feet at the base, and 45 at the top. The outer part consists of 96 shutters, 80 feet high and nine inches broad, which, by the pulling of a rope, open and shut in the manner of Venetian window-blinds. In the inside, the main shaft of the mill is the centre of a large circle formed by the sails, which consist of 96 double planks, placed perpendicularly, and of

the same height as the planks that form the shutters. The wind rushing through the openings of these shutters, acts with great power upon the sails, and, when it blows fresh, turns the mill with prodigious rapidity; but this may be moderated, in an instant, by lessening the apertures between the shutters; which is effected, like the entire stopping of the mill, as before observed, by the pulling of a rope. In this mill are six pair of stones, to which two pair more may be added. On the site of the garden and terrace, Messrs. Hodgson and Co. have erected extensive bullock-houses, capable of holding 650 bullocks, fed with the grains from the distillery, mixed with meal.

The church is a beautiful structure, but degraded by a mean copper spire, in the form of an extinguisher. At the east end, is a window, in which are three portraits; the first, that of Margaret Beauchamp, ancestor (by her first husband, Sir Oliver St. John) of the St. Johns, and (by her second husband, John Beaufort Duke of Somerset) grandmother to Henry VII; the second, the portrait of that Monarch; and the third, the portrait of Queen Elizabeth, which is placed here, because her grandfather, Thomas Boleyn, Earl of Wiltshire (father of Queen Anne Boleyn) was great grandfather of Anne, the daughter of Sir Thomas Leighton, and wife of Sir John St. John, the first baronet of the family.—In this church, is a monument, by Roubiliac, to the memory of the celebrated Viscount Bolingbroke and his second wife, a niece of Madame de Maintenon. A panegyric epitaph mentions his “zeal to maintain the liberty, and restore the ancient prosperity of Great Britain.” The best comment on this are the words of his great admirer, the Earl of Chesterfield: “The relative political and commercial interests of every country in Europe, and particularly of his own, are better known to Lord Bolingbroke, than to any man in it; but *how steadily he has pursued the latter, in his public conduct, his enemies of all parties and denominations tell with joy*” Another monument, to the memory of Sir Edward Winter, an East India Captain in the reign of Charles II, relates, that, being attacked in the woods by a tyger, he placed himself on the side of a pond, and, when the tyger flew at him, he caught him in his arms, fell back with him into the water, got upon him, and kept

kept him down till he had drowned him. This adventure, as well as another wonderful exploit, is vouched for by the following lines :

Alone, unarm'd, a tyger he opprest,
And crush'd to death the monster of a beast.
Thrice twenty mounted Moors he overthrew,
Singly on foot, some wounded, some he slew,
Disperst the rest ; What more would Sampson do ?

Battersea has been long famous for the finest asparagus. Here Sir Walter St. John founded a free school for twenty boys ; and here is a bridge over the Thames to Chelsea.

BEACONSFIELD, a market town in Bucks, in the road to Oxford, 23 M. F. L. has several fine seats in its vicinity. See *Bulstrode, Butler's Court, Hall Barn, and Wilton Park.*

BECKENHAM, a village near Bromley, in Kent. Here is Langley, the seat of Sir Peter Burrell, Bart. and Beckenham Place, belonging to John Cator, Esq. At Beckenham also is the residence of Lord Auckland.

BEDDINGTON, a village, two miles West of Croydon. Here is the seat of the ancient family of Carew, which descending to Richard Gee, Esq. of Orpington, in Kent, that gentleman, in 1780, took the name and arms of Carew. It was forfeited, in 1539, on the attainder and execution of Sir Nicholas Carew, for a conspiracy. His son, Sir Francis, having procured the reversal of the attainder, purchased this estate of Lord Darcy, to whom it had been granted by Edward VI. He rebuilt the mansion-house in a magnificent manner, and laid out the gardens, which he planted with choice fruit trees, in the cultivation of which he took great delight.* Beddington Park is still famous for walnut-trees.

The

* Sir Francis spared no expence in procuring them from foreign countries. The first orange trees seen in England, are said to have been planted by him. Aubrey says they were brought from Italy by Sir Francis Carew. But the editors of the *Biographia*, speaking from a tradition preserved in the family, tell us, they were raised by Sir Francis Carew from the seeds of the first oranges which were imported into England by Sir Walter Raleigh, who had married his niece, the daughter of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton. The trees were planted in the open ground, and were preserved in the winter by a moveable shed. They flourished for about a

The manor-house, situated near the church, is built of brick, and occupies three sides of a square. The house was rebuilt in its present form in 1709. The great door of the hall has a curious ancient lock, richly wrought: a shield with the arms of England, moving in a groove, conceals the key-hole. The church is a Gothic pile, in the aisles of which are several stalls, after the manner of cathedrals. *See Wallington.*

BEECHWOOD, near St. Alban's, the seat of Sir John Sebright, Baronet.

BELFONT, a village $13\frac{1}{4}$ M. F. L. on the road to Staines. In the churchyard, two yew-trees unite to form an arch over the foot-path, and exhibit, in sombre verdure, the date of the year 1704.

BELLHOUSE, the seat of the Dowager Lady Dacre, at Aveley, in Essex, 20 M. F. L. in the road to Tilbury, is situated in a well-wooded park, and was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII. The late Lord much improved this noble mansion; and to his skill in architecture Bellhouse owes the elegant neatness of its decorations, from designs made by himself, and executed under his own inspection.

BELL HOUSE, the seat of the Hon. George Petre, at Hare Street, $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. F. L. on the road to Ongar.

century and a half, being destroyed by the hard frost in 1739—40. In the garden was a pleasure-house, on the top of which was painted the Spanish Invasion. In August 1599, Queen Elizabeth paid a visit to Sir Francis Carew, at Beddington, for three days, and again in the same month, the ensuing year. The Queen's oak, and her favourite walk, are still pointed out. Sir Hugh Platt tells an anecdote, in his Garden of Eden, relating to one of these visits, which shews the pains Sir Francis took in the management and cultivation of his fruit trees: "Here I will conclude," says he, "with a conceit of that delicate Knight, Sir Francis Carew, who, for the better accomplishment of his royal entertainment of our late Queen Elizabeth, of happy memory, at his house at Beddington, led her Majesty to a cherry-tree, whose fruit he had of purpose kept back from ripening, at the least one month, after all other cherries had taken their farewell of England. This secret he performed, by straining a tent, or cover of canvass, over the whole tree, and wetting the same now and then with a scoop, or horn, as the heat of the weather required; and so, by withholding the sun beams from reflecting upon the berries, they grew both great and were very long before they had gotten their perfect cherry colour: and, when he was assured of her Majesty's coming, he removed the tent, and a few sunny days brought them to their full maturity." *Lysons' Environs of London, Vol. I. Page 56.*

BELL MOUNT, an elegant villa and park, in the parish of Great Stanmore; occupied, at present, by John Drummond, Esq. during the minority of his nephew.

BELVEDERE HOUSE, the seat of Lord Eardley, is situated on the brow of a hill, near Erith, in Kent, and commands a vast extent of country beyond the Thames, which is a mile and a half distant. The river adds greatly to the beauty of the scene, which exhibits a very pleasing landscape. The ships employed in the trade of London are seen sailing up and down. On the other side are prospects not less beautiful, though of another kind. His lordship has very judiciously laid out his grounds. The old house was but small; he, therefore, built a noble mansion, and the only apartment left of the former is an elegant drawing-room, built by his father. The collection of pictures contains many capital productions of the greatest masters. The following is a catalogue of them: View of Venice, and Ditto with the Doge marrying the sea, its companion, Canaletti; Time bringing Truth to Light, a sketch, Rubens; the Alchemist, Teniers; Portrait of Sir John Gage, Holbein; a Landscape, G. Pouffin; Battle of the Amazons, Rottenhamer; the Unjust Steward, Quintin Matsys; Noah's Ark, Velvet Brughel; St. Catherine, Leonardo da Vinci; Van Tromp, Francis Hals; Vulcan, or the Element of Fire, Bassan; Horses, its companion, Wouvermans; two Infides of Churches, small, Le Neef; a Dutch Woman and her three Children, More; Rembrandt painting an Old Woman, by himself; a Courtezan and her Gallant, Giorgione; the Golden Age, Velvet Brughel; Snyders, with his Wife and Child, Rubens; Rebecca bringing Presents to Laban, De la Hyre; Boors at Cards, Teniers; the Element of Earth, Jai. Bassan; Marriage in Cana, P. Veronese; two Landscapes, G. Pouffin; the Genealogy of Christ, Albert Durer; Beggar Boys at Cards, S. Rosa; Herod consulting the Wise Men, Rembrandt; Marriage of St. Catherine, Old Palma; the Conception, for an altar-piece, Murillo; the Flight into Egypt, its companion, Ditto; Vulcan, Venus, Cupid, and sundry figures, an emblematic subject, Tintoret; Mars and Venus, P. Veronese; Christ among the Doctors, L. Giordano; Duke of Buckingham's Mistress, her three children, and a

Son of Rubens, by himself; a Landscape, Lorrain; Leopold's Gallery, Teniers; Teniers' own Gallery, Ditto.

BENTLEY PRIORY, the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Abercorn, is seated on the summit of Stanmore Hill, but in the parish of Harrow. The site of it is supposed to be that of an ancient priory, which, at the dissolution, was converted into a private house. The present structure, which commands extensive views over Middlesex and the neighbouring counties, was built from the designs of Mr. Soame; but the beautiful plantations were laid out by the noble owner himself.

BERTIE PLACE, near Chislehurst, in Kent, an ancient mansion, long in the possession of the family of Farrington. Thomas Farrington, Esq. bequeathed it to his nephew, the late Lord Robert Bertie, who greatly improved the house and grounds. It is now the residence of the Right Hon. Charles Townshend.

BETCHWORTH, a village in Surry, between Darking and Ryegate, with a castle of the same name, the seat of Miss Tucker, Lady of the Manor. A mile from this is Tranquil Dale, the elegant villa of Mr. Petty. The situation of this charming place seems perfectly correspondent to its appellation; consecrated, as it were, more particularly, to the lover of rural quiet and contemplation,

Who, when young Spring protrudes the bursting gems,
Marks the first bud, and sucks the healthful gale
Into his freshen'd soul; her genial hours
He full enjoys; and not a beauty blows,
And not an opening blossom breathes in vain.

THOMSON.

BEXLEY, a village, 12 M. F. L. to the right of the Dover road. Bexley Manor was in the possession of the celebrated Camden, who bequeathed it for the endowing of a professorship of History at Oxford. In this parish is Hall-Place, an ancient seat, in which Richard Calvert, Esq. resides. See *Darson Hill*.

BILLERICAY, a market town, $23\frac{1}{4}$ M. F. L. on a fine eminence in the road from Chelmsford to Tilbury, commanding a beautiful prospect over a rich valley to the Thames. It is a hamlet to the parish of Great Bursted.

BLACK-

BLACKHEATH, a fine elevated heath, in the parishes of Greenwich, Lewisham, and Lee, commands some noble prospects: particularly from that part called "The Point," which is a delightful lawn, situated behind a pleasant grove, at the west end of Chocolate Row. On this heath are the villas of Richard Hulse, Esq. the Duke of Buccleugh, Mr. Latham, the Earl of Dartmouth, and Capt. Larkin. But the greatest ornament of Blackheath, was the magnificent seat of Sir Gregory Page. It consisted of a centre, united to two wings by a colonnade; and was adorned with masterly paintings, rich hangings, marbles, and alto-relievos. But how unstable is human grandeur! Sir Gregory died in 1773, and left this seat to his nephew, Sir Gregory Turner, who took the name and arms of Page.—Sir Gregory Page Turner disposed of the noble collection of paintings by auction; and, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, the house and grounds were sold by auction to John Cator, Esq. for 22,550*l.* This gentleman sold it again by auction, in 1787, in a very different way; all the materials, with its magnificent decorations, being sold in separate lots.

This seat, now a melancholy shell, may remind the reader of Canons, near Edgware, the once princely palace of the princely Chandos, which rose and disappeared in less than half a century! Similar was the fate of Eastbury in Dorsetshire, a magnificent seat, which cost 100,000*l.* It was built by the famous George Bubb Doddington, whom Thomson celebrates, in his "Summer," for all the public virtues; whose own Diary, published since his death, has unmasked the wily courtier and intriguing statesman; and whose vanity, at the age of fourscore, when he had no heir to inherit his honours, induced him to accept the title of Lord Melcombe Regis. This seat, on his death, devolved on the late Earl Temple, who lent it to his brother Mr. Henry Grenville, on whose death, the Earl offered to give 200*l.* a year to any gentleman to occupy and keep it up; but the proposal not being accepted, he determined to pull it down, and the materials produced little more than the prime cost of the plumber and glazier's work. Events of this kind lead the mind into awful reflections on the instability of the proud monuments of human grandeur; direct-

ing our attention to the consummation of all things, when

The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like the baseless fabrick of a vision,
Leave not a rack behind.

SHAKSPEARE.

In 1780, a cavern was discovered, on the side of the ascent to Blackheath, in the road to Dover. It consists of 7 large rooms, from 12 to 36 feet wide each way, which have a communication with each other by arched avenues. Some of the apartments have large conical domes 36 feet high, supported by a column of chalk, 43 yards in circumference. The bottom of the cavern is 50 feet from the entrance; at the extremities 160 feet; and it is descended by a flight of steps. The sides and roof are rocks of chalk; the bottom is a fine dry sand; and, 170 feet under ground, is a well of very fine water 27 feet deep.

BLACKMORE, a village in Essex, between Ongar and Ingatestone, seven miles from Chelmsford. An ancient priory stood near the church. "It is reported," says Morant, "to have been one of King Henry the Eighth's pleasure-houses, and distinguished by the name of Jericho; so that when this lascivious prince had a mind to repair to his courtezans, the cant word among his courtiers was, that he was gone to Jericho." Here was born his natural son, Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset, the friend of the gallant and accomplished Earl of Surry, whose poetry makes such a distinguished figure in the literature of the 16th century. This ancient structure was repaired, and some additions made to it, about 70 years ago, by Sir Jacob Ackworth, Bart. whose daughter, Lady Wheate, sold it to the present possessor, Richard Preston, Esq. The river Can, which partly surrounds the garden, is still called here *the River Jordan*. Not far from Jericho is Smyth Hall, the seat of Charles Alexander Crickitt, Esq. to whom it was left by his uncle Captain Charles Alexander. Mr. Crickitt has entirely repaired and new-fronted the old mansion, in a window of which was some fine stained glass, of great antiquity, representing ancient military figures. These he has carefully preserved, and formed into a beautiful window for the stair-case.

BLACK-

BLACKWALL, in Middlesex, between Poplar (to which hamlet it belongs) and the mouth of the river Lea, is remarkable for the ship yard and wet dock of John Perry, Esq. The dock, which is the most considerable private one in Europe, contains, with the water and embankments, near 19 acres. It can receive 28 large East Indiamen, and from 50 to 60 ships of smaller burthen, with room to transport them from one part of the dock to any other.

On the spacious south quay are erected four cranes, for the purpose of landing the guns, anchors, quitaledges and heavy stores of the ships.

On the east quay, provision is made to land the blubber from the Greenland ships; and, adjoining, are coppers prepared for boiling the same, with spacious warehouses for the reception of the oil and whalebone; and ample conveniences for stowing and keeping dry the rigging and sails of the ships.

On the west quay is erected a building 120 feet in height, for the purpose of laying up the sails and rigging of the Indiamen; with complete machinery above, for masting and dismasting the ships; whereby the former practice of raising sheers on the deck, so injurious to the ships, and extremely dangerous to the men, is entirely avoided. The first ship masted by this machine was the Lord Macartney, on the 25th of October 1791; her whole suit of masts, and bowsprit being raised and fixed in three hours and forty minutes, by half the number of hands usually employed two days in the same service.

On each end of the north bank, are erected houses for the watchmen, who have the care of the ships night and day; with cook-rooms, in which the sailors dress their provisions, perfectly sheltered from the inclemency of the weather.

The basons without the dock-gate are so prepared, that ships are continually laid on the stocks, and their bottoms inspected, without the necessity of putting them into the dry docks; whereby much time and expence are saved.

In the latter end of the year 1789, and in all 1790, people came from far and near to collect the nuts, and pieces of trees, which were found, in digging this dock, in a
found

found and perfect state, although they must have laid here for ages. They seem to have been overfet by some convulsion, or violent impulse, from the northward, as all their tops lay toward the south.

Not far from this dock is a copperas work belonging to Mr. Perry, on the River Lea, near the Thames, in the parish of St. Leonard, Bromley; the most complete work of the kind in the kingdom.

BLECHINGLY, a small borough in Surry, without a market. It is five miles from Ryegate, and being situated on a hill on the side of Holmesdale, affords a fine prospect as far as Suffex and the South Downs; and from some of the ruins of the castle, which are still visible, in the midst of a coppice, is a view to the west into Hampshire, and to the east into Kent.

BOOKHAM GREAT, a village near Leatherhead. Here are the fine seats of Sir Francis Geary and Mr. Lock, and a handsome house belonging to Mr. Laurel. See *Polestien and Norbury Park*.

BOTLEYS, near Chertsey, the elegant new-built villa of Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart.

BOW, a village in Middlesex, near Mile End, also called Stratford-le-Bow, said to have been named Bow, from the stone arches of its bridge, over the river Lea, built by Maud wife of Henry I. But it is also said to have been built in the reign of Alfred (whose arms are carved on the centre stone on the left hand from London) and to be the first stone bridge built in England. Its church, built by Henry II, was a chapel of ease to Stepney; but was made parochial in 1740.

BOXHILL, near Darking, in Surry, received its name from the box trees planted on the south side of it, by the Earl of Arundel, in the reign of Charles I; but the north part is covered with yews. These groves are interspersed with a number of little green spots and agreeable walks. From the highest part of this hill, in a clear day, is a prospect over part of Kent and Surry, and the whole of Suffex, quite to the South Downs, near the sea, at the distance of 36 miles. The west and north views overlook a large part of Surry and Middlesex; and advancing to the place called the Quarry, upon the ridge of the hill that
runs

runs toward Mickleham, the sublime and beautiful unite in forming a grand and delightful scene: we look down, from a vast and almost perpendicular height, upon a well cultivated vale, laid out in beautiful inclosures, and see the river Mole winding close to the bottom of the mountain, as if it were directly under our feet, though it is at a great distance. In this charming valley are Burford Lodge, built by Mr. Eckerfall, now the seat of the Hon. Edward Bouverie, and the cottage of J. Bockett, Esq. called the Grove.

BRANDENBURG HOUSE, on the banks of the Thames, at Hammersmith, was the villa of the famous George Bubb Doddington, Lord Melcombe Regis, who fitted it up at a vast expence; adorning it, in particular, with a magnificent marble gallery. (*See Blackheath*). It is now the seat of the Margrave of Anspach, who purchased it for 8500*l*. His Serene Highness having abdicated his dominions in favour of the King of Prussia, receives from that monarch a princely revenue. He married Elizabeth Dowager Lady Craven. The Margrave has made considerable improvements in the house and plantations. The new decorations of this villa are the most superb that art could invent or expence supply: the furniture of the suite of state rooms is composed of the richest satin, of different colours, all covered with silver spotted muslin, and fringed with gold and silver lace: and every room is bordered with massy lace, to complete this singular arrangement of splendour. An elegant private theatre, likewise, is one of the appendages of this villa.

BRASTEAD PLACE, between Sevenoaks and Westerham, in Kent, the elegant villa of Dr. Turton.

BRAY, a village in Berks, on the Thames, between Maidenhead and Windsor, is noted in a famous song, for its Vicar, who, according to Fuller, changed his religion four times, in the reigns of Henry VIII and his three successors; keeping to one principle only, that of living and dying Vicar of Bray.

BRENTFORD, a market town in Middlesex, seven M. F. L. has its name from a brook, called the Brent, which rises near Finchley, and flows, at the west end of the town, into the Thames. In this town the freeholders of Middlesex assemble to choose their representatives. That part
of

of the town, called Old Brentford, is situated in the parish of Great Ealing, and is opposite Kew-Green. New Brentford is situated partly in the parish of Hanwell, and forms partly a parish of its own name.

BRENTWOOD, a market town, in Essex, on a fine eminence, 18 M. F. L. is a hamlet of the parish of Southweald, and has a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. Near this town is Warley Common, which commands a beautiful prospect, and is famous for its encampments in time of war.

BRICKLEY PLACE, the handsome seat and plantations of John Welles, Esq. at Bromley, in Kent, on the left hand of the road from London to Chislehurst.

BROCKET HALL, the magnificent seat of Lord Melbourne, between Hatfield and Welwyn, in Herts, on the site of an ancient edifice, which once belonged to the family of Brocket. The mansion, begun by Sir Matthew Lamb, was completed by his son, the present proprietor, who made great improvements in the park, and rendered it one of the most elegantly-picturesque in the kingdom. Mr. Paine was the architect, who likewise executed the beautiful bridge over the spacious sheet of water that enriches the enchanting scenery. In this seat are many paintings by the first masters, particularly a fine picture by Teniers, and Sir Joshua Reynolds' excellent painting of the Prince of Wales and his horse.

BROCKLEY HILL, a fine eminence between Edgware and Elstree. Here is the handsome seat of William Godfrey, Esq. the views from whose summer-house are very extensive. *See Elstree.*

BROMLEY, a market town in Kent, $9\frac{3}{4}$ M. F. L. in the road to Tunbridge. The Bishop of Rochester has a palace near the town, where is a mineral spring, the water of which has been found to have the same qualities as that of Tunbridge. King Edgar gave the manor, in the year 700, to the Bishop of Rochester; and here also is a college, erected by Dr. Warner, Bishop of that see, in the reign of Charles II, for 20 poor clergymen's widows, with an annual allowance of 20*l.* and 50*l.* a year to the chaplain. This was the first endowment of the sort ever established in England. The munificence of the Rev. Mr. Hetherington .

ington, who left 2000l. to this college, and of Bishop Pearce, who left 5000l. to it, enabled the trustees to augment the allowance to the widows to 30l. per annum, and that of the chaplain to 60l. Ten additional houses, handsomely endowed, for the same benevolent purpose, are just completed, in pursuance of the will of Mrs. Betenson, of Kent. Near the nine mile stone, to the right, on a fine commanding situation, is Clay Hill, the villa of George Glennie, Esq. *See Brickley Place and Sundridge House.*

BROMLEY, a village near Bow, in Middlesex, had once a monastery, the church of which is now used by the inhabitants.

BROMPTON, a populous hamlet of Kensington, adjoining to Knightbridge, remarkable for the salubrity of its air. This place was the residence of Oliver Cromwell, and the house, called Brompton-Park-House, is built on the spot where his palace stood. Mr. William Curtis has a botanical garden near the Queen's Elm Turnpike, one mile and a half from Hyde Park Corner, on the Fulham road. Annual subscribers to this garden are entitled to the privilege of walking in it, inspecting the plants, perusing the books in the botanical library, and examining the extensive collection of drawings in Natural History. Non-subscribers are admitted, on the payment of 2s. 6d. at entrance.

BROXBURNBURY, the seat and park of Mr. Bosanquet, is situated by the village of Broxburn, near Hoddesdon, in Herts. The house is a noble structure, in the midst of the park; and at a small distance from it are offices, erected in a quadrangle, on the same plan with the Royal Mews at Charing Cross. They are placed behind a large plantation of trees.

BÜLSTRODE, the seat of the Duke of Portland, four miles from Beaconsfield, is a noble house, containing fine apartments, and some pictures by the best masters. The park is peculiarly fortunate in situation, by means of contrast. The country adjoining is very flat, and has few of those elegant varieties which are pleasing to the traveller; and yet this happy spot contains not a level acre; it is composed of perpetual swells and slopes, set off by scattered plantations

plantations, disposed in the justest taste. Bulstrode was formerly the seat of a family of that name, the heiress of which was mother of Sir Bulstrode Whitlocke, a celebrated Statesman and Historian. It belonged, afterward, to the infamous Lord Chancellor Jefferies; by whose attainder it fell to the crown, and was granted by King William to the first Earl of Portland.

BURNHAM, a village in Bucks, five miles from Eton, had once a nunnery, built by Richard, son of King John, of which no vestiges remain. Close to this village, is the pleasant residence of Lady Ravensworth; and here is Dropmore Hill, where Lord Grenville has built an elegant house.

BURWOOD PARK, near Walton in Surry, the seat of Sir John Frederick, Bart. is a handsome place; and, though almost surrounded by a barren heath, has some internal beauties, and, on the east side, commands an agreeable prospect toward Esher.

BUSH HILL PARK, the seat of John Blackburne, Esq. in the parish of Edmonton, eight M. F. L. The park is laid out in an elegant taste. The New River runs through the grounds, and adds much to the richness of the scene. On Bush Hill is likewise the handsome villa of Mr. Mellish, ornamented also by the beautiful windings of the New River. Near the house is a fine clump of firs, called "The Bishops."

BUSHY, a village near Watford, in Herts, adjoining to which is a spacious common, called Bushy Heath, extending toward Stanmore. This heath rises to a considerable height, and affords a delightful prospect. On the one hand, is a view of St. Alban's, and of all the space between, which appears like a garden; the inclosed corn fields seem like one parterre; the thick-planted hedges resemble a wilderness: the villages interspersed appear at a distance like a multitude of gentlemen's seats. To the S. E. is seen Westminster Abbey; to the S. Hampton-Court, and on the S. W. Windsor, with the Thames winding through the most beautiful parts of Middlesex and Surry.

BUSHY PARK, near Hampton-Court, is well stocked with deer, and has a commodious lodge. The Countess Dowager of Guilford is the Ranger. See *Hampton Wick*.

BUTLER'S COURT, lately called *Gregories*, is the seat of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, at Beaconsfield. It has great similarity in the front, to the *Queen's Palace*; and is situated in a delightful country, where the prospects are frequently, but not disagreeably, intercepted by a profusion of beautiful inclosures, a continual interchange of hills and vallies, and a number of beech and coppice woods. The apartments contain many excellent pictures and some valuable marbles.

BYFLEET, a village, near Cobham, in Surry, on a branch of the river Mole, which flows by the side of Byfleet Park (a farm, the property of the Duke of York), and forming a great number of windings, its course is near four miles within the compass of the grounds.

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CAEN WOOD. *See Ken Wood.*

CAMBERWELL, in Surry, two M. F. L. an extensive parish, including the villages of Peckham and Dulwich. From The Grove House, a noted tavern, in the village of Camberwell, is an ascending avenue of trees, called The Grove, near the termination of which, is the villa of Dr. Lettsom, called "*Camberwell Grove*," which commands a fine prospect over the metropolis on one side, and of Shooter's Hill, and the hills of Dulwich and Sydenham, on the other. Beside the pleasure grounds, Dr. Lettsom has a botanical garden, and a fine collection of exotics. Denmark Hill, near The Grove, commands, likewise, a beautiful prospect. The church is an ancient structure; but the south aisle was rebuilt and enlarged in 1787.

CAMDEN PLACE, at Chislehurst, the seat of Earl Camden, formerly of Mr. Camden, the celebrated antiquary, who died here. Over a well, in the lawn, his Lordship has erected a celebrated piece of architecture, called the *Lantern of Demosthenes*, on the same scale as the original.

CAMPDEN HOUSE, an ancient edifice, at Kensington, was, in the reign of James I, the seat of Sir Baptist Hickes, a mercer, in cheapside, afterward Viscount Campden. It is now a ladies boarding school.

CANONBURY HOUSE, on a fine eminence, half a
F mile

mile to the N. E. of Islington church, is supposed to have been a mansion for the Prior of the Canons of St. Bartholomew in West Smithfield, and thence to have received its name of Canonbury, that is *Canons House*, as Canons (the next article) had its name from belonging to the Canons of Bentley Priory. The ancient part of Canonbury House is supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry VIII. by William Bolton, Prior of this house, from the year 1509 to his death in 1532; his device, a bolt and tun, still remaining in several parts of the garden wall. At the dissolution, it was granted to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex; on whose attainder it reverted to the Crown, and the divorced Queen Anne of Cleve had an annuity of 20l. from this manor, toward her jointure. Edward VI granted the manor to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, afterward Duke of Northumberland, whose ambition involved in ruin his own family, and his daughter-in-law, the excellent Lady Jane Grey. On his execution, the manor was granted, by Queen Mary, to Sir John Spencer, Alderman of London, commonly called "Rich Spencer;" whose only child married William second Lord Compton, afterward Earl of Northampton; who appears, in consequence of this vast accession of wealth, to have been in a state of temporary distraction. In this family the manor has continued ever since.

Of the old mansion great part has been pulled down, and the site is occupied by good modern houses. One large old house, having a brick tower 17 feet square, and 58 high, still remains; and the inside of this retains great part of its primitive appearance: as do the outer walls of the gardens and park, all marked in various parts, as beforementioned, with the bolt and tun, the builder's rebus.

CANONS, the handsome villa of Patrick O'Kelly, Esq. in the parish of Whitechurch, or Little Stanmore, near Edgware. It is furnished with great taste, and contains some good pictures; among which is an excellent one, by Stubbs, of the celebrated horse *Masque*, at the age of 20. Some beautiful paddocks, contiguous to the house, are appropriated to the use of brood mares and their colts, as well as for the retreat of some famous race horses. Here expired *Eclipse*, and here now roves at ease the aged *Duncannon*.

On

On the site of this villa rose and vanished, in the present century, the magnificent palace of the same name, erected by the first Duke of Chandos, whose princely spirit was such, that the people in this neighbourhood still expressively style him, "The Grand Duke." The short time that intervened between the erection and demolition of this structure, affords such an instance of the instability of human grandeur, that the history of it merits particular attention. The Duke having accumulated a vast fortune, as paymaster to the army, in Queen Anne's reign, formed a plan of living in a state of regal splendour, and, accordingly, erected this magnificent structure, which, with its decorations and furniture, cost 250,000l. The pillars of the great hall were of marble; as were the steps of the principal staircase, each step consisting of one piece, 22 feet long. The locks and hinges of the doors were of silver or gold, and all the decorations and furniture in a style of correspondent grandeur. The establishment of the household was not inferior to the splendour of the habitation, and extended even to the ceremonies of religion. "The chapel," says the author of *A Journey through England*, "has a choir of vocal and instrumental music, as in the royal chapel; and, when his grace goes to church, he is attended by his *Swiss guards*,* ranged as the yeomen of the guards; his music also play when he is at table; he is served by *gentlemen* in the best order; and I must say, that few German Sovereign Princes live with that magnificence, grandeur, and good order." The Duke, indeed, had divine service performed with all the aids that could be derived from vocal and instrumental music. To this end, he retained some of the most celebrated performers of both kinds, and engaged the greatest masters to compose anthems and services, with instrumental accompaniments, after the manner of those performed in the churches of Italy. Near 20 of Handel's anthems were composed for this chapel; and the morning and evening services were principally by Dr. Pepusch.

* This is explained by another passage in the same work: "At the end of each of his chief avenues, the Duke hath neat lodgings for eight old serjeants of the army, whom he took out of Chelsea College, who guard the whole, and go their rounds at night, and call the hours, as the watchmen do at London, to prevent disorders; and they wait upon the Duke to chapel on Sundays." *Third Edit.* 1732.

It has been questioned, however, whether true taste was predominant in this profusion of expence. Pope, in his description of Timon's Villa, has severely satirized the whole: we even find the *prophet* and the *bard* united, and the fate of all this manificence foretold:

Another age shall see the golden ear
 Imbrown the slope, and nod on the parterre:
 Deep harvest bury all his pride had planned,
 And laughing Ceres re-assume the land.

Mafon, in his English Garden, has followed the Bard of Twickenham in his poetical censure:

With bolder rage
 Pope next advances; his indignant arm
 Waves the poetic brand o'er Timon's shades,
 And lights them to destruction; the fierce blaze
 Sweeps through each kindred vista; groves to groves
 Nod their eternal farewell, and expire.

The reader will perceive, that Mafon alludes to the following couplet in Pope's description:

Grove nods to grove, each alley has a brother,
 And half the platform just reflects the other?

It is to be lamented that Pope, by his satire on the profuse and ostentatious, but *kind* and *beneficent* Chandos, has subjected himself to the imputation of ingratitude; it having been said, that he was under great personal obligations to this munificent nobleman. But the censure in this celebrated satire is not always founded on fact. For instance:

His gardens next your admiration call,
 On every side you look, *behold the wall!*

But the author of the Journey through England, speaking of the gardens, as large and well-disposed, adds: "The greatest pleasure of all is, that the divisions of the whole being only made by balustrades of iron, and not by walls,
 you

you see the whole at once, be you in what part of the garden, or parterre, you will!"* Again :

And now the chapel's silver bell you hear,
That summons you to all the pride of prayer ;
Light quirks of music, broken and uneven,
Make the soul dance upon a jig to heaven.

Will the admirers of Handel's sublime compositions admit the justice of this censure? But Pope himself confessed, when that great master of harmony was in the height of his popularity, that " he had no ear for music."

The house was built in 1712; and, notwithstanding three successive shocks, which his fortune received, by his concerns in the African Company, and in the Mississippi and South Sea speculations, in the years 1718, 1719 and 1720, the Duke continued to live in splendour at Canons till his death in 1744.† The estate was unquestionably incumbered; on which account, the Earl of Aylesbury, father-

* It is not unlikely, that this variation was purposely intended, to afford a proof, if necessary, that some imaginary place, and not *Canons* was the object of the satire. Accordingly, when Pope thought proper to disclaim it, we find him taking advantage of this circumstance, in his Prologue to the Satires :

Who to the Dean and silver bell can swear,
And sees at Canons *what was never there* ;
Who reads but with a lust to *misapply*,
Makes satire a Lampoon, and fiction Lie.

" From the reproach which the attack upon a character so amiable brought upon him, Pope," says Dr. Johnson, " tried all means of escaping. He attempted an apology by which no man was satisfied; and he was at last reduced to shelter his temerity behind dissimulation, and to endeavour to make that disbelieved, which he never had confidence openly to deny. He wrote an exculpatory letter to the Duke, which was answered with great magnanimity, as by a man who accepted his excuse, without believing his professions." *Johnson's Lives*, Vol. IV. p. 89.

† When the plan of living at Canons was concerted, the utmost abilities of human prudence were exerted, to guard against improvident profusion. One of the ablest accountants in England, Mr. Watts, was employed to draw a plan, which ascertained the total of a year's, a month's, a week's, and even a day's expenditure. The scheme was engraved on a large copper-plate; and those who have seen it, pronounce it a very extraordinary effort of economical wisdom," *Sir John Hawkins' History of Music*.

father-in-law to Henry the second Duke, and one of the trustees in whom it was vested, determined to part with a princely palace, which required an establishment too expensive for the Duke's income. As no purchaser could be found for the house, that intended to reside in it, the materials of the building were sold by auction, in 1747, in separate lots, and produced, after deducting the expenses of sale, 11,000*l.* The marble staircase was purchased by the Earl of Chesterfield, for his house in May Fair; the fine columns were bought for the portico of Wansted House; and the equestrian statue of George I, one of the numerous sculptures that adorned the grounds, is now the ornament of Leicester Square. One of the principal lots was purchased by Mr. Hallett, a cabinet-maker in Long Acre, who having likewise purchased the estate at Canons, erected on the spot the present villa, with the materials that composed his lot.*

William Hallett, Esq. grandson to the purchaser of this estate, sold it, in 1786, to Mr. O'Kelly, a successful adventurer on the turf, who left it, at his death, to his nephew. Mr. Walpole mentions the sale of this place to a *cabinet-maker*, as a mockery of sublunary grandeur. He might now extend his reflections, by observing, that Mr. Hallett has lately purchased the Dunch estate and mansion at Wittenham in Berks, which had been more than 200 years in that

To this we may add, that the Duke, though magnificent, was not wasteful. All the fruit in the garden, not wanted for his table, was sold on his own account. "It is as much my property," he would say, "as the corn and hay, and other produce of my fields." An aged man, who had been the Duke's servant, and now appeared "the sad historian of the pensive scene," informed the writer of this note, that, in his occasional bounties to his labourers, the Duke would never exceed sixpence each. "This," he would observe, "may do you good; more may make you idle and drunk."

* The two porters lodges were suffered to remain; and it has been observed, in some accounts of Canons, that they were built upon so large a scale, as to have been each the residence of a baronet. They are two stories high, with six rooms on a floor, and one of them was certainly the residence of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Baronet. But it must be observed, that Mr. Hallett raised them a story higher, that he might fit them up for gentlemen. One of them is now inhabited by an attorney; but neither their situation nor appearance, at present, bespeak the habitations of opulent gentility.

ancient family. He has likewise bought the seat and estate at Farringdon, in Berks, of Henry James Pye, Esq. late M. P. for that county, and now Poet Laureat, whose family were in possession of it more than two centuries. Thus ancient families become extinct, or fall to decay; and trade, and the vicissitudes of life, have thrown into the hands of one man, a property which once supported two families, with great influence and respectability in their county. See *Witchurch*.

CARSHALTON, a village in Surry, nine M. F. L. situated among innumerable springs, which unite to form a river in the centre of the town, and joining other streams from Croydon and Beddington, form the river Wandle. On the banks of this river are established several manufactories; the principal of which are the two paper mills of Mr. Curtis and Mr. Patch; Mr. Savignac's mills for preparing leather and parchment; Mr. Filby's mills for grinding log-wood; Mr. Shipley's oil mills; Mr. Ansell's snuff-mills; and the bleaching-grounds of Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Cookson. Here Dr. Ratcliff built a fine house, which afterward belonged to Sir John Fellows, who added gardens and curious water-works. It is now in the possession of John Hodsdon Durand, Esq. who has another capital mansion in the neighbourhood. Here also is the seat and park lately belonging to the family of Scawen, which were sold to George Taylor, Esq. for less money than was expended on the brick wall of the park. It is now the property of William Andrews, Esq.

CASHIOBURY PARK, near Watford, in Herts, 15 M. F. L. is said to have been the seat of the Kings of Mercia, till Offa gave it to the monastery of St. Alban's. Henry VIII bestowed the manor on Richard Morison, Esq. from whom it passed to Arthur Lord Capel, whose descendant, the Earl of Essex, has here a noble seat in the form of an H, with a park adorned with fine woods and walks, planted by Le Notre. The front faces Moor Park. A little below the house is a river, which winds through the park, and supplies a magnificent lake. The front and one side of the house are modern; the other sides are very ancient.

CECIL LODGE, near Abbot's Langley, one of the seats of the Marquis of Salisbury, purchased by his lordship, for his

his residence, during the lifetime of the late Earl, his father.

CHALFONT, ST. PETER'S, a village in Bucks, 21 M. F. L. in the road to Aylesbury. Chalfont House is the seat of Thomas Hibbert, Esq.

CHALFONT, ST. GILES'S, two miles farther, was the residence of Milton, when the plague raged in London, in 1665. The house is standing, and, in all probability, from its appearance, remains nearly in its original state. It was taken for him by Mr. Elwood, the Quaker, who had been recommended to our blind Bard, as one that would read Latin to him for the benefit of his conversation. Here Elwood first saw a complete copy of Paradise Lost, and, having perused it, said to him, "Thou hast said a great deal upon Paradise Lost, but what hast thou to say to Paradise Found?" This question first suggested to Milton the idea of writing his Paradise Regained. Near this place Sir Henry Gott has a seat, called Newland Park, and Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart. a seat called the Vatch.

CHARLTON, a village in Kent, on the edge of Blackheath, famous for a fair on St. Luke's day, when the mob wear horns on their heads. This is called Horn Fair, and there are sold at it rams-horns, and horn wares of all sorts. Tradition says, that King John, hunting near Charlton, was separated from his attendants, when, entering a cottage, he admired the beauty of the mistress, whom he found alone. Her husband discovered them, and threatening to kill them both, the King was forced to discover himself, and to purchase his safety with gold; beside which, he gave him all the land thence as far as Cuckold's-Point, and established the fair as the tenure. As this fair is attended with that licentiousness which its name imports, it is to be lamented, that it is not discontinued. A sermon is preached on the fair-day, in the church. James I. granted the manor to Sir Adam Newton, Bart. who had been preceptor to his son Henry. This gentleman built here a Gothic house. On the outside of the wall is a long row of some of the oldest cypress trees in England. Behind the house are large gardens, and beyond these a small park, which joins Woolwich Common. It is now the seat of General Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart. *See Morden College.*

CHART-PARK, near Darking, the beautiful seat of Captain Cornwall.

CHEAM, a village in Surry, between Sutton and Ewell. The only building of note in this parish, is the manor-house of East Cheam, the seat of Philip Antrobus, Esq. It is an ancient structure, which had a chapel, now converted into a billiard room. In the church, on the south-side of Lumley's Chancel, is a monument to the memory of Jane Lady Lumley. This lady, who died in 1577, was a very learned woman. She translated the Iphigenia of Euripedes, and some of the Orations of Isocrates, into English, and one of the latter into Latin. It is remarkable, that of six successive Rectors of Cheam, between the years 1581 and 1662, five became bishops; namely, Anthony Watson, bishop of Chichester, Lancelot Andrews, bishop of Winchester, George Mountain, archbishop of York, Richard Senhouse, bishop of Carlisle, and John Hacket, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Adjoining to this parish, is the site of the village of Codinton, or Cudinton, which no longer exists; but near which stood the celebrated royal palace of Nonfuch. *See Nonfuch.*

CHELSEA, a village on the Thames, two M. F. L. Here is the physic garden belonging to the company of apothecaries, which is enriched with a great variety of plants, both indigenous and exotic. This was given, in 1721, by Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. on condition of their paying a quit-rent of 5l. and delivering annually to the Royal Society fifty specimens of different sorts of plants, of the growth of this garden, till the number amount to 2000. In 1733, the company erected a marble statue of the donor, by Rysbrack, in the centre of the garden, the front of which is conspicuously marked, toward the river, by two noble cedars of Libanus.

Don Saltero's coffee-house here is frequented, on account of its natural curiosities. At the upper end of Cheyne-Row is the palace of the Bishops of Winchester. Adjoining to this, Sir Thomas More built a spacious mansion of brick, the greater part of which remains, and is now a paper manufactory. It has undergone many alterations, and has lost much of its Gothic and venerable appearance. On the south side of the chancel of the church, the body of this great man was deposited, except his head, which, after it had
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been stuck 14 days, on a pole, on London Bridge, was taken away by his daughter, Mrs. Roper, who preserved it in a leaden box, till she could deposit it in a vault, belonging to her husband's family, adjoining to St. Dunstan's church at Canterbury. In the church is a monument erected by Sir Thomas More to the memory of his two wives, with a Latin inscription written by himself. In the churchyard, is the monument of Sir Hans Sloane, the founder of the British Museum; and to the south-west corner of the church is affixed a mural monument to the memory of Dr. Edward Chamberlayne, with a punning Latin epitaph, which, for its singularity and quaintness, may detain the reader's attention. But, in the church, is a Latin epitaph upon his daughter, which is still more curious. It is, in English, as follows:

“ In an adjoining vault lies ANNE, only daughter of EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE, Doctor of Laws, born in London the 20th of January, 1667; who, having long declined marriage, and aspiring to great achievements, unusual to her sex and age, on the 30th of June, 1690, on board a fire-ship, in man's clothing, as a second Pallas, chaste and fearless, fought valiantly six hours against the French, under the command of her brother. Snatched, alas! how soon, by sudden death, unhonoured by a progeny, like herself, worthy to rule the main! Returned from the engagement, and, after some few months, married to John Spragg, Esq. with whom, for sixteen more, she lived most amiably happy, at length, in childbed of a daughter, she encountered death, the 30th of October, 1691. This monument, for a consort most virtuous, and dearly loved, was erected by her husband.”

Beyond the town, on a fine ascent from the Thames, are the villas of Lord Cremorne and Lady Mary Coke: and, at Little Chelsea, in a house formerly occupied by the Earl of Shaftesbury, resided the celebrated John Locke. *See Laver.*

CHELSEA-HOSPITAL, for invalids in the land service, was begun by Charles II, and completed by William III. The first projector of this magnificent structure was Sir Stephen Fox, grandfather to the Right Hon. Charles James Fox. “ He could not bear,” he said, “ to see the common soldiers, who had spent their strength in our service, reduced to beg;” and to this structure, he contributed 13,000*l.* It was built by Sir Christopher Wren, on the site of an old college, which had escheated to the crown.

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The north front opens into a piece of ground laid out in walks; and that, facing the south, into a garden extending to the Thames. In the centre of this edifice is a pediment supported by four Tuscan columns, over which is a turret. On one side of the entrance is the chapel, and on the other the hall, where the pensioners dine. In this hall is the picture of Charles II, on horseback. The altar-piece in the chapel is adorned with the Resurrection, painted by Ricci.

The wings join the chapel and hall to the north, and are open on the Thames to the south. They are 360 feet in length, 80 in breadth, and three stories high. A colonnade extends along the side of the hall and chapel; and, in the midst of the quadrangle, is the statue of Charles II. Two other large squares adjoining contain apartments for the servants of the house, for old maimed officers, and the infirmary. In the wings are sixteen wards, in which are accommodations for above 400 men.

The pensioners consist of veterans, who have been at least twenty years in the army; or of disabled soldiers. They wear red coats lined with blue, and are provided with all other clothes, diet, washing, and lodging. The out-pensioners amount to upward of eight thousand, and have each 7l. 12s. 6d. a year.

These great expences are supported by a poundage deducted out of the pay of the army, with one day's pay once a year, from each officer and common soldier; and, when there is any deficiency, by a sum voted by Parliament. In 1792, the sum voted was 173,104l. 3s. 11d.

This hospital, which cost 150,000l. is unquestionably a noble monument of national gratitude and humanity. It has been suggested, however, that if there were no such local establishment, the saving of the vast expences incurred by it, would enable government to make a much more comfortable provision for all our brave veterans as out-pensioners; who, in that case, instead of being collected in an hospital, far from the tender "charities of father, son, and brother," might more happily spend the evening of life in the cottages of their families.

CHERTSEY, a market-town in Surry, 20 M. F. L.
At this place, according to Camden, Julius Cæsar crossed

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the Thames, when he first attempted the conquest of Britain; but Mr. Gough, in his additions to the Britannia, has advanced some arguments against this opinion.

Here was once an abbey, in which was deposited the corpse of Henry VI, afterward removed to Windsor. Out of the ruins of this abbey, (all that remains of which is the outer wall of the circuit) Sir Henry Carew, master of the buck-hounds to Charles II, built a fine house, which now belongs to Mr. Weston. On the side of St. Anne's Hill, is the seat of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox. On this hill, which commands a beautiful prospect, is still part of the stone wall of a chapel dedicated to St. Anne. Not far from this hill is Monk's Grove, near which was discovered a once celebrated medicinal spring. It was lost for a considerable time, but has been found again. The bridge at Chertsey, a plain but handsome structure, was built in 1785, by Mr. Paine. It consists of seven arches, each formed of the segment of a circle, and is built of Purbeck stone, at the expence of 13,000*l.* The original contract was for 7,500*l.*

In 1773, in digging a vault, in the chancel of the church, for Sir Joseph Mawbey, a leaden coffin was discovered, containing the body of a woman in very high preservation. The face appeared perfectly fresh, and the lace of the linen sound. As the church was built with the abbey, in the time of the Saxons, it is supposed that the body must have been deposited there before the conquest.

To this place Cowley, the Poet, retired; and here he ended his days, in a house, called the Porch House, now belonging to Mr. Alderman Clark. His study is a closet in the back part of the house, toward the garden.

CHESHUNT, a village, once a market town, 13 M. F. L. in the road to Ware, is situated in an extensive parish and manor, which have had many different proprietors, since they were first granted by the Conqueror to Alan the Red, Earl of Richmond. They were once in the possession of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III; afterward of Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, natural son of Henry VIII; and the present proprietor of the greatest part of the manor is George Prescott, Esq.

This manor is divided into many subordinate manors. That of St. Andrew le Mot was granted by King Henry to Cardinal Wolsey, who is supposed to have resided in Cheshunt House, a plain brick structure, almost entirely rebuilt since the time of the Cardinal, but still surrounded by a moat. It is, at present, uninhabited. The people here mention some circumstances very unfavourable to the character of his Eminence, but which we do not think it right to relate, without better evidence than that of village tradition. His boundless ambition, rapacity, and ostentation, have fixed an odium on his memory, which it is unnecessary to heighten by the imputation of insatiable lust and inhuman assassination. This manor is the property of Sir John Shaw, Bart.

Cheshunt Nunnery, the seat of Mrs. Blackwood, was possessed by the Benedictine order. A small part of the nunnery remains, and appears to have been built not long before the dissolution. The inside of it has been modernized, and is now used for a kitchen: the other parts of the house have been built at different times, but the apartments are modern and elegant. They contain an excellent collection of paintings; among which is a remarkable one by three different masters; the buildings, by Viviani; the figures, by Miel; and the back-ground, by Lorrain. The grounds are disposed with taste and judgment; the river Lea forms a canal in the front of the house; and a beautiful vista is terminated by a view of Waltham Abbey, and the woodland hills of Essex.

At Cheshunt, Richard Cromwell, the Protector, spent many years of a venerable old age; a striking lesson, how much obscurity and peace are to be preferred to the splendid infelicities of guilty ambition. He assumed the name of Clark, and first resided here in 1680, in a house near the church: and here he died, in 1712, in his 86th year; enjoying a good state of health to the last, and so hale and hearty, that, at fourscore, he would gallop his horse for many miles together. See *Theobalds*.

CHEVENING, a village, 21 M. E. L. in the road to Sevenoaks. Here was the family seat of the Lennards, Lords Dacre, from the reign of Henry VI, till Anne, Lady Dacre, widow of Richard Barret Lennard, Esq. sold it to James

first Earl Stanhope. The present structure is a handsome modern one, fronted with stucco.

CHEYNEYS, between Flaunden and Rickmansworth, has been the seat of the Russels, now Dukes of Bedford, about 200 years, and is still their burying-place, adorned with noble monuments.

CHIGWELL, a village in Essex, $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. F. L. on the road to Ongar. Here is a free-school endowed by Abp. Harnett, who had been Vicar of this place. He was buried in the church; and over his grave, was his figure in brass, as large as the life, dressed in his robes, with his mitre and crozier. This, for the better preservation of it, has since been erected upon a pedestal in the chancel. In this village, is Rolls the seat of Eliab Harvey, Esq.

CHINKFORD, a village, near Woodford, so agreeably situated for retirement, that the most remote distance from the metropolis can hardly exceed it.

CHIPSTEAD-PLACE, two miles from Sevenoaks, the ancient seat of Charles Polhill, Esq.

CHISLEHURST, a village near Bromley, in Kent, $11\frac{1}{4}$ M. F. L. where the celebrated Camden composed the principal part of his Annals of Queen Elizabeth. This was the birth-place of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper in that reign, and father of the great Viscount St. Alban's; and here also was born the famous Sir Francis Walsingham. In this parish, near St. Mary's Cray, is Frognaal, the seat of Viscount Sydney; and, opposite Bertie Place, are the villa and park of Mr. Twycrofs. *See Bertie Place and Camden Place.*

CHISWICK, a village on the Thames, five M. F. L. near the road to Hounslow. In the churchyard is a monument to the memory of Hogarth: on this monument, which is ornamented with a mask, a laurel wreath, a palette, pencils, and a book inscribed "Analysis of Beauty," are the following lines by his friend Garrick:

Farewell, great painter of mankind,
Who reach'd the noblest point of art;
Whose pictur'd morals charm the mind,
And through the eye correct the heart!
If genius fire thee, reader, stay;
If nature move thee, drop a tear;
If neither touch thee, turn away:
For Hogarth's honour'd dust lies here.

Near

Near this is the tomb of Dr. William Rose, who died in 1786, and was many years distinguished as a critic in a respectable periodical publication. On this are inscribed the following lines, written by Mr. Arthur Murphy :

Whoe'er thou art, with silent footsteps tread
 The hallow'd mould where Rose reclines his head.
 Ah! let not Folly one kind tear deny,
 But pensive pause where truth and honour lie.
 His the gay wit that fond attention drew,
 Oft heard, and oft admir'd, yet ever new ;
 The heart that melted at another's grief,
 The hand in secret that bestow'd relief ;
 Science untingur'd by the pride of schools,
 And native goodness free from formal rules.
 With zeal, through life, he toil'd in Learning's cause,
 But more, fair Virtue ! to promote thy laws.
 His ev'ry action sought the noblest end ;
 The tender husband, father, brother, friend.
 Perhaps, ev'n now, from yonder realms of day,
 To his lov'd relatives he sends a ray ;
 Pleas'd to behold affections, like his own,
 With filial duty raise this votive stone.

In the church, in the Earl of Burlington's vault, is interred the illustrious Kent, a painter, architect, and the father of modern gardening. "In the first character," says Mr. Walpole, "he was below mediocrity; in the second, he was a restorer of the science; in the last, an original, and the inventor of an art that realizes painting, and improves nature. Mahomet imagined an Elysium; but Kent created many." He frequently declared, it is said, that he caught his taste in gardening, from reading the picturesque descriptions of Spenser*. Mason alludes to his mediocrity as a painter, but pays this fine tribute to his excellence in the decoration of rural scenery :

He felt
 The pencil's power : but, fir'd by higher forms
 Of beauty, than that pencil knew to paint,
 Work'd with the living hues that Nature lent,

* However this may be, the designs which he made for the works of that poet, are an incontestable proof, that these picturesque descriptions had no effect upon his executive powers as a painter.

And realized his landscapes. Generous he,
 Who gave to Painting, what the wayward nymph
 Refus'd her votary, those Elysian scenes,
 Which, would she emulate, her nicest hand
 Must all its force of light and shade employ.

On the outside of the wall of the churchyard, on a stone tablet, is the following curious inscription :

“ This wall was made at ye charges of ye Right Hon. & Truelie pious Lorde Francis Ruffel Earle of Bedford, out of true Zeale and care for ye keeping of this Church Yard and ye Wardrobe of God's Saints whose Bodies lay therein buried from violatng by Swine and other prophanation so wonefleth Wilham Walker, V. A. D. 1623.”

Beside Chiswick House, here is the handsome seat of the late Lord Grantham, now Mrs. Luther's.

CHISWICK-HOUSE, a celebrated seat of the Duke of Devonshire, built by the great Earl of Burlington. The ascent to the house is by a noble double flight of steps, on one side of which is a statue of Palladio, and, on the other, that of Inigo Jones. The portico is supported by six fluted Corinthian pillars, with a pediment; and a dome, at the top, enlightens a beautiful octagonal saloon.

“ This house,” says Mr. Walpole, “ the idea of which is borrowed from a well-known villa of Palladio, is a model of taste, though not without faults, some of which are occasioned by too strict adherence to rules and symmetry. Such are too many corresponding doors in spaces so contracted; chimnies between windows, and, which is worse, windows between chimnies; and vestibules, however beautiful, yet little secured from the damps of this climate. The trusses that support the ceiling of the corner drawing-room, are beyond measure massive, and the ground apartment is rather a diminutive catacomb than a library in a northern latitude. Yet these blemishes, and Lord Hervey's wit, who said “ the house was too small to inhabit, and too large to hang to one's watch,” cannot depreciate the taste that reigns throughout the whole. The larger court, dignified by picturesque cedars, and the classic scenery of the small court that unites the old and new house, are more worth seeing than many fragments of ancient grandeur, which our travellers visit under all the dangers attendant on long voyages. The garden is in the Italian taste,

taste, but divested of conceits, and far preferable to every style that reigned till our late improvements. The buildings are heavy, and not equal to the purity of the house. The lavish quantity of urns and sculpture behind the garden front should be retrenched."

Such were the sentiments of Mr. Walpole on this celebrated villa, before the noble proprietor attempted the capital improvements in which he is now proceeding. Two wings have been added to the house, from the designs of Mr. Wyatt. These will remove the objections that have been made to the house as more fanciful and beautiful than convenient and habitable; but they seem to be too close to the centre, too large in proportion to it, and, perhaps, too elegantly simple to appear as corresponding parts. The Italian garden is to display the beauties of modern planting; and some of the sombre yews, with the termini, and other pieces of sculpture, have been removed. The most valuable pictures in the Duke's magnificent collection are taken down, and put up in packing cases, till the improvements are finished.

CLANDON, East and West, are two contiguous villages in Surry. West Clandon, 26 M. F. L. is the manor of Lord Onslow, whose noble seat, near the church, is after an Italian model, and is considered as the best family-house in the county. At East Clandon is the seat of Mr. Sumner. See *Hatchlands*.

CLAPHAM, a fine village, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. F. L. consisting partly of one street, and partly of many handsome houses, which surround a very beautiful common, that commands some pleasing views of the Thames, with London, and the country beyond it. This common, about 30 years ago, was little better than a morass, and the roads were almost impassable. The latter are now in an excellent state; and the common itself is so beautifully planted with trees, both English and exotic, that it has much the appearance of a park. These improvements were effected by a subscription of the inhabitants, who, on this occasion, have been much indebted to the taste and exertions of Christopher Baldwin, Esq. whose villa is adjacent; and, as a proof of the consequent increased value of property on this spot, Mr. Baldwin has since sold 14 acres of land, near his own house, for 5000l. Among

other villas on this delightful common, are those of Samuel, Robert, and Henry Thoraton, Esqrs. Members of Parliament, and sons of the late excellent John Thornton, Esq. Here also are the villas of William Smith and John Dent, Esqrs. and Members of Parliament. Near the road to Wandsworth is a reservoir of fine water, from which the whole village is supplied. On the N. E. corner of the common, close to the village, is a handsome new church, erected in 1776, at the expence of 11,000l; but neither in the church itself, nor in the ground inclosed around it, are any interments suffered. Of the old church, which stood on an eminence, near the great road to Portsmouth, only the south aisle remains. In this are some expensive monuments, particularly those belonging to the family of Sir Richard Atkins, Bart. Lord of the Manor of Clapham, in the last century; and in this aisle the funeral service is performed when there are any interments in the adjoining cemetery. The manor-house, now a ladies boarding school, is situated near this, and is rendered very conspicuous by a curious octagonal tower.

CLAREMONT, at Esher, in Surry, 16 M. F. L. was the seat of the late Duke of Newcastle, by whom, when Earl of Clare, its present name was given; on which occasion Garth wrote his poem of "Claremont," in imitation of "Cooper's Hill." It was purchased by the late Lord Clive, who pulled it down, and erected a very elegant villa, in a much better situation. The park is distinguished by its noble woods, lawns, mounts, &c. The summer-house, called the Belvedere, on a mount on that side of the park next Esher, affords an extensive view of the country. This beautiful place is now the property of the Earl of Tyrconnel.

CLIEFDEN HOUSE, at Taploe, in Bucks, near Maidenhead Bridge, a beautiful seat belonging to the Earl of Inchiquin, and occupied by the Honourable Thomas Fitzmaurice, who married his Lordship's daughter, now Countess of Orkney, was the summer residence of the late Frederic Prince of Wales. It was built by George Villiers, the second Duke of Buckingham, and came, by marriage, to the Earl of Orkney, who greatly improved it. It is a stately mansion, having a noble terrace in front, supported
by

by arches. Its situation is lofty and conspicuous, and it is surrounded by extensive woods. The pleasure grounds are spacious; finely formed by nature into sloping lawns, hills, and vallies; and assisted with great taste by art. The upper grounds, near the house, command beautiful prospects; and as these are often seen through the vistas of the gardens, partially screened by groups of majestic trees, and other rural objects, they contribute to the variety and beauty of this delightful spot. The southern declivity toward the Thames is finely hung with natural woods, forming a different, but not less pleasing kind of scenery, a fine contrast to the higher and more polished grounds. From the sides of precipices (formed by the falling of the mouldering chalk, of which these hills are composed), and from lofty banks, overhung by venerable trees, we see the Thames pursuing its meandering course, through beautiful meadows, enlivened by herds of cattle; the neighbourhood adorned by clusters of villages, or sequestered retreats, forming the most pleasing kind of landscape.

The inside of this mansion is ornamented by tapestry hangings, representing the victories of the great Duke of Marlborough, in which the Earl of Orkney himself had a principal share.

Pope has commemorated this place, in the celebrated lines, in which he records the wretched end of its profligate founder :

In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half-hung,
 The floors of plaster, and the walls of dung,
 On once a flock-bed, but repair'd with straw,
 With tape-ty'd curtains never meant to draw,
 The George and Garter dangling from that bed,
 Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red,
 Great Villiers lies. Alas! how chang'd from him,]
 That life of pleasure, and that soul of whim!
 Gallant and gay, in Cliefden's proud alcove,
 The bow'r of wanton Shrewsbury and Love.
 Or just as gay, at council, in a ring
 Of mimick'd statesmen, and their merry King.
 No wit to flatter left of all his store!
 No fool to laugh at, which he valued more.
 There, victor of his health, of fortune, friends,
 And fame; this lord of uselefs thousands ends.

At the foot of Cliefden Wood rises Cliefden Spring, which, by an easy descent, forms a small, but beautiful cascade, that murmuring gently over its gravelly bed, empties itself into the Thames. To this charming retreat, social parties frequently repair, by permission, to take their repast beneath its cooling shade.

COBHAM, a village, $19\frac{1}{4}$ M. F. L. in the road to Guilford. Near this place are several seats; particularly that built by Earl Ligonier, after the manner of an Italian villa. The principal rooms are richly ornamented; the ceilings gilt; and the offices below contrived with great judgment. The river Mole passes by the side of the gardens, and, being made here four or five times broader than it was naturally, has a happy effect, especially as the banks are disposed into a slope, with a broad grass walk, planted on each side with sweet shrubs. At one end of this walk is a very elegant room, a delightful retreat in hot weather, being shaded with large elms on the south side, and having the water on the north and east. The house is situated half a mile from the road to Portsmouth, and is so much hid by the trees near it, as not to be seen till you rise on the heath beyond Cobham. The property of this seat is still in the representatives of the late Earl, since whose death it has never been let but as a temporary residence. Sir John Dalring, K.B. had also a seat here, which was purchased by George Chamberlayne, Esq. See *Paine's Hill*.

COLE-GREEN, to the west of Hertford, is the seat of Earl Cowper, built by his great-grandfather, the Lord Chancellor Cowper.

COLN, a river which rises in Herts, and leaving that county at Rickmansworth, divides Middlesex from Bucks, and falls into the Thames at Staines. Pope thus characterizes it:

Coln, whose dark streams his flowery islands lave.

COLNBROOK, a market town, $17\frac{1}{4}$ M. F. L. on four channels of the Coln, over each of which it has a bridge. One part of it is in Middlesex; the other in Bucks.

COLESHILL, a village, four miles W. of Rickmansworth, in Herts, and in a part of that county which is insulated

culated in Bucks. It was the birth-place of the celebrated Waller.

COMB NEVILLE, a manor of Kingston upon Thames, so called from William Neville, who was in possession of it in the reign of Edward II.* A subsequent proprietor, Sir Thomas Vincent, is said to have built the old manor-house, which was pulled down about the year 1752. Here Queen Elizabeth honoured him with a visit in 1602. It was afterward in the family of Harvey, with an ancient gentleman of which name King William would often go a hawking in the warren opposite the house. It is now the property of Earl Spencer. Near the site of the old mansion, is Comb House, the residence of Major Tollemache; and not far from this are some reservoirs of water, constructed by Cardinal Wolsey, to supply Hampton Court. The water is conveyed under the Thames by pipes of a particular construction. It is much esteemed as efficacious in the gravel; it is excellent for drinking and washing; but is unfit for culinary use, as it turns the vegetables that are boiled in it black.

COOMB-BANK, the noble seat of Lord Frederic Campbell, at Sundridge, between Sevenoaks and Westernham, in Kent. It is watered by the river Darent, which adds greatly to its beauty. The pleasure grounds are laid out with great elegance, which, with its extensive prospects renders it an enchanting villa.

COOPER'S HILL, the subject of a celebrated poem by Denham, is situated in the parish of Egham, on the right of the road from London. An ingenious, but perhaps fastidious critic, has observed, that Cooper's Hill, the professed subject of the piece, is not mentioned by name, nor is any account given of its situation, produce, or history; but that it serves, like the stand of a telescope, merely as a convenience for viewing other objects. He adds, "There are many performances which have great beauties and

* This was said to have belonged to the great Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, who distinguished himself so much in the civil wars between the rival houses of York and Lancaster; but this is probably without foundation, as Mr. Lysons, who appears to have traced the property with great accuracy, says, that after the death of this William Neville, the manor went to John Hadresham, who had married one of his three daughters. *Environs of London, Page 237.*

great faults: the sun of genius illuminates their mountains, though their vallies are dark: but Cooper's Hill has an uniform mass of dullness, on which the sun has not bestowed its faintest irradiation.

“Should the query occur, How then came Denham to acquire such high reputation? Here it can only be said, that he was a man of family and fortune, known in public life as High Sheriff of Surry, Governor of Farnham Castle, and a Knight of the Bath. In such a man small literary merit is naturally magnified too much; and the censure or praise of the day is too often confirmed, without examination, by the censure or praise of posterity.” *Scott's Critical Essays.*

But it would be unjust not to quote here the sentiments of a celebrated critic, who was too rigid, and perhaps too furly, to be fascinated by mere popular opinion: “Cooper's Hill is the work that confers upon Denham the rank and dignity of an original author. He seems to have been, at least among us, the author of a species of composition that may be termed *local poetry*, of which the fundamental subject is some particular landscape, to be poetically described, with the addition of such embellishments as may be supplied by historical retrospection, or incidental meditation.

“To trace a new species of poetry has in itself a very high claim to praise, and its praise is yet more when it is apparently copied by Garth and Pope. Yet Cooper's Hill, if it be maliciously inspected, will not be found without its faults. The digressions are too long, the morality too frequent, and the sentiments sometimes such as will not bear a rigorous enquiry.” *Johnson's Life of Denham.*

Praise thus extorted from a Critic not unreluctant to censure, will contribute to secure the fame of Denham, which the charming eulogy of the Bard of Windsor Forest alone would have rendered immortal:

Bear me, oh bear me to sequester'd scenes,
To bowery mazes, and surrounding greens;
To Thames's banks which fragrant breezes fill,
Or where ye Muses sport on Cooper's Hill;
On Cooper's Hill eternal wreaths shall grow,
While lasts the mountain, or while Thames shall flow.

I seem through consecrated walks to rove,
 I hear soft music die along the grove :
 Led by the sound, I rove from shade to shade,
 By godlike poets venerable made :
Here, his first lays majestic Denham sung ;
There,* the last numbers flow'd from Cowley's tongue .

Nor should we here omit the homage of the excellent
 Poet of the Chace :

Tread with respectful awe
 Windsor's green glades ; where Denham, tuneful bard,
 Charm'd once the list'ning Dryads with his song
 Sublimely sweet.

On this celebrated Hill are the seats of Lord Shuldham
 and Mr. Smith. See *Ankerwyke Purnish and King-wood
 Lodge*.

COPPED, or COFT HALL, the seat of John Con-
 yers, Esq. in the parish of Epping, was built by his father,
 and is a perfect model of convenient as well as elegant
 architecture. The original house stood at the bottom of
 the hill, in the parish of Waltham Holy Cross ; and here
 was a private chapel for the use of the family, which an-
 ciently belonged to the Abbots of Waltham Abbey. This
 chapel was decorated by the beautiful painted window now
 in the church of St. Margaret, Westminster.

CRANBURN LODGE, a seat of the Duke of Glou-
 cester, in Windsor Forest, has an extensive prospect over
 a fine plain that exhibits a beautiful landscape. In a spa-
 cious room are painted, and regularly ranged, in large pan-
 nels, the military dresses of the different corps in the Euro-
 pean armies.

CRANFORD PARK, on the N. of Hounslow Heath,
 the seat of the Earl of Berkeley, is an ancient structure, situ-
 ated at an angle of the park, near Cranford Church. The
 park is well watered by a branch of the river Coln ; and,
 though it commands no variety of prospects, yet, from the
 distribution of the woods and other accompaniments, it
 may be deemed a pleasant retirement. Notwithstanding
 its vicinity to the metropolis, it is celebrated for game, par-

* See Chertsey.

ticularly pheasants, which are to be seen in great numbers; considerable pains having been taken for their preservation.

CRANHAM HALL, near Upminster, in Essex, the seat of Sir Thomas Huffey Apreece, Bart. 16 M. F. L. was many years the residence of General Oglethorpe, who died here, at a very advanced age, in 1785, after having lived to see his colony of Georgia, which he settled in 1732, become independent of the mother country.

CRAYFORD, a market town in Kent, 13 M. F. L. obtained its name from having anciently a ford over the river Cray, a little above its influx into the Trent. In the adjacent heath and fields are several caves, supposed to have been formed by the Saxons, as places of security for their wives, children, and effects, during their wars with the Britons. In the church is a fine altar-piece.

CROYDON, a market town in Surry, on the edge of Banstead Downs, $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. F. L. Abp. Whitgift founded an hospital here, for a warden, and 28 men and women, decayed housekeepers of Croydon and Lambeth, with a school for ten boys, and as many girls, with 20l. a year and a house for the master, who must be a clergyman. "This good Archbishop," observes Stowe, "through God's favourable assistance, in his own life-time, performed and perfitted these premises, for that (as I myself have heard him say) *he would not be to his executors a cause of damnation.*" Such was the solicitude of this munificent prelate for the success of his foundation. The manor has belonged, ever since the Conquest, to the Abps. of Canterbury; and here is a venerable palace, in which the first prelate that can be traced as resident was Abp. Peckham in 1278, and the last, Abp. Hutton in 1757. In 1780, an act of Parliament was obtained, empowering certain trustees to sell the old palace, and to build a new one at Park Hall Farm, half a mile from the town. The old palace was sold, pursuant to the act, to the late Sir Abraham Pitches, for 2,500l. and the premises are now occupied by a calico-printer, a tanner, and a pelt-monger. What reflections must this suggest on the vicissitudes of our sublunary scene! In this palace, now devoted to such ignoble uses, the great and good Abp. Parker, in July 1573, entertained Queen Elizabeth, and all her retinue, consisting of the principal nobility of the kingdom.

This

This magnificent entertainment lasted seven days. The parish church, which is a handsome Gothic structure, contains some fine monuments; among which are those of the Archbishops Grindall, Whitgift, and Sheldon: the figure of the last, in a recumbent posture, is a very fine piece of sculpture, in white marble. Here are likewise the tombs of Archbishops Wake, Potter, and Herring.

In this parish is Addiscombe Place, the seat of Lord Hawkesbury; at North End, is Oakfield Place, the seat of Robert Smith, Esq. and near the town is Haling House, the seat of Mr. Hamond, and the handsome villas of the Hon. Richard Walpole, Samuel Beachcroft, Esq. and Thomas Walker, Esq. About a mile from the town, in the road to Addington, is a large chalk-pit, which produces a great variety of extraneous fossils. See *Addiscombe Place and Haling House*.

D.

DAGENHAM, a village in Essex, 9 M. F. L. remarkable for the great breach made here, by the Thames, in 1703, which laid near 5000 acres of land under water. After many expensive projects to stop this breach, the land owners relinquished the undertaking as impracticable. But, in 1714, Parliament interfered, and trustees were appointed, who, the next year, contracted with Captain John Perry, who had been employed, by the Czar Peter the Great, in his works on the river Don. He accomplished the arduous undertaking in less than two years, for 25,000l. the sum agreed upon.

DAGNAM PARK, in the parish of Southweald, near Brentwood, the seat of Richard Neave, Esq.

DANSON-HILL, 11 M. F. L. on the Dover road, in the parish of Bexley, the elegant seat of Sir John Boyd, Bart. The grounds are beautifully disposed, and adorned with a grand sheet of water; which, with woods, plantations, and agreeable inequalities of surface, compose a delightful scene.

DARENT, a river in Kent, which rises near Westerham, and falls into the Thames at Dartford. Pope thus celebrates this river:

And silent Darent, stained with Danish blood.

H

DARKING

DARKING, a market town in Surry, 23 M. F. L. on the river Mole, and upon a rock of soft sandy stone, in which deep cellars are dug, that are extremely cold even in the midst of summer. The streets are wide and open; and the town is, from its natural situation, remarkably clean. Water mills are numerous in the neighbourhood, and grind a great deal of corn. An incredible quantity of poultry is sold in Darking, which are large and fine, and remarkable for having five claws. Here are frequently, about Christmas, capons so large, as to weigh between seven and eight pounds, 'out of their feathers. This town was destroyed by the Danes, but rebuilt either by Canute or the Normans; and the great Roman causeway, called Stony-street, passes through the churchyard. It is remarkable, that, according to the custom of the manor, the youngest son or brother of a customary tenant is heir to the customary estate of the tenant dying intestate. See *Chart Park, Deepden, and Denbighs*.

DARTFORD, a market town in Kent, 15 M. F. L. on the river Darent. Here are the remains of a nunnery, founded by Edward III. Bridget, a daughter of Edward IV, was prioress here; and many ladies of noble families have been nuns in this house. At the dissolution, Henry VIII converted it into a royal mansion, and granted the office of keeper of it to Sir Richard Long. On his death, Edward IV granted the same office to Lord Seymour, the unfortunate brother of the unfortunate Duke of Somerset. It was granted, the next year, to Anne of Cleve, the divorced wife of Henry VIII; and, on her death, Queen Mary granted it to the Friars Preachers of Langley in Herts. Elizabeth, who visited the house in 1573, kept it in her own hands; but James I granted it to the Earl of Salisbury. He conveyed it to Sir Robert Darcy, who gave it the name of Dartford Place, which it still retains. What remains of this nunnery is only a fine gateway, and some contiguous buildings used as a farm house. The gateway is a stable. The site of the abbey was where the garden and stackyard now are. The garden and orchards were encompassed by a stone wall still entire. Henry VI founded an almshouse here for five decrepit men. On the river, the
first

first paper mill in England was erected by Sir John Spilman, who obtained a patent, and 200l. a year, from Charles I. to enable him to carry on that manufacture; and on this river was also the first mill for slitting iron bars for making wire. Here is a church, with two churchyards; one round the church, and the other on the top of the hill without the town, which is so high that it overlooks the tower of the church. The rebellion of Wat Tyler began in this town.

DAFCHET, a village in Bucks, on the Thames, between Eton and Staines. The wooden bridge here has a light appearance, but is decaying so fast, that it is in contemplation to build a new one of stone. Below this bridge, the banks of the river are enriched with handsome villas, which command a noble view of Windsor Castle, &c. See *Ditton Park*.

DEEPDEN, near Darking, is situated in a small valley, surrounded by steep hills. Mr. Charles Howard, proprietor of this place, in the last century, who here amused himself with chemistry and other philosophical researches, laid out the level ground about the house into pleasant gardens, planted with a variety of exotics. The hills were covered with trees on every side, excepting the south aspect, which was planted with vines; and some tolerable good wine has been made here, though the hill is so steep, that it is very difficult to ascend it: but the vineyard is no more. On the summit of the hill, on the site of the vineyard, is a summer-house, from which, in a clear day, the sea, over the south downs, near Arundel, may be discerned. This romantic spot descended to the late Duke of Norfolk, who pulled down the old house, and built a handsome one in its stead. The offices being considerably lower than the house, the communication between them is subterraneous. The late Duchess was very fond of the gardens, and formed here a hermitage, with all the humble requisites for a holy anchorite. In the gardens, on the sides of the hill, are several natural caverns. The present Duke sold the place, in 1791, to Sir William Burrell, Bart.

DENBIGHES, near Darking, was remarkable for its gardens, laid out in a singular style, by Jonathan Tyers, Esq. the first proprietor of Vauxhall, of that name. It is

now in the possession of Joseph Denison, Esq. Among other singularities, Mr. Tyers had contrived what he called "The Valley of the Shadow of Death." The view, upon a descent into this gloomy vale, was awful. There was a large alcove, divided into two compartments, in one of which the Unbeliever was represented dying in great agony. Near him were his books, which encouraged him in his libertine course, such as Hobbes, Tindal, &c. In the other compartment was the good Christian, in his dying moments, calm and serene, taking a solemn leave of the world, and anticipating the joys of immortality.

DENHAM, a village in Bucks, near Uxbridge, in which is the handsome seat and park of Benjamin Way, Esq. At a little distance from this place is Denham Court, the property of Sir William Bowyer, Bart. now let to Henry Hoare, Esq.

DEPTFORD, anciently called West Greenwich, a large town in Kent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. F. L. divided into Upper and Lower Deptford. It is remarkable for its noble dock, in which a great number of hands are employed. It has a wet dock, of two acres, for ships, and another of an acre and a half, with quantities of timber and other stores, and extensive store-houses and offices, beside dwelling-houses for the officers who are obliged to superintend the works. Here the royal yachts are generally kept; and, near the dock, is the manor of Say's Court, the property of Sir Frederic Evelyn, of Wotton, Bart. The manor-house was the seat of his ancestor, John Evelyn, Esq. a celebrated natural philosopher of the last century, and author of "Sylva, or a Treatise on Forest Trees;" in which also resided the Czar Peter the Great, during the time that he worked as a shipwright in the yard, to complete his knowledge in the practical part of naval architecture. But this house (which still exists *in every account of Deptford hitherto published*) has been demolished many years; and on its site now stands the work-house of the parish of St. Nicholas.

In Deptford are the two parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Paul, and two hospitals, one of which was incorporated by Henry VIII, and is called Trinity House of Deptford Strond: it contains 21 houses, and is situated near the church. The other, called Trinity Hospital, has 38 houses.

This has large gardens, well-kept; but, though it is the finest structure, the other has the preference, on account of its antiquity; and as the Brethren of the Trinity hold their corporation by that house, they are obliged at certain times to meet there for business. Both these houses are for decayed pilots or masters of ships, or their widows, the men being allowed 20s. and the women 16s. a month. To the N. W. of the town is the Red House, a collection of warehouses and storehouses, built of red bricks, whence it had its name. *See Wotton.*

DERHAM PARK, the seat of Christopher Bethel, Esq. two miles N. E. of Barnet, in the parish of Hadleigh, is situated on an eminence, in a small valley, and is surrounded, at a little distance, by a high hill. At the entrance of the extensive park is a magnificent gateway, which cost 2000l.

DITTON PARK, the seat of Earl Beaulieu, in the parish of Datchet, was built by Sir Ralph Winwood, Secretary of State to James I, on the site of a mansion, which had been occupied by Cardinal Wolsey. It is surrounded by a moat. The apartments are spacious and finely-painted; and, in the gallery, is a good collection of pictures. The park is famed for its ancient majestic oaks.

DORNEY-COURT, near Eton Wick, the seat of Sir Charles Harcourt Palmer, Bart.

DOWN HALL, three miles from Sawbridgeworth, in the road to Hatfield Heath, in Essex, is the seat of Thomas Selwyn, Esq. on an eminence that commands a fine prospect. This place Prior chose for retirement, after many years of political intrigue; and in his works is "Down Hall," a ballad, of which the best line is,

"I shew'd you Down Hall: did you look for Versailles?"

Prior, after having filled many public employments with great ability, found himself, at the age of 53, in danger of poverty. But his friends procured a subscription for his Poems, which amounted to 4000 guineas; and Lord Harley, son of the Earl of Oxford, to whom he had invariably adhered, added an equal sum for the purchase of this place, which our poet was to enjoy during life, and Harley after his decease,

“He had now,” says Dr. Johnson, “what wits and philosophers have often wished, the power of passing the day in contemplative tranquillity. But it seems, that busy men seldom live long in a state of quiet. It is not unlikely that his health declined. He complains of deafness; *for*, (says he) *I took little care of my ears, while I was not sure whether my head was my own.*—Our poet alludes here to the terrors of an impeachment which had been impending over him. He died at Wimpole, in Cambridgeshire, the seat of the Earl of Oxford, in 1721. After his death, the noble proprietor much improved the ground, cut vistas through an adjacent wood, and sometimes made it the place of his residence. The present mansion is a handsome edifice, rebuilt a few years ago.

DOWN PLACE, the seat of the late Duke of Argyle, and now of John Barker Church, Esq. is situated on the Thames, between Maidenhead and Windsor. The noble buildings of Windsor and Eton are here seen in a point of view which is not to be equalled in any other place.

DULWICH, a village, in the parish of Camberwell, five M. F. L. celebrated a few years ago for its medicinal waters, to which there was such a resort of company, that the master of the house, then called The Green Man, erected a handsome room for their accommodation. The wells have since fallen into disrepute, and the house being converted into a private dwelling, was occupied, for some time, by Lord Hurlow. The fine walk opposite this house, through the woods, affords from its top a noble prospect; but this is much exceeded by that from a hill behind the house, under a tree, called The Oak of Honour. But exclusive of fine prospects, Dulwich is delightful for its rural simplicity, which is thus celebrated by the Æsculapian bard:

Or lose the world amid the sylvan wilds
Of Dulwich, yet by barbarous arts unspoil'd.

DULWICH COLLEGE, founded at Dulwich, in 1614, by Mr. Edward Alleyn, who named it the College of God's Gift. This gentleman was an actor in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the principal performer in many of Shakspeare's plays*.

* The following anecdote will shew the high esteem in which he was held as an actor: “Edward Alleyn, the Garrick of Shakspeare's time, had

"Friend Marle

1179

For discussion of this letter see
my file "Literary Researches" under
"Shakespeare Problem" - also letter
a rather contribution by W. E. H. W.
Meyerstein (Author of "A Life of
Chatterton") in the Times Literary
Supplement of 29 June 1940

Faint, illegible text at the top of the page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.

He founded this college for a Master and Wardens, who were always to be of the name of Alleyn or Allen, with four Fellows, three of whom were to be divines, and the fourth an organist; and for six poor men, as many poor women, and twelve poor boys, to be educated by two of the Fellows. When the boys arrive at a proper age, they are sent to the Universities, or placed out apprentices. A premium of 10*l.* is given with each of the latter; and, if they behave well, they are presented with 5*l.* at the expiration of their servitude.* Mr. Alleyn constituted for visitors, the Churchwardens of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, St. Giles Cripplegate, and St. Saviour, Southwark, who, upon occasion, were to appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, before whom all the Members were to be sworn at their admission. To this college belongs a chapel, in which the founder himself is buried. The Master is Lord of the Manor for a considerable extent, and enjoys the affluence and ease of the Prior of a monastery. Both he and the Warden must continue unmarried,

had been on the most friendly footing with our poet, as well as Ben Jonson. They used frequently to spend their evenings at the sign of the Globe, near Blackfriars, where the playhouse then was. In consequence of one of these meetings, the following letter was written by G. Peel, a dramatic poet, who belonged to the club, to one Marle, an intimate of his:

“ Friend Marle,

“ I never longed for thy company more than last night: we were all very merrye at the Globe, when Ned Alleyn did not scruple to asseyme pleasauntely to thy Friende Will, that he had stolen his speecche about the qualitees of an actor’s excellencye in Hamlet his Tragedye, from conversations manyfold, whych had passed betweene them, and opinyons given by Alleyn touching the subject. Shakspear did not take this talke in good sorte; but Jonson put an end to the strife with wittylye remarkinge, “ This affare needeth no contentione; you stole it from Ned, no doubt; do not marvel: Have you not seen him act tymes out of number?”

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* An idle tradition, sufficiently exploded in the *Biographia Britannica*, assigned as his motive for this endowment, that once personating the Devil, he was so terrified at seeing a real Devil, as he imagined, upon the stage, that he quitted his profession, and devoted his life to religious exercises; an idea has prevailed, that the founder excluded all future benefactions to this college; but this is erroneous. In 1636, Mr. Cartwright, a celebrated comedian and bookseller in Holborn, bequeathed to the college his collection of books and pictures, and 400*l.* in money; and, in 1756, a legacy of 300*l.* was left to the college, by Lady Falkland; the interest to be divided among the poor brethren and sisters, according to the will of the donor.

on pain of being excluded the college. The Warden always succeeds upon the death of the Master.

The original edifice was after a plan of Inigo Jones, in the old taste, and contains the chapel, and Master's apartments, in the front, and the lodgings of the other inhabitants, in the wings. That on the east side was new-built, in 1739. The Master's rooms are adorned with noble old furniture, which he is obliged to purchase, on his entrance into that station; and there is a library to which every Master generally adds a number of books.

DURDANS, near Epsom, was originally built by George first Earl of Berkeley, with the materials brought from Nonfuch, when that celebrated royal residence was demolished. But this being destroyed by fire, many years ago; was afterward rebuilt by Mr. Dalbiac, and is now the seat of Mrs. Kenworthy.

E

EALING, Great and Little, two villages between Brentford and Acton. At Great Ealing are many handsome villas, among which the most distinguished are Ealing Grove House, Mr. Bayly's; Rockwork Gate House, the elegant residence of Mr. Matthias; and a house, lately built by Mr. Wood, on a fine eminence on the right hand of the road from Acton to Hianwell. At Little Ealing, is Place House, the villa of Sir Charles Gould, Bart. and the houses of General Lascelles and Mr. Fisher. *See Gunnersbury House.*

EDGWARE, a market town, eight M. F. L. on the road to Aylesbury. The west side of the street is in the parish of Whitchurch. *See Canons.*

EDMONTON, a village in Middlesex, seven M. F. L. in the road to Ware. *See Busb Hill.*

EFFINGHAM, a village, three miles from Leatherhead, was once, according to tradition, a populous place, in which were sixteen churches. There are still proofs of its having been much larger than it is at present; for wells, and cavities like cellars, have been frequently found in the fields and woods here; and in the church are several old stalls and monuments.

EGHAM, a village in Surry, on the Thames, 18 M. F. L. Here is a neat almshouse, founded in 1706, by Mr. Henry Strode, merchant of London, for six men and six women. The centre of this building is a good house for a schoolmaster, who has the education of 20 poor boys of Egham. Sir John Denham, father of the poet of the same name, and Baron of the Exchequer in the reigns of James and Charles I, resided in this parish, and founded an almshouse here, for six men and six women. See *Cooper's Hill and Runny Mead.*

ELSTREE, a village in Herts, 11 M. F. L. in the road from Edgware to St. Alban's, is thought by Norden to have been the Roman city called Sullonica, mentioned by Antoninus; but Camden and Horsley are of opinion that it was on Brockley Hill, in this neighbourhood; many urns, coins, Roman bricks, &c. having been dug up there; and at Penny-well, near Brockley Hill, are still visible the foundation of several walls.

ELTHAM, a town, eight M. F. L. on the road to Maidstone. Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, having fraudulently secured the possession of this manor, beautified the capital mansion, and left it to Eleanor, the Queen of Edward I. Edward II frequently resided here. His Queen was here delivered of a son, who had the name of John of Eltham. Possibly, from this circumstance, it is improperly called King John's Palace; unless it obtained this appellation from the sumptuous entertainment given here by Edward III to the captive King John of France. Succeeding princes, and particularly Henry VII, enlarged and improved this palace; but it was neglected, after Greenwich became the favourite country residence. Our princes often celebrated their festivals at Eltham with great pomp. One of the last of these feasts was held here at Whitsuntide, in 1515, when Henry VIII created Sir Edward Stanley, Baron Monteagle, for his services at Flodden Field. Part of the stately hall which was the scene of those feasts, is still in good preservation, and is used as a barn. The roof, in particular, is somewhat like that of Westminster Hall. The large moat round the palace, although the greatest part of it is dry, and covered with verdure, has still two stone bridges over it, one of which consists of four arches.

arches. The farm-house in the inclosure, though somewhat modernized, or rather disguised, by plaster and white-washing, was part of this ancient palace. Queen Elizabeth, who was born at Greenwich, was frequently carried thence to Eltham, when an infant, for the benefit of the air; and this palace she visited in a summer excursion round the country in 1559. It was granted, with the manor, for a term of years, perpetually renewable, to one of the ancestors of Sir John Shaw, who has here a seat and plantations, called Eltham Lodge; but the trees in the park are the property of the crown, and many of them were marked for sale in the last survey. In the handsome garden of Mr. Dorrington is a green-house, in which were formerly kept the exotics of that eminent botanist, Dr. Sherard. The *Hortus Elthamensis* is well-known to the curious in botany. On a part of Shooter's Hill, in this parish, is a lofty tower, erected by Lady James, to commemorate the reduction, in 1756, of Severndroog, a strong fort, which belonged to Angria, the pirate, on an island near Bombay. This structure, which is called Severndroog Castle, is erected from a design of Mr. Jupp, and is of a triangular form, with turrets at each angle. It is seen at a great distance. See *Fairy Hill and Park Farm Place*.

EMBER COURT, at Thames Ditton, between Kingston and Esher, was the seat of Arthur Onslow, the celebrated Speaker of the House of Commons. It is now the seat of Sir Francis Ford, Bart.

ENFIELD, a market town in Middlesex, 10 M. F. L. was famous for its chase, a large tract of woodland, filled with deer. This was granted, by the Conqueror, to an ancestor of the Mandevilles, Earls of Essex, from whom it came to the Bohuns, and was afterward annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster. When King James resided at Theobalds, this chase was well-stocked with deer; but, in the civil wars, it was stripped of the game and timber, and let out in farms. At the restoration, however, it was again laid open, woods were planted, and the whole chase was stocked with deer; but, by an act of Parliament, in 1779, it was disforested. Part of it was allotted to different parishes, and inclosed, when it was found to contain 8349 acres; and another part, reserved to the crown, was sold in

in eight lots, at the office of the Duchy of Lancaster. In the town, opposite the church, was an ancient brick structure, built, in the reign of Henry VII, by Sir Thomas Lovel. Henry VIII is thought to have purchased it as a nursery for his children. Edward VI went hence to the Tower, on his accession to the throne. In April 1557, the Princess Elizabeth was escorted from Hatfield to Enfield Chase, by a retinue of 12 ladies in white satin, on ambling palfries, and 20 women in green, all on horseback, that *her grace might hunt the deer*. On entering the chase, she was met by 50 archers, in scarlet boots and yellow caps, armed with gilded bows, one of whom presented her with a silver-headed arrow winged with peacock's feathers. By way of closing the sport, the princess was gratified with the *privilege* of cutting the throat of a buck: a privilege, we fancy, which our present amiable princess will never be solicitous to claim. The palace was afterward alienated from the crown, and is now the property of Samuel Clayton, Esq. Only a small part behind, is left standing; the whole building, in front, being taken down: and, on the site of it, are erected some small houses. In the garden is still a fine cedar of Libanus, planted about the middle of the last century. Enfield Park, part of this royal demesne, is the seat of Mr. Clayton. In this parish also are several handsome villas; particularly, Forty Hill, Captain Armstrong's; West Lodge, East Lodge, and North Lodge, the property of the Duchess of Chandos, the last in the occupation of Thomas James, Esq. and a large new-built house on Beech Hill, the seat of William Franks, Esq. See *Scuth Lodge and Trent Pace*.

INGLEFIELD GREEN, in the parish of Egham, but in the county of Berks, is delightfully situated on the summit of Cooper's Hill, in the road that leads through Windsor Great Park to Reading. Among some good houses here, is the handsome seat of Mrs. Hervey.

EPPING, a town in Essex, 16 M. F. L. The markets, which are on Thursday for cattle, and on Friday for provisions, are kept in Epping Street, a hamlet about a mile and a half from the church. The butter made in this part of the country, and known in London by the name of Epping butter,

butter, is in particular esteem, and sells, in course, at a higher price than any other.

EPPING FOREST, a royal chase, extending from the town of Epping almost to London, was anciently a very extensive district, and, under the name of the Forest of Essex, included a great part of the country. It had afterward the name of Waltham Forest, which has long yielded to its present appellation. To this forest, that of Hainault, which lies to the south-east, was once, it is supposed, an appendage. Both these forests are adorned with many seats and villas. A stag is annually turned out, on this forest, on Easter Monday, for the amusement of the London sportsmen. *See Hainault Forest.*

EPSOM, a town in Surry, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. F. L. Its mineral waters, which issue from a rising ground near Ashsted, were discovered in 1618, and soon became famous; but, for many years past, they have been neglected, and the public rooms are gone to decay. Horse-races are annually held on the neighbouring downs. The town extends about a mile and a half, in a semicircle, from the church, to Durdans, the seat of Mrs. Kenworthy; and here are so many orchards and gardens, that a stranger would be at a loss to know whether this were a town in a wood, or a wood in a town. There are many fine seats in the neighbourhood, beside Durdans; as a seat on Woodcote Green, belonging to William Northey, Esq. Lord of the Manor: Woodcote Park, the late Lord Baltimore's, now the seat of Lewis Telfier, Esq. and Pit Place, so called from its situation, being in a chalk-pit. It was built by the late Mr. Belcher, and is a very whimsical but elegant retirement. The last proprietor, Mr. Fitzherbert, made great improvements in it: the drawing-room, conservatory, and aviary, in particular, are supposed to be the most beautiful of the kind in Surry. It is now the property of Mr. Jewdwine.

ERITH, a village, in Kent, on the Thames, 14 M. F. L. *See Belvedere House.*

ESHER, a village on the road to Guildford, 16 M. F. L. *See Claremont.*

ESHER PLACE, the seat of the late Right Hon. Henry Pelham, and now of his daughter, Miss Pelham, is a Gothic structure, of brick, with stone facings to the doors and windows.

windows. It was built by Cardinal Wolfey; but Mr. Pelham rebuilt the whole (except the two towers in the body of the house, which belonged to the old building) in the same style of architecture it was before. The river Mole glides close by it; and there is a fine summer-house on a hill, on the left, as you enter the grove, which commands a view of the house, park, and all the adjacent country.

The necessity of accommodating the young plantation to some large trees which grew before in the grove, has confined its variety. The groups are few and small; there was not room for larger or for more; there were no opportunities to form continued narrow glades between opposite lines; the vacant spaces are therefore chiefly irregular openings spreading every way, and great differences of distance between the trees are the principal variety; but the grove winds along the bank of the Mole, on the side and at the foot of a very sudden ascent, the upper part of which is covered with wood. In one place it presses close to the covert; retires from it in another; and in a third stretches across a bold recess, which runs up high into the thicket. The trees sometimes overspread the flat below; sometimes leave an open space to the river; at other times crown the brow of a large knoll, climb up a steep, or hang on a gentle declivity. These varieties in the situation more than compensate for the want of variety in the disposition of the trees; and the many happy circumstances which concur

“ In Esher’s peaceful grove,

“ Where Kent and Nature vie for Pelham’s love,”

render this little spot more agreeable than any at Claremont.

ETON, a village on the Thames, in Bucks, opposite Windsor, is famous for its royal college and school, founded by Henry VI, in 1440, for the support of a provost and seven fellows, and the education of seventy youths in classical learning. It consists of two quadrangles: one appropriated to the school, and the lodging of the masters and scholars; in the midst of which is a copper statue of the founder, on a marble pedestal, erected at the expence of

one of the Provosts, Dr. Godolphin. In the other quadrangle are the apartments of the Provost and Fellows. On the south side of the inner court of this quadrangle, is the library, one of the finest in England. The chapel is a stately structure, and apparently by the same hand who designed King's College, Cambridge. At the west end of this chapel is a marble statue, by Bacon, of the "ill-fated Henry."

The seventy King's scholars, as those are called who are on the foundation, when properly qualified, are elected, on the first Tuesday in August, to King's College in Cambridge, but are not removed till there are vacancies in that college, and then they are called according to seniority; and after they have been three years at Cambridge, they claim a fellowship. Beside those on the foundation, there are seldom less than 300 noblemen and gentlemen's sons, who board at the master's houses, or within the bounds of the college. The school is divided into upper and lower, and each of these into three classes. To each school there is a master and four assistants. The revenue of the college amounts to about 5000l. a year.

EWEL, a market town in Surry, 13 M. F. L. Here a spring breaks out in different spots, and becomes the head of a fine stream, called the Malden, that falls into the Thames at Kingston. Here are the elegant seat and pleasure grounds of Philip Rowden, Esq. and the mansion of Sir George Glyn, Bart.

F

FAIRLOP, a celebrated oak, in the parish of Barking, and forest of Hainault, in Essex. See *Hainault Forest*.

FAIRY HILL, a villa, at Motingham, a hamlet of the city of Rochester, near Eltham, in Kent, was many years in the occupation of Earl Bathurst, who greatly improved the grounds. It is now the residence of John Randall, Esq.

FETCHAM, a village near Leatherhead, in which is the fine seat of Thomas Hankey, Esq.

FINCHLEY, a village, in Middlesex, near a noted common, seven M. F. L. in the road to St. Alban's.

FITZROY FARM, the villa of Lord Southampton, near Highgate. The grounds are kept in the highest cultivation of the *ferme ornée*.

FITZWALTERS,

FITZWALTERS, the seat of Thomas Wright, Esq. at Shenfield, near the 21 mile stone, in the road to Chelmsford. Being of an octagon form, it is commonly called the Round House. Mr. Wright has formed a fine serpentine piece of water in the front of the house, over which he has built a beautiful little bridge, and, next to the great road, he has erected two lodges for porters.

FOOT'S-CRAY PLACE, 12 M. F. L. in the road to Maidstone, was built by Mr. Bouchier Cleve, a pewterer of Cheapside, after a design of Palladio. It became the property of Sir George Yonge, who married Mr. Cleve's daughter, and was sold, for less than a third part of the original expence, to Benjamin Harence, Esq. The hall is octagonal, and has a gallery round, which leads to the bed chambers. It is enlightened from the top, and is very beautiful. The house, which is built of stone, stands on a rising ground, with a gradual descent to the water, which, from the house, appears to be a small river gliding through the whole length of the ground; and in that part of the water opposite to the house, is a fine cascade; but this water, which appears to be such a pretty natural stream, is an artificial one brought from the river Cray.

FROGMORE, a village in Berks, near Windsor. A house here, formerly the residence of the Earl of Pomfret, is now the Queen's Dairy; and opposite to this, on the other side of the road, was lately the residence of the Hon. Ariana Margaret Egerton, which was added, at Michaelmas 1792, to the Queen's Botanic Nursery; and here her Majesty is making considerable improvements.

FULHAM, a village, four M. F. L. opposite Putney, has been the demesne of the Bps. of London, ever since the Conquest. Here they have a palace: and in the church yard are the tombs of the Bishops Compton, Robinson, Gibson, Hayter, Terrick, and Lowth. On the Thames, are the handsome villas of Dr. Milman, Philip Stephens, Esq. Mr. Woodcock, Dr. Cadogan, and Miss Chauncey.

G

GATTON, in Surry, 19 M. F. L. in the road to Rycgate, has sent Members to Parliament ever since Henry VI, and was formerly a populous place, but is now a mean village

village. The members are returned by its constable, annually chosen at the Lord of the Manor's court. Upper Gatton is the seat of Mark Currie, Esq. and Gatton Park, with the sole property of the borough, belongs to Robert Ladbroke, Esq. Near Gatton Park is Ladbroke House, the seat of Richard Ladbroke, Esq. Gatton is famous for a quarry of white stone, which, though very soft, will endure the fire admirably well, but neither the sun nor the air; on which account it is much used for glass-houses, and by chemists and bakers.

GIDEA HALL was an ancient seat, near Rufford, 12 M. F. L. It was begun by Sir Thomas Cooke, who obtained a licence from Edward IV, to make here a park and castle; but being severely fined, and his house plundered, on a charge of treason, for refusing to lend money for the use of the House of Lancaster, he left it unfinished at his death in 1478. Sir Anthony, his grandson, one of the preceptors of Edward VI, finished it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; whom he had the honour of entertaining here in 1568.* Queen Mary de Medicis was lodged here, in

* This Sir Anthony Cooke was particularly fortunate in his four daughters, who were all eminent for their great literary attainments. Mildred, the eldest, was above forty-two years the wife of that great statesman William Lord Burleigh. She was learned in the Greek tongue, and wrote a letter in that language, to the University of Cambridge. She had, moreover, great political talents; was a patroness of literature; and distinguished for her numerous charities.—Anne, the second daughter, was the second wife of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper, and mother of the great Lord St. Alban's. This lady, who was eminently skilled in Greek, Latin, and Italian, had the honour of being appointed Governess to King Edward VI. To her instructions was probably owing the surprising knowledge of that excellent young prince. 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. 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, Bishop Jewel's Apology for the Church of England; both which met with the highest applause.—Elizabeth, the third, was equally happy in improving the advantages conferred upon her; for such was her progress in the learned languages, that she gained the applause of the most eminent scholars of the age. She was first the wife of Sir Thomas Hobby, Ambassador to France; and, afterward, of John Lord Russell, son of Francis, Earl of Bedford. For the tombs of both her husbands, she wrote epitaphs in Greek, Latin, and English.—Catherine, the fourth, married

in 1637. This venerable mansion was purchased by Sir John Eyles, Bart. who took it down, and built the present structure, which he sold, in 1745, to Governor Benyon, whose son, Richard Benyon, Esq. is the present proprietor. The house has been raised, enlarged, and repaired by Mr. Benyon, who has much improved the grounds by plantations, and a fine piece of water, which the great road crosses, over a bridge of three elliptic arches, designed by Mr. Wyatt.

GOBIONS, in the parish of North Mims, took its name from the family of the Gobions, its ancient lords. It was afterward the seat of Lady More, mother-in-law of that illustrious character Sir Thomas More; on whose execution it was wrested from her by the tyrant Henry, notwithstanding it was her jointure from her first husband. This venerable mansion, once famous for its fine gardens in the ancient taste, is now the property of John Hunter, Esq. who has here devoted his attention to tillage and grazing. His teams and ploughs are drawn by oxen, which is a great singularity in this country.

GODSTONE, a village in Surry, in the road to Lewes, 19 M. F. L. has its name from its excellent stone quarries.

GORHAMBURY, near St Alban's, a manor, which, belonged to the church of that place, was granted, at the dissolution, to Sir Ralph Rowlet, who sold it to Sir Nicholas Bacon, the great and good Lord Keeper, who built the late magnificent specimen of ancient architecture now demolished, and adorned it with gardens, which, in those days, were very famous. Sir Nicholas was succeeded here by his son Anthony, at whose death it devolved on that glory of our country, Francis Viscount St. Alban's, whose matchless talents, deplorable weaknesses, and merited fall, have been the subject of so many able pens. Foreseeing his fall, he conveyed his estate to his faithful secretary Sir Thomas Meautys, from whose heirs it passed by sale to Sir Harbottle

married to Sir Henry Killebrew, was famous for her knowledge in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin tongues, and for her skill in poetry. She was buried in the church of St. Thomas the Apostle, in Vintry Ward, London, where there is a monument to her memory, with an inscription composed by herself.

Grimston, Bart. ancestor of the present proprietor, James Viscount Grimston of Ireland, and Lord Verulam of Great Britain.

Here, in 1577, Queen Elizabeth was entertained by Sir Nicholas Bacon, from Saturday, May 18 to the Wednesday following, at the expence of 577l. 6s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. beside 15 bucks and two stags. Among the dainties of the feathered kind, in this entertainment, we observe herons, bitterns, god-wittes, dotterds, shovelers, curlews, and knots; and it may not be improper to add, that in Mr. Nichols' relation of her Majesty's visit to Cowdry in Suffex, where she spent some days, we find "the proportion of breakfast was three oxen and 140 geese!"

Mr. Horace Walpole complimented the late proprietor on his good taste in preserving the venerable mansion honoured by the visits of Elizabeth, and the residence of the great Lord St. Alban's. But, alas! we may apply to Fashion what the Poet says of Love, "Omnia vincit Amor, & nos cedamus Amori." The modern Gorhambury was built by the present Lord Grimston.

GRAVESEND, in Kent, the first port on the Thames, 22 M. F. L. The parishes of Gravesend and Milton were incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and are governed by a Mayor, 12 Jurats, and 24 Common Councilmen. It has a market every Wednesday and Saturday. The manor of Gravesend being in the possession of the Abbot of St. Mary la Grace, of Tower Hill, he obtained of Richard II, a grant to Gravesend and Milton of the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers to London, on condition that they should provide boats, and carry all persons, at two-pence per head, or the whole boat's fare at four shillings. They still enjoy this privilege; but the fare is now nine-pence each. The boats depart on the ringing of a bell a quarter of an hour; they go to London with every flood, and return from Billingsgate with every ebb. Coaches attend the arrival of the boats, to convey passengers to Rochester, at 1s. 6d. each.

In 1727, the church and great part of the town were consumed by fire. Soon after, the present church was erected, to the expence of which George II contributed. The town-house was erected in 1765. In 1772 an act was obtained for new paving and lighting the streets.

GREENHITHE, in Kent, a hamlet of Swancomb, on the Thames, has a horse ferry to West Thurrock, in Essex. Great quantities of lime are conveyed hence to London, for building; and not only the farmers on the Essex coast, but coasting vessels also, from different parts of the kingdom, frequently take in here a freight of chalk. Extraneous fossils are often found imbedded in the chalk.

GREENSTED, a village near Ongar, remarkable for its ancient little church, a plate of which is engraved by the society of Antiquaries, Vol. II. Plate VII. Its walls are formed of the solid trunks of trees placed in rows, and seem calculated to endure for ages more, though anterior to the Conquest.

GREEN STREET HOUSE, the seat of William Morley, Esq. in the parish of East Ham. It stands about a mile N. W. of the church, and is an excellent house, partly ancient, and partly modernized, with an old tower in the garden, 50 feet high. This house is said to have been built by King Henry VIII, for Queen Anne Boleyn. The estate has been in the family of the Nevils, Earls of Westmorland and Lord Latimer, some of whom are interred in the church.

GREENWICH, a town in Kent, 4 M. F. L. was the birth-place of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth: and here Edward VI died. A palace, erected here by Humphry Duke of Gloucester, who named it Placentia, was enlarged by Henry VII, and completed by Henry VIII; but being afterward suffered to run to ruin, was pulled down by Charles II, who began a magnificent edifice, and lived to see the first wing finished. He also enlarged the park, walled it round, planted it, and erected a royal observatory on the top of the hill, for the use of the celebrated Flamsteed whose name the hill retains. He likewise furnished it with mathematical instruments for astronomical observations, and a deep dry well for observing the stars in the day time.

That which is properly the palace here, is an edifice of no great extent, and is converted into a residence for the Ranger of the park. This park is well-stocked with deer, and affords as much variety, in proportion to its size, as any in the kingdom; but the views from the
Obser-

Observatory and the One-tree Hill are beautiful beyond imagination, particularly the former. The projection of these hills is so bold, that you do not look down upon a gradually falling slope or flat inclosures, but at once upon the tops of branching trees, which grow in knots and clumps out of deep hollows and imbrowning dells. The cattle feeding on the lawns, which appear in breaks among them, seem moving in a region of fairy land. A thousand natural openings among the branches of the trees break upon little picturesque views of the swelling surf, which, when illumined by the sun, have an effect, pleasing beyond the power of fancy to exhibit. This is the fore-ground of the landscape; a little farther the eye falls on the noble hospital in the midst of an amphitheatre of wood; then the two reaches of the river make that beautiful serpentine which forms the Isle of Dogs, and presents the floating commerce of the Thames. To the left, appears a fine tract of country leading to the capital, which there terminates the prospect.

The church, rebuilt by the Commissioners for erecting the fifty new churches, is dedicated to St. Alphege, Abp. of Canterbury, said to have been slain by the Danes, on that spot. A college at the end of the town, fronting the Thames, (for the maintenance of 20 decayed old housekeepers, 12 out of Greenwich, and eight to be alternately chosen from Snottisham and Castle-Rising in Norfolk) is called the Duke of Norfolk's College, though it was founded, in 1613, by Henry Earl of Northampton, brother of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, and son of that illustrious warrior and poet, Henry Earl of Surry. In 1560, Mr. Lambard, author of the Perambulation of Kent, built an hospital, called Queen Elizabeth's College, the first erected by an English Protestant subject.

At the summit of Maize Hill are Vanbrugh Fields, in which is a house built by the celebrated Sir John Vanbrugh, in imitation, it is said, of part of the late Bastile at Paris, in which he was certainly confined for some time. It is the residence of William Webber, Esq. Not far from it are some other houses in the same style of building, one of which was the seat of the late Lord Tyrawley, but is now inhabited by Charles Brett, Esq. See *Blackbeath, Westcomb Park, and Woodland House.*

GREENWICH HOSPITAL was founded in 1694, by King William and Queen Mary, for the use of disabled English seamen and their children, and for the widows and children of such as were slain at sea*.

It is erected on the south side of the Thames, on a terrace about 860 feet in length, and consists of four distinct piles of building, called King Charles's, Queen Anne's, King William's, and Queen Mary's. The interval between the two most northern buildings, King Charles's and Queen Anne's, forms the grand square, which is about 273 feet wide.

From the entrance at the north gate, the eye passing through the grand square between the two colonnades, to the Ranger's house, is bounded by the Royal Observatory on Flamsteed Hill; the whole exhibiting a very magnificent and beautiful perspective.

In the centre of the grand square is a fine statue of George II, by Rysbrach, sculptured out of a single block of white marble, which weighed 11 tons, and was taken from the French by Sir George Rooke. On each of the four sides is a suitable inscription in Latin.

King Charles's Building is on the west side of the great square. That Monarch resided in the eastern part of it, which was erected by Mr. Webb, after a design by Inigo Jones: it is of Portland stone, and rusticated. In the middle is a tetrastyle portico of the Corinthian order, crowned with its proper entablature, and a pediment. At each end is a pavilion formed by four corresponding pilasters of the same order, with their entablature, and surmounted by an attic order, with a balustrade, pediment, &c. Queen Anne's building opposite to this, is in a correspondent style. In the north front of each of these two buildings, the pediment is supported by two ranges of coupled Corinthian

* King William appointed Commissioners for the better carrying on his excellent intentions, and desired the assistance of his good subjects, as the necessity of his affairs did not permit him to advance so considerable a sum toward this work as he desired. In conformity to this request, many benefactions were made in that and the succeeding reigns to this noble charity, which, according to the tables hung up at the entrance of the hall, amount to 58,209*l.* and afterward the forfeited estate of the Earl of Derwentwater, in 1715, amounting to 6000*l.* per annum, was given by Parliament to this hospital.

columns, and the same order is continued in pilasters along the building. The projection of the entablatures gives an agreeable diversity of light and shade. In the centre of each part, between these ranges of Corinthian columns, is the door, of the Doric order, adorned above with a tablet and pediment. Within the height of these lofty columns are two series of windows, enlightening two floors. The undermost, which are the smallest, have rustic cases, crowned with pediments; the upper series, which are large and lofty, are adorned with the orders, and with upright pointed pediments. Over these is an attic story: the entablature of the Corinthian columns and pilasters supports a regular Attic course; the pilasters of this order, rising over every column and pilaster of the Corinthian below, between which the windows are regularly disposed; and the top is covered with a balustrade.

To the south of these are the other piles of building, with a colonnade adjoining to each. These colonnades are 115 feet asunder, and are composed of 300 duplicated Doric columns and pilasters of Portland stone, 20 feet high, with an entablature and balustrade. Each of them is 347 feet long, having a return pavillion at the end, 70 feet long.

Of the two south buildings, that on the east side is Queen Mary's. In this is the chapel, the interior part and roof of which having been destroyed by fire, on the 2nd of January 1779, has been restored in the most beautiful style of Grecian architecture, from the designs of the late Mr. James Stuart, the celebrated publisher of the Antiquities of Athens, commonly called "Athenian Stuart."

Immediately before the entrance of the chapel, is an octangular vestibule, in which are four niches, containing the statues of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Meekness, in Coade's artificial stone, from designs by West. From this vestibule we ascend, by a flight of fourteen steps, to the chapel, which is 111 feet long, and 52 broad, and capable of conveniently accommodating 1000 pensioners, nurses, and boys, exclusive of pews for the directors, and for the several officers, under-officers, &c. Over the portal, or great door of the chapel, is this inscription, in letters of gold:

"Let them give thanks whom the Lord hath redeemed, and delivered from the hand of the enemy." Pf. 107.

The

The portal consists of an architrave, frieze, and cornice of statuary marble, the jambs of which are twelve feet high, in one piece, and enriched with excellent sculpture. The frieze is the work of Bacon, and consists of the figures of two angels with festoons, supporting the sacred writings, in the leaves of which is the following inscription :

The law was given by Moses :
But grace and truth came by Jesus Christ.

The great folding doors are of mahogany highly enriched, and the whole composition of this portal is not to be paralleled in this, or perhaps in any other country.

Within this entrance is a portico of six fluted marble columns, fifteen feet high. The capitals and bases are Ionic, after Greek models. The columns support the organ gallery, and are crowned with an entablature and balustrade enriched with suitable ornaments.

On the tablet in the front of the gallery is a basso-relievo representing the figures of angels sounding the harp ; on the pedestals, on each side, are ornaments consisting of trumpets and other instruments of music ; and, on the tablet between, is the following inscription in letters of gold :

Praise him with the sound of the trumpet :
Praise him with stringed instruments and organs.

In this gallery is a very fine organ made by Mr. Samuel Green.

On each side of the organ gallery are four grand columns ; their shafts of Scagliola in imitation of Sienna marble, by Richter, and their capitals and vases of statuary marble. At the opposite end of the chapel are four others of the same sort, which support the arched ceiling and roof. These columns are of the Corinthian order, and with their pedestals are 28 feet high.

On the sides of the chapel, between the upper and lower range of windows, are the galleries, in which are pews for the officers and their families : those of the Governor and Lieutenant-governor, which are opposite each other, are distinguished by ornaments consisting of the naval crown, and other suitable insignia. Underneath these galleries

galleries, and the cantilivers which support them are ranges of fluted pilasters. The cantilivers are decorated with antique foliage; the entablature over the pilasters with marine ornaments; the interval between with festoons, &c. and the pedestals of the balustrade in the front of the galleries with tridents and wreaths. The tablets in the middle of each balustrade contain the Hospital's arms, and the frize below is carved with a foliage in the Greek mode. Over the lower range of windows are paintings in *chiaro oscuro*, representing some of the principal events in the life of our Saviour, which are accompanied with ornaments of candelabra and festoons.

Above the galleries is a richly-carved stone fascia, on which stands a range of pilasters of the composite mode, their shafts being of Scagliola, corresponding with those of the eight great columns, and jointly with them appearing to support the epistylum which surrounds the whole chapel. This epistylum is enriched with angels, bearing festoons of oak-leaves, dolphins, shells, and other applicable ornaments. From this rises the curved ceiling which is divided into compartments, and enriched with foliage, *golochi*, &c. in the antique style. Between the upper pilasters are recesses, in which are painted, in *chiaro oscuro*, the Apostles and Evangelists.

At each end of the galleries are concave recesses, the coves of which are ornamented with coffers and flowers carved in stone: in these recesses are the doors of entrance into the galleries, decorated with enriched pilasters and entablatures, and a group of ornaments, consisting of the naval crown, wreaths of laurel, and tridents. Above the doors are circular recesses, containing paintings in *chiaro oscuro*, of the prophets Isaiah, Jeremiah, Moses, and David.

The communion table is a semi-oval slab of statuary marble, near eight feet long. The ascent to it is by three steps of black marble, on which is fixed an ornamental railing, representing festoons of ears of corn, and vine foliage. This table is supported by six cherubim, standing on a white marble step of the same dimensions.

Above is a painting, by West, in a superb carved and gilt frame, representing the preservation of St. Paul from shipwreck, on the island of Melita.

This picture is 25 feet high, and 14 wide, and consists of three principal groups. The first, which is at the lower part, represents the mariners and prisoners bringing on shore the various articles which have been preserved from the wreck: near these is an elegant figure, supposed to be a Roman lady of distinction, clasping with affection an urn, containing the ashes of her deceased husband, who had fallen in the wars of Judea. Before her is an aged, infirm man, who, being unable to assist himself, is carried in the arms of two robust young men.

In the middle part of the piece is the principal group, consisting of St. Paul, shaking into the fire the viper that had fastened on his hand, the brethren who accompanied him, his friend the centurion, and a band of Roman soldiers with their proper insignia.

The figures above these, on the summit of the rocks, form the third group, and consist of the hospitable islanders, lowering down fuel and other necessaries for the relief of the sufferers.

The sea and wrecked ship appear in the back-ground, and combine to exhibit a scene that cannot fail of having a proper effect on the minds of sea-faring men, and of impressing them with a due sense of their past preservation, and their present comfortable situation and support in this noble asylum for naval misfortunes and naval worth.

On either side the arch which terminates the top of this picture, are angels of statuary marble, as large as life, by Bacon; one bearing the cross, the other the emblems of the eucharist. This excellent combination of the works of art is terminated above, in the segment between the great cornice and ceiling, by a painting of the Ascension, designed by West, and executed by Rebecca, in chiaro oscuro; forming the last of the series of paintings of the life of our Saviour which surround the chapel.

The middle of the aisle, and the space round the organ gallery, are paved with black and white marble, in golochi, frets, and other ornaments; having, in the centre, an anchor and Seaman's compass.

The pulpit is on a circular plan, supported by six fluted columns of lime-tree, with an entablature above richly carved, and of the same material. In the six inter-co-

columns are the following alto-relievos, taken from the Acts of the Apostles, executed after designs by West: The Conversion of St. Paul; Cornelius's vision; Peter released from Prison by the Angel; Elymas struck blind; St. Paul preaching at Athens, and converting Dionysius the Areopagite; and Paul before Felix.

The reader's desk is formed on a square plan, with columns at the four corners, and the entablature over them similar to those of the pulpit; in the four inter-columns are also alto-relievos of the prophets Daniel, Micah, Zechariah, and Malachi, copied after designs by the same artist.

The following paintings, in chiaro oscuro, relative to our Saviour, are placed over the lower windows.

The first four of the series, painted by De Bruyn, are at the east end of the south side of the chapel, and represent the Nativity: the Angel appearing to the Shepherds; the Magi worshipping; the Flight into Egypt.

The four which follow on the same side, are by Catton, and represent St. John baptizing: the Calling of St. Peter and St. Andrew; our Saviour preaching from a Ship to the People on Shore; the Stilling of the Tempest.

The four at the west end of the north side are by Milburne, and represent our Saviour walking on the Sea, and saving Peter from sinking; the Blind Man cured; Lazarus raised from the Dead; the Transfiguration.

The next four on the same side are by Rebecca, and represent the Lord's Supper; our Saviour carried before Pilate; the Crucifixion; the Resurrection.

The Apostles and Evangelists in the recesses between the upper windows, and the four Prophets in the circles above the gallery doors, after the designs of West.

King William's Building, opposite to Queen Mary's, contains the great hall, which is about one hundred and six feet long, fifty-six wide, and fifty high. It was painted by Sir James Thornhill. In the cupola of the vestibule is a compass with its proper points duly bearing: in the covings are the four winds in alto-relievo. Eurus, the East Wind, rising out of the east, with a lighted torch in his right hand, as bringing light to the earth: with his left hand he seems to push the morning star out of the firmament: the dem-
figures

figures and boys which form the group, shew the morning dews that fall before him. Auster, the South Wind, his wings dropping water, is pressing forth rain from a bag, the little boys near him throwing about thunder and lightning. Zephyrus, the West Wind, accompanied by little Zephyrs, with baskets of flowers, scattering them around: the figure playing on the flute denotes the pleasure of the spring. Boreas, the North Wind, with dragon's wings, denoting his fury: his boisterous companions flinging about hail-stones, snow, &c. Over the three doors are large oval tables, with the names, in gold letters, of such benefactors as have given 100l. or upward, toward the building; among the most considerable of which were King William, who gave 19,500l. Queen Anne, 6,472l. John de la Fontain, Esq. 2000l. Robert Osbolston, Esq. 20,000l. Sir John Cropley and Mr. Evelyn, 2000l. each. John Evelyn, Esq. 1000l. Each table is attended by two charity boys, as if carved in white marble, sitting on great corbels, pointing up to the figure of Charity, in a niche, intimating that what money is given there is for their support.

This vestibule leads into the saloon or grand hall, on the ceiling of which are the portraits of King William and Queen Mary, surrounded by the cardinal virtues, &c. The other decorations of this saloon, are correspondent to the magnificence of the ceiling.

From this saloon we ascend into the upper hall, the ceiling and sides of which are adorned with different paintings. In the centre of the ceiling is represented Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark, with various emblematical figures.

In the four corners are the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, between which are the four quarters of the world, with the emblems and productions of each.

On the left hand, as we enter, is a painting in imitation of basso-relievo, representing the Landing of the Prince of Orange. Over the chimney, is the Landing of George I, at Greenwich. At the farther end are, the portraits of George I, and his family, with many emblematical figures; among which the painter has introduced his own portrait; and, on the right and left of the entrance, are paintings, representing the Public Weal, and Public Safety.

This celebrated work was begun in 1708, and completed in 1727. It cost 6685*l.* at the rate of 3*l.* per yard for the ceiling, and 1*l.* per yard for the sides.

Out of all that is given for shewing the Hall, only three-pence in a shilling is allowed to the person who shews it : the rest makes an excellent fund for the maintenance of not less than twenty poor boys, the sons of slain or disabled mariners ; and out of this fund the boys are entirely provided for, and taught such a share of mathematical learning as may fit them out to the sea-service.

King William's Building, and Queen Mary's, are each surmounted by a dome, the tambour of which is formed by a circle of columns duplicated, of the Corinthian order, with four projecting groups of columns at the quoins. The attic above is a circle without breaks, covered with the dome, and terminated by a turret.

In King Charles's Building, adjoining to the Governor's apartment, is the council-room, in which are the following portraits : viz. George II, by Shackleton ; King William, Kneller ; Queen Mary, ditto ; the late Earl of Sandwich, Gainsborough ; Edward, first Earl of Sandwich, Lely ; Viscount Torrington, a half length, and another, a whole length, Davison ; Robert Osbolston, Esq. Dagard ; Admiral Sir John Jennings, Richardson ; Captain Clements, Lely ; and the head of a venerable old man, said to have been the first pensioner admitted into this hospital.

Near the hospital are the infirmary and schools, two commodious brick buildings, designed by the late Mr. Stuart.

For the better support of this hospital, every seaman in the royal navy, and in the service of the merchants, pays six-pence a month.

There are near 2000 old or disabled seamen in this hospital ; and 100 boys, the sons of seamen, are instructed in navigation, and bred up for the service of the royal navy : but there are no out-pensioners. Each of the mariners has a weekly allowance of seven loaves, weighing 16 ounces each ; three pounds of beef, two of mutton, a pint of pease, a pound and a quarter of cheese, two ounces of butter, 14 quarts of beer, and 1*s.* tobacco-money : the tobacco-money of the boatswains is 2*s.* 6*d.* a week each ; that of their mates 1*s.* 6*d.* and that of the other officers in proportion to
their

their rank : beside which, each common pensioner receives, once in two years, a suit of blue, a hat, three pair of stockings, two pair of shoes, five neck-cloths, three shirts, and two night-caps.

This hospital has about 100 governors, composed of the nobility, and great officers of state. The principal officers of the house, with their annual salaries, are, the Governor, 1000*l.* Lieutenant-Governor 300*l.* Treasurer 200*l.* three Captains, each 200*l.* six Lieutenants, each 100*l.* two Chaplains, each 100*l.* a Physician and Surgeon, each 200*l.* a Clerk of the Checque 100*l.* Auditor 100*l.*

GROVE, near Watford, the seat of the Earl of Clarendon. The late Earl greatly improved the house and park.

GROVE, The, a thatched cottage, the romantic, beautiful retreat of J. Bocket, Esq. at the foot of Box-hill, near Mickleham.

GROVE HOUSE, the seat of Philip Godfall, Esq. situated on a beautiful eminence on the verge of Hampstead Heath, with pleasure grounds, and a terrace that commands a delightful prospect.

GROVE HOUSE, the seat of Lady Dowager Onslow, at Old Windsor, built by Mr. Bateman, uncle to the present Lord Bateman. This gentleman made it a point, in his travels, to take notice of every thing that pleased him in the monasteries abroad ; and, on his return to England, he built this house ; the bed-chambers of which he contrived like the cells of monks, with a refectory, and every other appendage of a monastery, even to a cemetery, and a coffin, inscribed with the name of a suppositious ancient bishop. Some curious Gothic chairs, bought at a sale of the curiosities in this house, are now at Strawberry Hill.

GUBBINS. *See Gobions.*

GUNNEKSBURY HOUSE, in the parish of Ealing, the seat of the late Princess Amelia, now of Walter Stirling, Esq. a noble structure, built by Inigo Jones. It is situated on a rising ground ; and the approach to it from the garden is remarkably fine. The loggia has a beautiful appearance at a distance, and commands a fine prospect of Surry, of the Thames, and of all the meadows on its banks, for some miles, and, in clear weather, even of London.

H.

HACKNEY, a village to the N. E. of London, inhabited by many wealthy persons. The parish has several hamlets, among which are Upper and Lower Clapton on the north, Dorleston and Shacklewell on the west, and Homerton on the east. The parish church is a new structure, built in a field adjoining to the old cemetery, in consequence of an act of Parliament obtained for that purpose in 1792.

On the S. side of the church-yard, stands an old house: the garden front of it consists almost entirely of windows but the style of that part which faces the road is more modern. This appears to be an addition made to it, in the reign of Charles II, by Sir Thomas Viner.

It is probable, that this was the residence of some part of the royal family in the reign of James I, as the arms of England are in one of the windows; on a second pane are the same arms, with the initials C. P. for the Prince of Wales; and, on a third, are the arms of Frederic, Elector Palatine, the unfortunate King of Bohemia, with his consort Elizabeth, daughter of James, and grandmother of George I. In another window are the arms of Sir Thomas Viner; and the initials of his name appear in the front of the house. Sir Thomas was the son of Sir Robert Viner, of whose familiarity to Charles II a pleasant story is told in the Spectator, No. 462. The house is now a ladies boarding-school.

At that period when the residences of our Princes and Nobility were scattered over the metropolis and its environs, Hackney was distinguished by capital mansions. At Clapton is Brooke House, formerly the seat of a nobleman of that name, now a receptacle for lunatics. An ancient house in Well Street, let in tenements to poor people, and called St. John's Palace, is supposed to have been the residence of the Prior of the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

A very spacious mansion at the farther end of Hackney, at the corner of the road leading to Dorleston, and now let as a lodging-house, was the property and residence of John Ward, Esq. a Member of Parliament, in the reign of
Queen

Queen Anne; whom Pope has thus “damned to everlasting fame:”

Riches, in effect,
No grace of Heaven, or token of th’ elect:
Given to the fool, the mad, the vain, the evil,
To Ward, to Waters, Chartres, and the Devil.

Hackney was the first village near London that was accommodated with carriages for occasional passengers; and hence the origin of the name of Hackney-coaches.

In this parish, a little to the south of Lea Bridge, are situated the Temple Mills, so called from having once been part of the possessions of the Knights Templars, as they were, afterward, on the extirpation of that order, of the Knights of St. John. Beside the grinding of corn, these mills, by a simple though seemingly complicated machinery, are made to bore the trunks of trees for water-pipes, to grind the points of pins and needles, and to supply Clapton and Hackney with water.

HADLEY, a village in Middlesex, near Barnet, had once an hermitage, called Monkton Hadley. The church is built with flint: over the west door is the date 1498, and the sculpture of a rose and a wing. On the top of the steeple remains an iron pitch-pot, intended as a beacon. Hence the view of Essex, over the trees, is beautiful. In this parish is New Lodge, the seat of Francis Baroneau, Esq. which deserves particular attention, as one of the most elegant villas in the county. On Hadley Green is the handsome seat of Peter Moore, Esq. *See Derham Park and Wrotham Park.*

HAINAULT FOREST, is situated to the S. E. of Epping Forest, in Essex. In this forest, about a mile from Barking Side, stands an oak, which has been known through many centuries, by the name of Fairlop. “The tradition of the country,” says the Rev. Mr. Gilpin, in his Remarks on Forest Scenery and other Woodland Views, “traces it half way up the Christian era. It is still a noble tree, though it has suffered greatly from the depredations of time. About a yard from the ground, where its rough fluted stem is 36 feet in circumference, it divides into eleven vast arms, yet not in the horizontal manner of an oak, but rather in that

that of a beech. Beneath its shade, which over-spreads an area of 300 feet in circuit, an annual fair has long been held on the 2d of July; and no booth is suffered to be erected beyond the extent of its boughs. But as their extremities are now become sapless, and age is yearly curtailing their length, the liberties of the fair seem to be in a very desponding condition. The honour, however, is great. But honours are often accompanied with inconveniencies; and Fairlop has suffered from its honourable distinctions. In the feasting that attends a fair, fires are often necessary; and no places seem so proper to make them in, as the cavities formed by the decaying roots of the tree. This practice has brought a more speedy decay on Fairlop, than it might otherwise have suffered." But this tree is now fenced round with a close paling, about five feet high. Almost all the extremities of its branches have been sawed off, and Mr. Forsyth's composition applied to them, to preserve them from decay; and the injury which the trunk of the tree had sustained from the lighting of fires in the cavities, have been repaired, as much as possible, by the same composition. On one of the branches is fixed a board, with this inscription: "All good foresters are requested not to hurt this old tree, a plaster having been lately applied to his wounds." Many years ago, Mr. John Day, a worthy, but whimsical character in Wapping, used annually to go and dine with his friends, on beans and bacon, under this tree; from which circumstance originated the annual fair now held under it. Mr. Day had his coffin made out of one of the large arms of this tree, and kept it many years by him.

Among the numerous societies that have been formed, since the revival of the now fashionable amusement of archery, that of "The Hainault Foresters" is not the least distinguished, as the principal ladies and gentlemen of the county belong to the association, and, at certain times, march in procession round this venerable father of the sylvan race. They are dressed in an elegant uniform, and attended by a band of music, and all "quality, pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious archery."

HALING HOUSE, the ancient seat and fine park of William Parker Hamond, Esq. at Croydon. Tradition asserts

asserts it to have been originally called Healing House, on account of the benefit Queen Elizabeth received during a residence here; but, according to Dr. Ducarel, the word Haling, or Hayling, signifies *sacred meadow*. Charles Howard, the celebrated Lord Admiral, in her reign, held it by a lease of the Crown. He frequently resided here; and here he died in 1624. The fine grove in the park contains a great number of exotics and ever-greens; a circumstance, which is thus celebrated by the late Mr. William Whitehead, in a Poem, entitled, "Answer to an Epistle from a Grove in Derbyshire, to a Grove in Surry:"

I envy not, I swear and vow,
 The temples or the shades of Stow;
 Nor Java's groves whose arms display
 Their blossoms to the rising day;
 Nor Chili's woods, whose fruitage gleams,
 Ruddy beneath his setting beams;
 Nor Teneriffa's forests shaggy,
 Nor China's varying Sharawaggi:
 Nor all that has been sung or said,
 Of Pindus, or of Windsor's shade.

HALL BARN, at Beaconsfield, is celebrated as the seat of Waller, the Poet. It is remarkable, that this great man who was born at Coleshill, (a hamlet in Bucks to a parish in Herts) toward the decline of life, bought a small house, with a little land, on his natal spot; observing, that he should be glad to die, like the stag, where he was roused." This, however, did not happen. "When he was at Beaconsfield," says Dr. Johnson, "he found his legs grow tumid: he went to Windsor, where Sir Charles Scarborough then attended the King, and requested him, as both a friend and physician, to tell him what that swelling meant. "Sir," answered Scarborough, "your blood will run no longer." "Waller repeated some lines of Virgil, and went home to die. As the disease increased upon him, he composed himself for his departure; and calling upon Dr. Birch to give him the holy sacrament, he desired his children to take it with him, and made an earnest declaration of his faith in Christianity. It now appeared what part of his conversation

tion with the Great could be remembered with delight. He related, that being present when the Duke of Buckingham talked profanely before King Charles, he said to him, "My Lord, I am a great deal older than your Grace, and have, I believe, heard more arguments for atheism than ever your Grace did; but I have lived long enough to see there is nothing in them, and so I hope your Grace will."

This celebrated poet died at Beaconsfield, in 1687, at the age of 82. A handsome monument was erected to his memory, by his son's executors, in the year 1700, on the east side of the churchyard, near the family vault, where an old walnut-tree is remaining, at the west end of the monument, inclosed within the iron rails around the tomb. Part of the branches hanging over the spiral pillar that rises from the monument, has a pleasing effect, and happily illustrates the rebus alluded to in the family arms, which is a walnut-leaf. The Latin inscription on the monument is by Rymer, and is to be seen in every edition of our poet's works. The house is the property of Edmund Waller, Esq. one of his descendants. The gardens were considered, before the improvements of these times, as very magnificent. Mr. Waller has let the house to Mr. Blair.

HALSTEAD PLACE, the seat and park of George Arnold, Esq. 18 miles from London, on the road to Sevenoaks.

HAM COMMON, a village between Petersham and Kingston, to which last it is a hamlet. Here is the villa of the Hon. Mrs. Hobart; and in the house, now the residence of Lady Douglas, lived the Duchefs of Queensberry, the celebrated patroness of Gay.

HAM, EAST, a village in Essex, between West Ham and Barking. In this parish, is a spring called Miller's Well, the water of which is esteemed to be exceedingly good, and has never been known to be frozen, or to vary in its height. A part of Kent, in the parish of Woolwich, lies on this side of the Thames, and divides this parish from that river. *See Green Street House.*

HAM FARM, the seat of the Earl of Portmore, at Weybridge, in Surry, a handsome brick structure, with a fine lawn before the garden front. The grounds consist of

500 acres, 130 of which are laid out for pleasure, beside a paddock of 60 acres. Here is a fine command of water, there being two navigable rivers; the Thames, which comes with a fine bending course by the side of the terrace; and the Wey, which runs directly through the grounds, and joins the Thames at the terrace. There is a swing bridge over the Wey, which may be turned aside at pleasure, to let boats and other vessels pass. The Wey is navigable to Guilford. What is called the Virginia Water, runs from Windsor Great Park, and flows hither through Woburn Farm. The terrace next the Thames is beautiful; and there are some good views from it, and from other parts of the gardens. This place was first beautified by the Countess of Dorchester, Mistress of James II.

HAM HOUSE, the seat of the Earl of Dysart, situated on the Thames, near Richmond, but in the parish of Kingston, was built in the year 1610, and was intended, it is said, for the residence of Henry Prince of Wales. Charles II granted it to the Duke and Duchess of Lauderdale, and to the heirs of the latter by her first husband, Sir Lionel Tollemache, Bart.* It then underwent considerable alterations, and now remains a very curious specimen of a mansion of that age. The ceilings are painted by Verrio, and the rooms are ornamented with that massy magnificence of decoration then in fashion. The furniture is very rich; and even the bellows and brushes, in some of the apartments, are of solid silver, or of fillagree. In the centre of the house is a large hall, surrounded by an open gallery. The balustrades of the grand stair case, which is remarkably spacious and substantial, are of walnut-tree, and ornamented with military trophies. On the W. side of the house is a gallery, 92 feet in length, hung with portraits. Ham House contains some fine pictures by the old masters, among which the works of Vandervelde and Wouvermans are most conspicuous. Among the portraits, the principal are, the Duke of Lauderdale and the Earl of Hamilton,

* This lady was one of the two daughters and coheiresses of William Murray Earl of Dysart; which title was granted to herself and heirs, by letters patent, 3 Charles II. The great John Duke of Argyle, her grandson, and his brother and successor Archibald, were born in this house.

C. Janſſen: the Duke and Duchefs of Lauderdale, Lely; the Duke, in his robes of the Order of the Garter, Ditto; Charles II, who ſat for this picture for the Duke; Sir John Maitland, Chancellor of Scotland; Sir Henry Vane; William Murray, firſt Earl of Dyſart; Catharine, his Wife, a beautiful picture, in water colours, Hoſkins; Sir Lionel Tollemache, firſt huſband to the Duchefs of Lauderdale; General Tollemache, who was killed in the expedition againſt Breſt; James Stuart, Duke of Richmond, a very fine picture, by Vandyck; and the late Counteſs of Dyſart, Reynolds.

HAM, WEST, a village in Eſſex, one mile S. of Stratford. Near the Abbey Mills, are the ſite and remains of a monastery, called the Abbey of Stratford Lanthorne, founded in 1135, the demefne of which, in this pariſh, included 1500 acres; and they had manors in many counties. A gateway of the Abbey is ſtill ſtanding; and, adjoining to the Adam and Eve public houſe and tea gardens, is one of the ſtone arches of the abbey, where the ground has been much raiſed. In the kitchen, is a carved grave ſtone, on which were once ſome inſcriptions cut in braſs. In the garden, is a ſtone coffin, dug up in 1770; and, in 1792, ſeveral urns, with three leaden coffins, an antique ſeal, and ſome old coins, were dug up in a field adjoining to the Adam and Eve. Mr. Holbrook, the proprietor of the field, after having built walls with ſome of the ſtones; ſold large quantities of them to great advantage. In the ſame field, is one of the chapels nearly entire, and now a ſtable.

HAMMERSMITH, a village in Middleſex, four M. F. L. There are a number of villas about it, eſpecially toward the Thames. *See Brandenburg Houſe.*

HAMPSTEAD, a village, in Middleſex, on the declivity of a fine hill, 4 M. F. L. On the ſummit of this hill is a heath, adorned with many gentlemen's houſes, and affording an extenſive proſpect over the city, and into the counties around. Its old ruinous church, which was a chapel belonging to the Lord of the Manor, has been pulled down, and a new one erected in its room. There is, beſides, a handsome chapel near the Wells, built by the contribution of the inhabitants. The water of theſe Wells is equal in efficacy to that of Tunbridge, and ſuperior to that of Iſington.

To the S. W. of Hampstead, is Belsyfe, once the fine seat of Charles Henry Lord Wotton, and, afterward, of his half-brother, Philip second Earl of Chesterfield; but, in 1720, it was converted into a place of polite entertainment; particularly, for music, dancing, and play; and it was much frequented on account of its vicinity to London. It experienced, however, the caprice of fashion. It is a manor-house, held by the Earl of Chesterfield, of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and is now occupied by Mr. Richardson. *See Grove House.*

HAMPTON-COURT, a royal palace, situated on the north bank of the Thames, two miles from Kingston. It was magnificently built with brick by Cardinal Wolsey, who set up 280 silk beds for strangers only, and richly stored it with gold and silver plate; but it raised so much envy against him, that, to screen himself from its effects, he gave it to Henry VIII, who, in return, suffered him to live in his palace at Richmond. Henry greatly enlarged it, and it had then five spacious courts adorned with buildings, which in that age were greatly admired.

Of the ancient splendour of this palace we have few remains. The apartments still standing, having been originally used merely as domestic offices, can convey no idea of the times in which they were built. The principal part of the old palace was taken down in 1690; and the present structure was raised by King William, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren.

The grand façade toward the garden extends 330 feet, and that toward the Thames 328. The portico and colonnade, of duplicated pillars of the Ionic order, at the grand entrance, and indeed the general design of these elevations, are in a superior style of magnificence.

The park and gardens, with the ground on which the palace now stands, are three miles in circumference. On a pediment in the front of the palace on this side, is a bas-relief of the Triumphs of Hercules over Envy; and facing it is a large oval basin, answering to the form of this part of the garden, which is a large oval divided into gravel walks and parterres, laid out by the then fashionable gardeners London and Wise.

At the entrance of the grand walk are two marble vases

of exquisite workmanship : one said to be performed by Cibber, the father of the poet laureat, and the other by a foreigner : these pieces are reported to have been done as a trial of skill ; but it is difficult to determine which is the finest performance. They are adorned with bas-reliefs ; one representing the Triumphs of Bacchus, and the other Amphitrite and the Nereids. At the bottom of this walk, facing a large canal which extends into the park, are two other large vases, the bas-relief on one representing the Judgment of Paris, and that of the other Meleager hunting the Wild Boar.

In four of the parterres are four fine brass statues. The first is a gladiator. The original was performed by Agasias Dositheus of Ephesus, and is in the Borghesian palace at Rome. The second, is a young Apollo ; the third, a Diana ; and the fourth, Saturn going to devour one of his children ; all after fine originals.

On the south side of the palace is the privy garden, which was sunk 10 feet, to open a view from the apartments to the Thames. In this garden is a fountain, and two grand terrace walks.

On the north side, is a tennis court ; and beyond that, a gate which leads into the wilderness ; farther on is the great gate of the gardens. Passing through a court-yard, on each side of which are stabling, we come next to the first portal, decorated with the heads of four of the Cæsars. Through this portal we pass into a quadrangle, which leads to a second quadrangle, where, over the portal, is a beautiful clock, by Tompion, on which are the twelve signs of the zodiac, with the rising and setting of the sun, the phases of the moon, &c.

On the left hand of this quadrangle is the great old hall, in which Queen Caroline erected a theatre, wherein it was intended that two plays should be acted every week, during the continuance of the court there ; but only seven plays were performed in it, by the players from Drury-lane, the summer when it was raised, and one afterward for the entertainment of the Duke of Lorrain, afterward Emperor of Germany. In the front is a portal with four Cæsar's heads. On the opposite side of this quadrangle is a stone colonnade of the Ionic order, which leads to the great staircase,
adorned

adorned with gilt iron balustrades, erected on porphyry. This staircase, with the ceiling, was painted by Verrio.

At the top, on the left, are Apollo and the Muses, at whose feet sits Pan, and below them Ceres, holding a wheatsheaf; at her feet is Flora, surrounded by her attendants, and holding a chaplet of flowers; near her are the two river gods Thame and Isis, with their urns; and a table in the middle, on which is a quantity of rich plate, decorated with flowers.

On the ceiling are Jupiter and Juno, with Ganymede riding on Jupiter's eagle, and offering the cup; Juno's peacock is in the front: one of the Parcsæ, with her scissors, waiting for Jove's orders to cut the thread of life.

Beneath is Venus on a swan, Mars addressing her as a lover, and Cupid on another swan. On the right hand are Pluto and Proserpine, Cælus and Terra, Cybele crowned with a tower, &c. Neptune and Amphitrite are in the front, and two attendants are serving them with nectar and fruit. Bacchus is leaning on a rich ewer, and, accompanied by his attendants, places his left hand on the head of Silenus, who sits on an ass that has fallen down, and seems to catch at a table to which Diana above is pointing. The table is supported by eagles: on one side of it sits Romulus, the founder of Rome, with a wolf; and, on the other side, Hercules leaning on his club. Peace holds a laurel in her right hand, and in her left a palm, over the head of Æneas, who seems inviting the twelve Cæsars, among whom is Spurina the soothsayer, to a celestial banquet. Over their heads the genius of Rome hovers with a flaming sword, the emblem of destruction, and a bridle, the emblem of government. The next is the Emperor Julian writing at a table, while Mercury dictates to him. Over the door, at the head of the stairs, is a funeral pile.

From the staircase we pass into the *Guard-Chamber*, which contains arms for 1000 men, placed in various forms. Here are the following portraits of Admirals: Sir John Jennings, Sir John Leake, Admirals Churchill, Gradon, and Benbow, Sir John Wisnart, Sir Stafford Fairbone, Lord Torrington, Sir Thomas Dilks, Lord Orford, Sir Charles Wager, Admiral Whetstone, Sir Thomas Hopson, Sir George Rooke. George Prince of Denmark, Sir

Cloudsley Shovel, Admiral Beaumont, Sir John Munden, Lord Orford, by Bockman; Sir John Wishart, and the seven last, by Dahi; and the others by Kneller.

The *King's First Presence-Chamber*, hung with tapestry, representing the stories of Tobit and Tobias, and Midas. In this room is a fine picture, by Kneller, of King William, on a grey horse; the Marquis of Hamilton, Mytens; and two pieces, one of architecture, the other of ruins, Rousseau.

The *Second Presence Chamber*, hung with tapestry: the subject, Abraham offering up Isaac. Here are Christian IV, of Denmark, Vanfomer; Isaac and Rebecca, a landscape, Zucarelli; and three pieces of ruins and landscapes, Rousseau.

The *King's Audience Chamber*, hung with tapestry, which represents God appearing to Abraham, Abraham purchasing a burying place for Sarah, and entertaining the three Angels. In this room is a landscape with Moses, by Zucarelli; Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I, Honthorst; and two Madonnas, Correggio.

The *Drawing Room*, hung with tapestry; the subject, Abraham sending his servant to get a wife for Isaac, and Rebecca opening the trunks of treasure. In this room is a whole length of Charles I, by Vandyck; the Cornaro family, after Titian, by Old Stone; David with Goliath's head, Fetti; and the Holy Family, Schidone.

The *King's State Bed Chamber*, hung with tapestry, representing the history of Joshua. The ceiling, by Verrio, represents Endymion and Diana. On another part of the ceiling is a fine figure of Somnus, with his attendants. The paintings are Joseph and his Mistress, Orazio Gentileschi; a Flower-piece, Baptist; ditto, Bogdane; and Anne, Duchesse of York, Lely.

The *King's Dressing Room*, the ceiling painted by Verrio; Mars is sleeping in the lap of Venus, while some Cupids steal away his armour, and others are binding him with fetters of roses. This room contains a Tower-piece by old Baptist; Flowers, Withoos; Dead Game, Van Aelst; a Saint's Head, G. Douw; Christ and St. John, Da Vinci; Francis I, of France, and his Queen, Jannet; Reshemeer, Holbein; Angel and St. Peter, Steenwyck; Charles I, on horseback,

horseback, Vandyck ; the Great Mogul ; a Landscape with figures, P. Brill ; Lot and his Daughters, Poelemburg ; a Battle, Wouvermans ; Diana and Nymphs bathing, Foelemburg ; the Inside of a Church, with the Woman taken in Adultery (the figures by Old Franks) Deneef ; Henry VIII, Holbein ; Erasmus, Ditto ; a Woman singing, and a Man, G. Douw ; and a Flower-piece, Young Baptitt.

In the *King's Writing Closet* are the Shepherd's Offering, Old Palma ; Queen Henrietta, after Vandyck, Gibson ; Sachariffa, Ruffel ; the Centaur carrying away the Wife of Hercules, after Julio Romano ; a Flower-piece, Bogdane ; Judith and Holofernes, P. Veronese ; a Magdalen's Head, Sasso Ferrato ; David and Goliath ; Administration of the Sacrament, Bassan ; the Judgment of Paris, from Raphael ; Nymphs and Satyrs, by Poelemburg ; a Landscape with Cattle, Vandervelde ; the Head of Cyrus brought to Thomyris, Vincentio Malo ; Peter and the Angel, Steenwyck ; a Landscape, Wouvermans ; a Peacock, Bogdane ; the Visitation, Carlo Maratti ; Charles I, at Dinner, Bassan ; and a Flower-piece, Bogdane.

Queen Mary's Closet, hung with needle-work, said to be wrought by herself and her maids of honour. The paintings are, the Virgin teaching Christ to read, Guercino ; Holy Family, Dosso de Ferrara ; Lord Darnley and his Brother, Luca de Heere ; King of Bohemia at Dinner, Bassan ; Charles V, initiated into the Church ; Queen of George I ; Moses striking the Rock, Marco Ricci ; St. Jerome, Mieris ; Mrs. Le non, Vandyck ; George I, a Landscape, Dietrice ; St. Francis, Teniers ; a Madonna and St. John, Guercino ; a Lady ; Bellini, the Master of Titian, by himself ; a Bunch of Grapes, Verelst ; a Woman, Piombo ; the Shepherd's Offering, Ricci ; a Woman milking a Goat, Bergen ; a Woman, Rembrandt ; the Ascension of the Virgin, Calvart ; and a Landscape, Pouffin.

The *Queen's Gallery* is hung with seven pieces of tapestry, after the famous paintings of Le Brun ; 1. Alexander's Triumphant Entry into Babylon ; 2. his Battle with Porus ; 3. Himself and Bucephalus ; 4. his Visit to Diogenes ; 5. his Consultation with the Soothsayers ; 6. his Battle with Darius ; 7. the Tent of Darius.

The *Queen's State Bed Chamber*, the ceiling painted by
L 3 Thornhill ;

Thornhill ; Aurora is rising out of the ocean, in her chariot, drawn by four horses. The paintings are James I ; Queen Anne, his Confort, both by Vanlomer ; Henry Prince of Wales, Mytens ; the Duchefs of Brunfwick, Moreelze ; a Landfcape, Zucarelli ; and the portraits of George I, George II, Queen Caroline, and Frederic Prince of Wales.

The *Queen's Drawing Room*, the ceiling painted by Verrio ; in the middle of which is Queen Anne, in the character of Juftice ; Neptune and Britannia holding a crown over her head. This room has nine pictures, (formerly all in one piece of a great length) representing a triumph of Julius Cæfar, in water colours, upon canvafs, by And. Manregna. Over the two doors are Chrift and the Woman of Samaria, and another Scripture piece, by Ricci.

The *Queen's State Audience Room*, hung with tapeftry, representing Melchifedec giving bread and wine to Abraham.

Here are fix pictures, viz. a Lady ; the Countefs of Lenox ; Bacchus and Ariadne, Ciro Ferri ; Margaret Queen of Scots, Mytens ; the Duke of Brunfwick ; and his Duchefs.

The *Public Dining Room*, in which the late King ufed to dine in ftate, is ornamented with the following pictures : Charles Elector Palatine ; four Ship-pieces, Vandervelde ; Bacchus and Ariadne, after Guido, Romanelli ; Princefs Elizabeth ; Chrift in the Houfe of Lazarus, Ricci ; the Pool of Bethesda, ditto ; Baccio Bandinelli, Correggio ; the Woman taken in Adultery, Ricci ; Prince Rupert, Mirevelt. In this room is the model of a palace that was intended for Richmond.

The *Prince of Wales's Prefence Chamber*, hung with tapeftry, representing the ftory of Tobit. In this room is a portrait of Gondomar, the Spanifh Ambaffador, Blenburgh ; Guzman, another Spanifh Ambaffador ; Queen of France, Pourbus ; Lewis XIII of France, Belcamp ; and Ahafuerus and Esther, Tintoret.

The *Prince of Wales's Drawing Room*, hung with tapeftry, representing Elymas ftuck with Blindnefs, taken from one of the cartoons at Windfor. Here are the Duke of Wirtemburgh,

temburg, Mark Gerards ; the Queen of Philip II, of Spain ; Count Mansfeldt, Mytens.

The *Prince of Wales's Bed Chamber* has the Duke of Lunnburgh, Mytens ; Alexander Duke of Parma ; a Spanish Nobleman, Pantoga ; and the Queen of Christian IV of Denmark.

In the *Private Chapel* is the Lord's Supper, by Tintoret.

In the *Closet next the Chapel*, are George II ; Queen Caroline ; Jonah under the Gourd, Hoemkirk ; a Landscape ; a Head, Artemisia Gentileschi.

In the *Private Dining-Room* are eight Ship-pieces, six of them by Vandervelde, four of which represent the Defeat of the Spanish Armada ; and over the chimney is the Earl of Nottingham, Zucchero.

The *Closet next the Private Dining-Room* has the Murder of the Innocents, Brueghel ; and the Rape of the Sabines.

The *King's Private Dressing-Room* is hung with tapestry representing the Battle of Solebay ; and contains the portraits of Sir John Lawson, the Duke of Gloucester, and the Earl of Sandwich.

In the *King's Private Bed-Chamber* are a Friar and Nuns, at a Banquet, Longepier ; and Susannah and the Elders, P. Veronese.

In the *Closet next the Private Bed-Chamber* are Jupiter and Europa, and two Madonnas.

In the *Council Chamber*, formerly the *Cartoon Gallery*, are the Duke of Alva, Rubens ; the Deluge, Bassan ; the Judgment of Midas, Schiavone ; the Muses in Concert, Tintoret : the Shepherds Offering, Old Palma ; Our Saviour and the Woman of Samaria, ditto ; Charles I, after Vandyck, Old Stone. In this room is the model of a palace that was intended to be built in Hyde Park.

The *Dining Room* contains the portraits of nine celebrated beauties, viz. Countesses of Peterborough and Ranelagh, Lady Middleton, Miss Pitt, Duchefs of St. Alban's ; Countesses of Effex and Dorset : Queen Mary, and the Duchefs of Grafton.

We come next to the *Queen's Staircase*, the ceiling painted by Vick. Here are Charles II, and his Queen, with the Duke of Buckingham, representing Science in the habit of Mercury, while Envy is struck down by naked boys.

The palace consists of three quadrangles: the first and second are Gothic, but in the third are the modern ornaments, magnificently built of brick and stone by William III. The gardens are not in the present style, but in that which prevailed some years ago, when mathematical figures were preferred to natural forms.

The celebrated Brown had his present Majesty's permission, to make whatever improvements in these gardens his fine imagination might suggest; but he declared his opinion, that they appeared to the best advantage in their present state. Their regularity and grandeur are, indeed, more suitable to the magnificence of a royal palace, than the more natural beauties of a private villa.

At the extremity of the gardens, opposite Thames Ditton, is the lodge belonging to the Duke of Gloucester, as Ranger of Hampton-Court Park. It is called the Pavillion, and is a neat little structure.

To this palace, Charles the first was brought by the army in 1647; and here "he lived, for some time," says Hume, "with an appearance of dignity and freedom." From this confinement, however, (for such in reality it was) he escaped in the same year.

HAMPTON HOUSE, the elegant villa of Mrs. Garrick, at Hampton. When the late David Garrick purchased the house, he gave it a new front, by Adam; and the extensive grounds were laid out with great taste, under his own direction. Near the Thames he erected an elegant temple to Shakspeare. On a pedestal in this temple is the statue, by Roubiliac, of our immortal bard. The "Four Periods of an Election," by Hogarth, are the most remarkable among a few good pictures in this house.

HAMPTON WICK, a village in Middlesex, at the foot of Kingston Bridge. A patriot of this place has his memory recorded in a fine print of him, which the neighbours, who are fond of a walk in Bushy Park, must regard with veneration. It has under it this inscription: "Timothy Bennet, of Hampton Wick, in Middlesex, Shoemaker, aged 75, 1752. This true Briton (unwilling to leave the world worse than he found it) by a vigorous application of the laws of his country in the cause of liberty, obtained a free passage through

through Bushy Park, which had many years been withheld from the people."

HANWELL, a village, eight M. F. L. in the road to Uxbridge. Hanwell-House; with a fine park, is the seat of Mr. Harwood. *See Brentford.*

HANWORTH PARK, in Middlesex, to the west of Twickenham, the seat of the Duke of St Alban's, was a favourite palace of Henry VIII; and here, in 1600, Queen Elizabeth dined and hunted. *See Kempton Park.*

HAREFIELD, a village in Middlesex, between Rickmansworth and Uxbridge, 20 M. F. L. Here Sir Edward Anderson, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had a seat; which coming into the possession of the late George Cooke, Esq. that gentleman rebuilt it; and it is now the property of his son, and the residence of Lady Charlotte Finch. The old house was famous for the residence of the Countess of Derby, before whom Milton's *Arcades* was there presented. "I viewed this house," says Mr. Warton, in his edition of Milton's *Juvenile Poems*, "a few years ago, when it was, for the most part, remaining in its original state. Milton, when he wrote *Arcades*, was still living with his father, at Horton, near Colnbrook." This Lady Derby, Dowager of Ferdinando the fifth Earl, married Lord Chancellor Egerton, for whose son, John Earl of Bridgewater, Milton wrote his *Comus*. Harefield Place, in this parish, is the seat of William Baynes, Esq. Near this is a villa, which Count Bruhl purchased of the Treusdale family. His Excellency has made many capital improvements in it; having built, in particular, a fine observatory, and furnished it with the best mathematical instruments.

HARE HALL, the elegant seat of Mr. Wallinger, 13 M. F. L. on the right hand of the road to Chelmsford. It consists of a centre and two wings, built of stone, by Mr. Paine.

HARLOW, a village in Essex, 23 M. F. L. on the road to Stortford. It had once a market, now discontinued. But, on a common, two miles from the town, is an annual fair, on the 9th of September, for horses, cattle, &c. which is much resorted to by the neighbouring gentry. It is called Harlow Bush Fair. *See Piffiobury.*

HARMONDSWORTH,

HARMONDSWORTH, a village in Middlesex, two miles from Colnbrook. It has one of the largest barns in England, whose supporting pillars are of stone, and supposed to be of great antiquity.

HARROW ON THE HILL, in Middlesex, 10 M. F. L. on the highest hill in the county, on the summit of which stands a church, which has a lofty spire. Here is one of the most celebrated free schools in England: it was founded by Mr. John Lyons, in the reign of Elizabeth. Sir John Rushout, Bart. has a seat here; and, at Sudbury Green, a mile from this village, the Right Hon. Thomas Orde has a seat.

HATCHLANDS, the seat of George Sumner, Esq. five miles from Guilford, on the Epsom road, is a handsome modern house, with a small park.

HATFIELD, a markettown in Herts, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. F. L. was part of the revenue of the Saxon princes, till it was bestowed by Edgar, on the monastery of Ely, 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, who had no fewer than ten palaces belonging to the see; and hence it was called Bishop's Hatfield. It was alienated to the crown in the reign of Elizabeth. It had before been an occasional royal residence, notwithstanding it was the property of the church. William of Hatfield, second son of Edward III, was born here. Queen Elizabeth resided here many years before she came to the crown; here, in 1587, she was visited by Queen Mary; and hence, on the death of Mary, she was conducted to ascend the throne. James I exchanged this royal demesne for Theobalds, with Sir Robert Cecil afterward Earl of Salisbury.

HATFIELD HOUSE, the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, built on the site of the ancient episcopal palace at Hatfield, by Robert first Earl of Salisbury. The house is built of brick, in the form of a half H. In the centre is a portico of nine arches, and a lofty tower, on the front of which is the date 1611.

The noble founder inclosed two parks; one for red, and the other for fallow deer; and, in the first, he planted a fine vineyard, which was in existence when Charles I was conveyed here a prisoner to the army.

James

James, the fifth Earl, suffered this palace to fall into decay; but the late Earl restored it to its pristine magnificence, after the designs of Mr. Donowell. The park and plantations too, which are watered by the Lea, now exhibit all the beautiful scenery of modern gardening.

In this house are several fine paintings; among which are a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, having in one hand this flattering motto, "Non sine sole iris;" and a portrait of Petrarch's Laura, on which is this inscription, "Laura fui: viridem, Raphael fecit, atque Petrarcha."

HAVERING BOWER, a village in Essex, three miles from Rumford, in the parish of Hornchurch, and liberty of Havering, was a seat of some of our Saxon Kings; particularly of that simple saint, Edward the Confessor, who took great delight in it, as being woody, solitary, and fit for devotion. "It so abounded," says the old legend, "with warbling nightingales, that they disturbed him in his devotions. He therefore earnestly prayed for their absence; since which time never nightingale was heard to sing in the park, but many without the pales, as in other places." It was named Bower, from some fine bower, or shady walk, like Rosamond's Bower, at Woodstock. It is a charming spot, having an extensive prospect over a great part of Essex, Herts, Kent, Middlesex, and Surry, and of the Thames, with the ships sailing up and down. Here the Confessor is reported to have built a palace, some part of the walls of which are still standing. Beside this palace there was another, called Pergo, that seems to have been always the jointure house of a Queen Consort. Here died Joan, Queen of Henry IV. It was certainly one of the royal seats in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; for, during her progress into Suffolk in 1570, she resided here some days. It was the seat of the late Lord Archer, and was pulled down in 1770. On the site of the former, is the elegant villa of Sir John Smith Burges, Bart. called the Bower House, and near this is Bedford's, the seat of John Heaton, Esq.

HAYES, a village in Middlesex, 13 M. F. L. on the road to Uxbridge, has a large church, the chancel of which is curiously ornamented, and has some good monuments.

HAYES PLACE, near Bromley, in Kent, the elegant villa of the late Earl of Chatham, who laid out great sums
in

in fine improvements. It is now the property of Lord Lewisham,

HEARTS, the seat of Jervoise Clerke Jervoise, Esq. at Woodford, near nine M. F. L. situated behind several rows of beautiful elms, which form a fine evening walk. It was built by Sir Humphrey Handforth, master of the robes to James I. That king was fond of this house, and often breakfasted here, when he hunted in Epping Forest. By marriage it became the property of the Onslows; and the famous Speaker of the House of Commons was born here. When the Onslows removed into Surry, this estate was sold, since which it has had different proprietors. The last owner, Mr. Richard Warner, whose only niece Mr. Jervoise married, was a literary character of some eminence. He left here a collection of pictures, by eminent masters, and was very curious in the disposition of his garden, in which is a large maze, and a thatched house in the middle, with lines in Latin and English, emblematic of the situation, but now almost illegible. There is likewise an artificial ruin of an abbey.

HEDSOR LODGE, the elegant seat of Lord Boston, stands in a lofty situation, near Cliefden. The grounds are formed by nature into high sloping hills and deep vallies, with a variety of wood well-distributed. The declivities of the hills, toward the west, are steep; and, in the south, near the Thames, is a chalky precipice, whence the ground rises boldly by the summit, on which this noble mansion appears conspicuous. The extensive views from this are enriched by villages, seats, and a variety of rural scenery.

HEMPSTED, or HEMEL HEMPSTED, a market town in Herts, eight miles beyond Watford. It stands among hills, upon the river Gade. It was incorporated by Henry VIII, and is governed by a Bailiff. The market which is still a very good one, was formerly esteemed one of the greatest in England for wheat; 20,000l. a week having been often returned only for meal.

HENDON, a village in Middlesex, seven M. F. L. situated on a rivulet called the Brent, and, among several pleasant villas, has one belonging to George Peters, Esq.

HERTFORD, a borough, and the county town of Herts, on the river Lea, 21 M. F. L. is said to have been of some

some note in the time of the ancient Britons ; and it was accounted one of the principal cities of the East Saxons, where their kings often kept their court, and a parliamentary council was held in 673. To this town the Lea was once navigable for ships. In 879, the Danes erected two forts here for the security of their ships ; but Alfred turned the course of the stream, so that their vessels were left on dry ground ; which so terrified them, that they abandoned their forts, and fled. Edward, the eldest son of Alfred, built a castle, which has been often a royal residence, and is now the property of George Prescott, Esq. and the residence of the Earl of Hillsborough. The town is built in the form of a Y, with the castle in the middle of the two horns. Here were five churches, which are reduced to two. In that of St. Andrew, there is not only a seat for the Mayor and Aldermen, but another for the Governors of Christ Hospital in London, and a gallery, in which 200 of the children of that hospital may be accommodated ; for the Governors have erected a house in the town for such children as want health, or are too young for that hospital.

In the parish of Little St. John, is the New River Head ; and near the town are many handsome villas ; particularly Bayfordbury, the seat of William Baker, Esq ; Ball's Park, the Earl of Leicester's ; Golden's, the seat of Richard Emmet, Esq ; Hartingfordbury, the seat of Samuel Baker, Esq ; and Tewin Water, Lord John Townshend's. At Hartingfordbury are the portraits of the members of the Kit Kat Club, that were formerly at Barn Elms. *See Cole Green.*

HIGHGATE, a village in Middlesex, four M. F. L. so called from its high situation on the top of a hill, and a gate erected there above 400 years ago, to receive toll for the Bishop of London, upon an old road from Gray's-Inn-Lane to Barnet being turned through that Bishop's park. It has a chapel of ease to Pancras and Hornsey ; and on its site was once an hermitage ; near which the Lord Chief Baron Cholmondeley built a free-school in 1562, which was enlarged by Edwin Sandys, Bp. of London, and a chapel added to it. Some of the public houses in Highgate have a large pair of horns placed over the sign ; and when any of the country people stop for refreshment, a pair of

large horns, fixed to the end of a staff, is brought to them, and they are pressed to be sworn. If they consent, a kind of burlesque oath is administered, that they never will eat brown bread when they can get white; and abundance of other things of the same kind, which they repeat after the person who brings the horns; being allowed, however, to add to each article, the words "except I like the other better."

HILL HALL, in the parish of Theydon Mount, 16 M. F. L. on the road to Ongar, is the seat and park of Sir William Smyth, Bart. For elegance, and the fineness of its prospects, it is esteemed inferior to few in the county. It was built by Sir Thomas Smyth, Secretary of State, in 1548. Great alterations were made in it by Sir Edward Smyth, in the last century, and more by the late Sir Charles Smyth. The approach to it is by a fine avenue of stately elms.

HILLINGDON, Great and Little, two villages in Middlesex, near Uxbridge, which is a hamlet to the former. In the churchyard is a remarkable high yew-tree, above 200 years old.

HILLINGDON HOUSE, near these two villages, the seat of the Marchioness of Rockingham. The grounds are picturesque, and are enriched by a fine piece of water.

HODDESDON, a hamlet on the river Lea, in the parishes of Amwell and Broxbourn, 17 M. F. L. has a market on Thursday, and a fine fountain in the middle of the town, which is thus mentioned by Prior :

A nymph with an urn, that divides the highway,
And into a puddle throws mother of tea.

HOLLAND HOUSE, the seat of Edward Bearcroft, Esq. at Kensington, two M. F. L. a venerable Gothic structure,

Reared by bold chiefs of Warwick's ancient race.

It received its name from the second title of the family of Rich, Earls of Warwick and Holland, and was the property of the late Lord Holland. Addison, who married the Countess of Warwick, lived in this house; and here was the scene of his last moments, and of his affecting interview with his son in law, the Earl of Warwick. That young nobleman

man having been sent for, requested to know his commands and received the memorable answer, " See in what peace a christian can die," to which Tickell thus alludes :

He taught us how to live ; and, oh ! too high
A price for knowledge, taught us how to die.

HOLMESDALE, a rough and woody tract, in Surry, lying immediately beneath the hills to the S. and E. of that county, and extending into Kent. Red deer are still found here. It is said to take its name from the holm-oak with which it abounds. *See Riverhead.*

HOLWOOD HOUSE, the seat of the Right Hon. William Pitt, on Holwood Hill, in the parish of Keston, five miles from Bromley. Great part of the Roman camp at Keston is inclosed in Mr. Pitt's grounds : and hence is one of the most delightful prospects in the county. *See Keston.*

HORNCHURCH, a village, in Essex, the only parish in the liberty of Havering, two miles and $\frac{3}{4}$ from Rumford, of which it is the mother church. A large pair of horns is affixed to the east end of the church, for which tradition assigns some reason too idle to be repeated. Here is Langtons, the handsome seat of Richard Wyatt, Esq.

HORNDON-ON-THE-HILL, a market town in Essex, 19 M. F. L. in the road from Chelmsford to Tilbury Fort. From this place is a very beautiful prospect.

HORNSEY, a village in Middlesex, five M. F. L. In the footway from this village to Highbury Barn, at Islington, is a coppice of young trees, called Hornsey Wood, at the entrance of which is a public house, to which great numbers of persons resort from the city. This house being situated on the top of an eminence, affords a delightful prospect of the neighbouring country. The New River winds beautifully through Hornsey. The church is said to have been built out of the ruins of an ancient castle which stood on Lodge Hill. On the side of the road from Islington to Southgate, is a capital mansion, with handsome porter's lodges built by Edward Gray, Esq.

HORSELEY, East and West, two villages, four miles beyond Leatherhead. In the former is a fine seat, the property of William Currie, Esq. In the latter is the handsome house of Henry Weston, Esq.

HORTON, a village, in Buckinghamshire, near Colnbrook, where Milton, after he had left the university, resided five years with his father. *See Harefield.*

HOUNSLOW, a market town, of Middlesex, $9\frac{3}{4}$ M. F. L. It is situated in two parishes; the north side of the Street in Heston, and the south in Isleworth. It stands in the edge of the heath of the same name, on which are some powder mills, on a branch of the river Coln. On this heath, James II, formed an encampment, after the suppression of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, in order the more effectually to enslave the nation; and here he first perceived the little dependence, that he could have upon his army, by their rejoicings on receiving the news of the acquittal of the seven bishops.

HUNSDON HOUSE, to the N. E. of Hoddesdon, was a royal palace, erected by Henry VIII, and was granted to Lord Hunsdon, by his first cousin, Queen Elizabeth. It was the property of the late Nicholas Calvert, Esq.

HYDE, THE, the seat of Thomas Brand Hollis, Esq. near Ingatestone, in which is a fine collection of prints, ancient coins and medals, statues, vases, and other antiques, some of them from Herculaneum, and collected by Mr. Hollis himself in Italy. In the hall, in particular, are two sarcophagi, superior to those at Wilton.

HYDE HALL, 25 M. F. L. near Sawbridgeworth, in Herts, on the road to Stortford, has been the seat of the ancient family of Jocelyn, ever since the year 1249. On the death of Sir Conyers Jocelyn, Bart. it came to his second cousin, Robert Viscount Jocelyn, now Earl of Roden.

I

ICKENHAM, a village, in Middlesex, two miles from Uxbridge. In this place is Swakeley House, the seat of the Rev. Mr. Clarke.

JESSOP'S WELL, a sulphureous spring, of the same kind as that of Harrogate, four miles from Epsom.

ILFORD, Great and Little, two villages in Essex, in the parish of Barking, situated on each side of the river Roding; the former $6\frac{3}{4}$ M. F. L. Here is Highland House, the elegant seat of Isaac Currie, Esq. As it is built of

stone, it forms a fine termination to a vista from Wanstead, House. *See Valentine House.*

INGATESTONE, a market town, 23 M. F. L. on the road to Harwich. Here is the ancient seat of Lord Petre, whose ancestor, Sir William Petre founded eight fellowships, at Oxford, called the Petrean fellowships, and erected here an almshouse for twenty poor persons. Part of the house is pulled down: the rest is inhabited by the steward, and some Roman Catholic families dependent upon his lordship. The town consists of one street, the north side of which, and half of the south side, are in the parish of Fryerning. In the church are some stately monuments of the Petre family.

INGRESS, at Swancombe, in Kent, 19 M. F. L. is the elegant villa of Mr. Roebuck, which commands a fine view of the Thames.

ISLE OF DOGS, a part of Poplar Marsh. When our Sovereigns had a palace at Greenwich, they used it as a hunting seat, and, it is said, kept the kennels of their hounds in this marsh. These hounds frequently making a great noise, the seamen called the place the Isle of Dogs, though it is neither an island, nor a peninsula.

ISLEWORTH, a village, in Middlesex, on the Thames, opposite Richmond, $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. F. L. The church is a modern structure; but it has a venerable tower, covered with ivy, which belonged to the former church. *See Sion House and Sion Hill.*

ISLINGTON, a considerable village, N. of London, to which it is now united. It is an extensive parish, and contains, beside the village, the hamlet of Holloway, Kingsland Green, and part of Newington Green. The parish church, erected in 1754, is a neat brick structure, with a spire, quoins, cornices, and architraves of Portland stone. The height, from the ground to the top of the vane, is 164 feet. The length of the church is 108 feet, and the breadth sixty. Its roof is supported without pillars; and the inside is adorned with elegant simplicity. The whole expence of it, including the organ, &c. was 7340l. In 1787, this church underwent considerable repairs. To strengthen the tower, three tiers of iron chains were placed across it, in different directions; and an electric conductor was likewise placed

from the ground to the top of the ball. The scaffolding was of wicker-work, framed upon a very curious plan round the steeple, by Mr. Birch, a basket-maker of St. Alban's, who had before contrived a similar work for the repairs of the spire of the Abbey church in that town. He engaged to erect this scaffold, for 20*l.* and the privilege of shewing it at sixpence each person, which amounted to a considerable sum. An old building in Canonbury-Field, is called Queen Elizabeth's Lodge.* But a more ancient edifice is the Crown Public House, in the Lower Street. In this house, among other decorations on painted glass, which are apparently of the reign of Henry VII, is an original portrait of Elizabeth, the Queen of that Monarch, supposed to have been painted in 1487.† In the fields, to the N. W. of the White Conduit House and Tea Gardens, is a large inclosure, called the Reed Mote, or Six-acre field, supposed to have been a Roman camp. On the S. W. side of Islington, is a fine reservoir, called New River Head, which consists of a large basin, into which the New River enters: part of the water is thence conveyed by pipes to London, while another part is thrown by an engine through other pipes, to a reservoir, which lies much higher, in order to supply the highest parts of London. Near the New River Head, is a spring of chalybeate water, in a pleasant garden, called New Tunbridge Wells, to which many people resort. Close by it is Sadlers Wells, long noted for its exhibitions of rope-dancing, tumbling, pantomime, &c. To the N. of Islington is Highbury Place, which fronts the fine hills of Highgate and Hampstead. Higher still is Highbury Terrace, which

* Strype records the following curious anecdote: "Beyond Aldersgate Bars, leaving the Charter House on the left hand, stretches up toward Iseldon, commonly called Islington, a country-town hard by; which, in the former age, was esteemed to be so pleasantly seated, that in 1531, Queen Elizabeth, on an evening, rode out that way to take the air; where, near the town, she was invironed with a number of begging rogues, which gave the Queen much disturbance. Whereupon Mr. Stone, one of her footmen, came in all haste to the Lord Mayor, and to Fleetwood, the Recorder, and told them the same. The same night did the Recorder send out warrants into the same quarters, and into Westminster and the Dutchy. And in the morning he went abroad himself, and took that day seventy-four rogues, whereof some were blind, and yet great usurers, and very rich. They were sent to Bridewell, and punished."

† See Ellis's *campagna of London*, in which is an engraving of this portrait, coloured.

commands a beautiful prospect. Near this is the neat villa, paddock, and pleasure grounds of Alexander Aubert, Esq. who has erected near the house, a lofty and spacious observatory, furnished with a complete collection of astronomical instruments. On the site of these premises was a moated spot, called Jack Straw's Castle, on which stood the mansion of the Priors of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and which, according to some, was, in the reign of Richard II, the residence of Sir Robert Hales, who escaped thence to the Tower, from the fury of the Rebels under Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, but was beheaded by them there, together with Abp. Sudbury. Near this is a noted tavern and tea-gardens, called Highbury Barn. At the entrance of the town, but in the parish of St. James's Clerkenwell, are almshouses for ten widows, of the parish of Islington, and a school for 25 boys of the same parish, and that of Clerkenwell.* In the Lower Street is an Independent meeting; near the Church is a Methodist chapel; at Highbury is a chapel for the Unitarians.

In this parish, in the road from Islington to Hoxton Town, is the white lead manufactory, of Samuel Walker and Co. of Masborough, near Rotheram, in Yorkshire, who erected here, in 1786, a curious windmill, for the purpose of grinding white lead, differing in two remarkable particulars from common windmills, viz. 1st, the brick tower of it is crowned with a great wooden top, or cap, to which are affixed on one side the flyers, and on the other side a gallery, which serves to turn round the whole top at pleasure, so as to bring the flyers into that direction which is most convenient with respect to the wind; and 2dly, instead of four, the usual number of

* They were erected by Dame Alice Owen, and are under the government of the Brewers Company; from whose records it appears, that they were founded by her, in consequence of a providential deliverance from death, in the reign of Queen Mary, when this part of Islington was all open fields and pasture land. It was then a frequent exercise for the archers to shoot with their bows and arrows at butts; and this lady walking in the fields with her maid, and observing a woman milking a cow, was desirous of trying to milk the cow herself, which she did; when, on leaving the cow, an arrow pierced the crown of her hat, (higher crowned hats being then in fashion) without doing her the least injury. In commemoration of this deliverance, she built the school and almshouses, about three years before her death. For many years, an arrow was fixed on the top of these houses, which stand on the very spot where this accident happened.

flvers, it is furnished with five. *See Canonbury, Kingstand, Newington-Green, and Penton-ville.*

IVER, a village in Bucks, three miles from Uxbridge. At Shredding's Green, in this parish, is the seat of Thomas Colborne, Esq. built by Sir John Vanbrugh, for the Dowager of Lord Mohun, who was killed in a duel, that was likewise fatal to his antagonist James Duke of Hamilton.

K.

KELVEDON HALL, in the parish of Kelvedon Hatch, near 20 M. F. L. on the right of the road to Chipping Ongar, an elegant villa, the property of John Wright, Esq. Exclusive of the beauties of rural decoration, this delightful spot commands a rich and extensive prospect, in which, on a fine day, a part of London may be seen by the naked eye.

KENDAL'S HALL, the seat of William Phillimore, Esq. 13 M. F. L. in the road from Edgware to St. Alban's.

KEMPTON PARK, in the parish of Hanworth, in Middlesex, formerly the seat of the famous traveller, Sir John Chardin, and now of Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart.

KENNINGTON, one of the eight precincts of Lambeth. Here was once a royal palace, in which Henry III is said to have assembled a parliament. Edward III kept his Christmas here in 1342. That monarch afterward made it a part of the Duchy of Cornwall, and Edward the Black Prince resided here frequently. It was likewise the residence of the unfortunate Richard II, when Prince of Wales. In 1396, the young Queen Isabella was conveyed, amid a prodigious concourse of people, from Kennington to the Tower. Henry IV was here, when the clergy complained to him of Sir John Oldcastle and his followers. There is a grant of Henry VI, dated from his Manor of Kennington, Anno 1440. Henry VII, previous to his coronation, came from Kennington to Lambeth, where he dined with Abp. Bouchier; and Leland says, that Catharine of Arragon was there for a few days. Henry VIII farmed out the manor. Camden says, that in his time there were no traces of this palace. It was probably pulled down, after it ceased to be an occasional royal residence,
and

and a manor-house built on the site, which was occupied by Charles I, when Prince of Wales. In a survey, taken in 1656, this manor-house is said to be "small, and an old low timber building, situate upon part of the foundation of the ancient mansion-house of the Black Prince, and other Dukes of Cornwall after him, which was long since utterly ruined, and nothing thereof remaining but the stable, 180 feet long, built of flint and stone, and now used as a barn." At this time, therefore, not only the manor-house, but, what Camden could not find, *The Long Barn*, was visible; and the latter, in 1709, was one of the receptacles of the poor distressed Palatine Protestants. In 1786, in digging near this barn, for a cellar, some spacious vaults of stone were discovered, the arches of which were cemented by a substance harder than stone itself. The manor belongs to the Prince of Wales, as part of the Duchy of Cornwall, and is leased to Robert Clayton, Esq. A public house, in Prince's Road, not far from the Long Barn, called *Sot's Hole*, and humourously mentioned as such in the *Connoisseur*, No. 63, has the sign of *The Black Prince*. This road is denominated the Prince's Road in all ancient writings; it having been the road by which the Black Prince came to his palace, when he landed at the stairs at Lambeth. Kennington gave the title of Earl to William Duke of Cumberland, son of George II.

KENNINGTON COMMON, has been many years the common place of execution for Surry. Some of the rebels, who were tried by the special commission, in Southwark, in 1746, suffered here. On this common is a bridge, formerly called *Merton Bridge*, because the Canons of Merton Abbey had lands, for the purpose of repairing it.

KENSINGTON, a populous village in Middlesex, one mile and a half from Hyde Park Corner; part of which, from the palace gate to the Bell, is in the parish of St. Margaret Westminster.

KENSINGTON PALACE, was the seat of Lord Chancellor Fitch, afterward Earl of Nottingham, and was purchased by King William, who greatly improved it, and caused a royal road to be made to it, through Hyde Park. Queen Mary enlarged the gardens; Queen Anne improved them

them, and was so pleased with the place, that she frequently supped in the beautiful green-house; but Queen Caroline completed the design, by extending the gardens from the great road in Kensington to that leading to Acton; bringing the Serpentine River into them; and taking in some acres out of Hyde Park. They were originally designed by Kent, were much improved by Brown, and have been, for many years past, a fashionable Sunday *promenade*. They are three miles and a half in compass.

The palace is an irregular building of brick. The royal apartments, however, are very noble. We first ascend the great staircase, in which are painted balconies, with the portraits of particular people, in groups; as Mustapha the Turk, and Ulrick in a Polish dress, both pages to George I; Peter the Wild Boy, &c. by Kent. We then proceed through the apartments in the following order:

The *Presence Chamber*, in which the pictures are the Princess of Wales and her family, Knapton; three cartoons, by Carlo Cignani, namely, a Cupid, Jupiter and Europa, and Jupiter; Prince Edward, Coates; two daughters of Philip II of Spain, More.

The *Privy Chamber*: the pictures, a German Lady with an Orrery and Dog, Parmegiano; an Italian Lawyer, Paris Bourdon; St. William, Giorgione; Duchefs of Valentia, Jannet; Wife Men's Offering, Luca Giordano; a Man with a Cross at his Breast, Giorgione; a Man shewing a Trick, ditto; an Old Man looking up; the Duke of Savoy's Mother; the late King of Prussia, a whole length; a Man with a Glass in his Hand, Brugghein; an Old Man with a gray Beard, Tintoret; the Empress of Russia, a whole length; the Duchefs of Portsmouth, Varelst; her present Majesty's Sister, Woge.

The *Queen's Drawing-Room*, hung with tapestry representing a winter piece in Holland, Vanderbank, has Sir Thomas More, Holbein; a Man's Head, in a furred Gown Tintoret; William Duke of Cumberland on Horseback, Wootton; and a Man's Head, Giorgione.

The *Queen's Dining-Room* has Giorgione's Head, by himself; James IV of Scotland, his Brother Alexander, and St. Andrew, Mabuse; Henry V; Richard III; a Man's Head, Albert Durer; Henry VI; Edward VI;
a Man's

a Man's Head ; the Queen of James IV, of Scotland, with St. George, Mabuse ; Bassan's Head, by himself ; the Emperor Maximilian I ; Philip the Fair ; Henry VII ; Elizabeth, his Queen : Louis XII of France ; the Princess of Castile ; the King of Arragon ; his Queen ; Charles IX of France ; St. Matthew called from the Receipt of Custom, Alb. Durer ; Maximilian Archduke of Austria ; a young Man's Head ; Dr. Linacre, Founder of the College of Physicians, Quintin Matfys ; Raphael's Head, by himself ; a Virgin and Child, Sabutani ; Philip II of Spain, Jannet ; a Dutch Merchant and his Wife ; John De Bologna's Head.

The *Queen's Dressing-Room* : Judith and Holofernes, Paul Veronese ; Ruins and Figures, Bamboccio ; Windsor Castle, Wosterman ; four Views of Venice, Canatetti ; a Pflandering, Wouvermans ; Departure of Charles II from Schievling, Lingelbeck ; a Battle, Wouvermans ; Old Hampton Court, Danckers ; a Landscape with Hawking ; three Landscapes, namely, Hawking, the managed Horse, and Fishermen, Wouvermans ; a Skirmish, Bercham ; Boys in a Landscape, Avont ; an Altar piece, Alb. Durer ; Battle of Forty, Snyders ; a Landscape with Ruins, Paul Brill.

The *Queen's Gallery* : Henry VIII ; his Queen, Catharine of Arragon : Queen Elizabeth, in a Chinese dress, Zuccherò ; James I, Vandyck ; his Queen, Vansomer ; Charles II, Lely ; James II, ditto ; King William, Kneller ; Queen Mary, ditto ; Queen Anne, after ditto ; George I, after ditto ; George II, Seman ; Queen Caroline, ditto ; the Emperor Charles VI, Kneller ; Philip III of Spain, and his Queen, Valesque.—Kneller was knighted for painting these pictures of King William and Queen Mary.

The *Cube Room* : here are six Gods and Goddesses ; over the chimney is Cleopatra, antique ; and above her is a Roman Marriage, in marble, by Ryfbrack.

The *Great Drawing-Room* : Charles I and his Queen, Vandyck ; Jacob's Separation, Bassan ; the Audience of Sir Henry Wotton, in the Senate House at Venice, Fialletti ; Holbein's Head, in water colours, by himself ; the Flaying of St. Bartholomew ; Holbein's Wife's Head, in water colours, Holbein ; Venus and Cupid, Mich. Angelo ;

Charles

Charles XI of Sweden, on Horfeback, Wyck ; the Duke of Wharton, Rofalba ; a Tyrolefe Girl, ditto ; Rofalba's Head, by herfelf ; the Duke of Buckingham and his Family, Honthorft ; a Wild Boar's Head, Snyders ; the Taking of Tournay, by the Duke of Marlborough, Wootton ; St. Peter and the Angel, Steenwyck ; St. John, Leonard Spado ; a Naked Venus. Titian ; a Madonna, with St. Catharine, and St. John with a Lamb, Old Palma ; our Saviour healing the Blind, Verrio ; St. Catharine at the Altar, Veronefe ; the Taking of Lifle, by the Duke of Marlborough, Wootton.

The *King's State Bed Chamber* : a Man's Head ; Mary Queen of Scots, Jannet ; four Cartoons, by Carlo Cignani, namely, Pan and Cupid, Bacchus and Ariadne, Apollo and Daphne, and the Triumph of Venus ; a Woman's Head.

The *Pruffian Clofet* : the Hungarians at Ovid's Tomb, Schonfeld ; Lucretia, after Caracci ; Herodias' Daughter, with the Baptift's Head, Da Vinci ; a Doge of Venice, Tintoret.

The *Green Clofet* : a Landscape, Paul Brill ; a Woman afleep, G. Douw ; the Adoration of the Shepherds, Zuccherò ; Mars, Venus, and Cupid, Veronefe ; an Italian Mufician, Giorgione ; fix long narrow flips, with figures and trees, Schiavoni ; our Saviour and Mary Magdalen at the Tomb, Holbein ; an Altar-piece ; Sophonifba, Gaetano ; Saint Catharine, Da Vinci ; a Woman going to ftab herfelf, Palamedes ; Henry VII and VIII, with their Queens, Reemi ; Francis II of France, when Dauphin, Jannet ; Lucretia, Titian ; a Witch riding on a Goat, with Boys, Elshiemer ; Nymphs bathing : Peter and the Angel, Steenwyck ; Venus and Satyrs, with Cupids, Rottenhamer ; Mary Queen of Scots, Jannet ; the fecond Earl and Countefs of Clarendon, Lely ; Elizabeth Queen of Bohema, grandmother of George I, Cor. Janffen ; her feven Children ; her Confort, Cor. Janffen ; Arthur, Henry, and Margaret, Children of Henry VII, Mabufe ; Frobenius, Printer to Erasmus, Holbein ; Erasmus, ditto ; a fmall Landfcape, manner of Ferg ; the Virgin and Child, with Tobit and the Angel, Titian ; Virgin and Child, St. Catharine, and St. Ignatius, Giorgione ; Boys, Pollidore ; a Landfcape, Everdingen ; a China Dish with Heart Cherries, Daniel

Daniel Nes; a Landscape, Mola; Niobe's Children shot out of the Clouds, Rottenhamer; St. John, with a Lamb; Venus and Adonis. This room was King William's writing closet, in which are his table and escritoir.

His Majesty's Gallery. Queen Mary, Wiffing; Adoration of the Kings, Seb. Ricci; King William, Wiffing; Henry Sommers, Jester to Henry VIII, Holbein; Van Cleeve's Wife, by himself; Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh, Zoffani; Duke of Alva, Titian; Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh's Wife, Zoffani; Van Cleeve, by himself; Charles I, on horseback, Dobson; William Duke of Gloucester, a whole length, Claret; Queen Anne, when Princess, Kneller; Inigo Jones, Nogary; William Duke of Gloucester, Kneller; Henry Prince of Wales, son to James I, Mytens; Henry IV, of France, Pourbus; Edward VI, Holbein; Julio Romano; Catherine of Medicis; the Nabob of Arcot, Willison; Mary of Medicis, Pourbus; Queen Elizabeth, when young; Paul Veronese; Princess Anne, with a Dog; George Prince of Denmark, Dahl; James I, Vanfomer; a Man in Black, Tintoret; Queen Henrietta, Vandyck; Guercino, by himself; a Lady's Head, More; Duchefs of Richmond, in Man's Apparel, Houleman; Holbein, a Head; the Queen, Prince William, and Prince Edward, Ramsfey; George I, Vanderbank; Mich. Angelo, a Head; Edward Duke of York, Batoni; Charles I, Vandyck; a Head; Charles II, Wiffing; a Man in Armour, Giorgioné; Sir Henry Guildford, Holbein; a Portrait with a ruff, Vandyck; Bishop of Osnaburgh, Zoffani; a Dominican Friar, Artemisia Gentileschi, by herself; Henry VIII, Holbein; a Portrait, Rembrandt; Duchefs of York, Lely; Duke of York, ditto; a large drawing of the Transfiguration, after Raphael, Casanova.

We are next conducted down stairs to the *Guard Chamber*, in which is a painting of Queen Elizabeth's gigantic Porter, by Zuccherò.

KENTISH TOWN, a village between London and Hampstead, containing several handsome houses, particularly an elegant seat built by the late Mr. Bateman, as a kind of miniature of Wanstead House. Here is a handsome chapel of ease to St. Pancras.

KEN WOOD, near Hampstead, the beautiful villa of
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the right honourable David Earl of Mansfield, whose uncle, the late venerable Earl, purchased it of John Earl of Bute, new fronted it, and improved the whole, with the utmost elegance, after the designs of the celebrated architects of the Adelphi. The grand front, which is near the side of the road leading from Highgate to Hampstead, is opposite the wood that gives name to the house. A new room, one of its happiest improvements, is considered, for its proportions, decorations, and novelty, as superior to any thing of the kind in England. Nature had already formed this charming spot for the hand of cultivation, and all the grounds are laid out with consummate taste. The garden front, which is more extensive than the other, commands a fine view of rich meadows, falling in a gentle descent, and relieved by some noble pieces of water, that supply part of the metropolis. But this view is terminated by what can add no beauty to rural scenery, the spires of London, enveloped in fogs and smoke. On the right of this front is a hanging wood of tall spreading trees; and, on the left, the rising hills are planted with clumps, that produce a pleasing effect. A sweet shrubbery immediately before this front, a serpentine piece of water, and a Chinese bridge, render the whole a very enlivening scene. The noble greenhouse contains a large collection of exotics. The lodge, at the entrance of the pleasure grounds, near the road from Kentish Town to Highgate, deserves particular attention. Nothing can equal the elegant simplicity of this enchanting little building, the flower-garden which surrounds it, and the basin of water in its front. The rustic arcade, clothed with vines, is one of the happiest combinations of art and nature that can be imagined.

KESTON, a village in Kent, five miles from Bromley. At Holwood Hill, in this parish, are the remains of a large fortification, (probably a Roman one) of an oblong form; the area of which is partly inclosed by rampires and double ditches of a great height and depth. It is two mile in circumference, inclosing near 100 acres of ground. A path descends from the camp to the spring-head of the river Ravensbourne. Of this spring an excellent cold bath was formed, surrounded by pales and trees. This river flows hence through Bromley and Hayes, to Beckenham and
Lewisham

Lewissham, and crossing the great road at Deptford bridge, falls into the Thames below. *See Holwood House.*

KEW, a village in Surry, formerly a hamlet of Kingston, but was united to Petersham, as one vicarage, by an act of Parliament in 1769. It is seated on the Thames, about seven M. F. L. Here is a chapel, erected at the expence of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood, on a piece of ground, given for that purpose, by Queen Anne. Against the S. wall is a tablet to the memory of Jeremiah Meyer, R. A. a celebrated miniature painter, with the following verses by Mr. Hayley :

Meyer ! in thy works the world will ever see,
 How great the loss of art in losing thee ;
 But love and sorrow find their words too weak
 Nature's keen sufferings on thy death to speak ;
 Through all her duties what a heart was thine !
 In this cold dust, what spirit used to shine !
 Fancy, and truth, and gaiety, and zeal,
 What most we love in life and losing feel.
 Age after age may not one artist yield
 Equal to thee in painting's nicer field.
 And ne'er shall sorrowing earth to heaven commend
 A fonder parent, or a truer friend,

In the cemetery adjoining, is interred the celebrated artist, Thomas Gainsborough. A flat stone just records his name and the day of his exit from this mortal scene. The woodlands of Suffolk were his first academy, where Nature herself taught him to sketch the rude rural landscape, between the tender years of ten and twelve. His talents, when matured by cultivation, produced the most exquisite approaches to perfection in his art. On the N. side of Kew Green, on the site of Mrs. Theobalds' beautiful gardens, once stood a house, which was the favourite retirement, in the latter part of his life, of Sir Peter Lely, the celebrated painter. Here is a handsome stone bridge, of seven arches, over the Thames, from a design of the late Mr. Paine. It was begun in 1787, and opened in 1789. The width of this bridge, is too contracted for its length and height ; it has neither a pavement for foot passengers, nor recesses for shelter in case of danger. This bridge is the private property of Robert Tunstall, Esq. being built at his expence.

KEW PALACE, the occasional residence of his present Majesty, belonged, in the last century to Richard Bennet, Esq. whose daughter and heiress married Sir Henry Capel, afterward Lord Capel of Tewkesbury. The house was afterward the property and residence of Samuel Molineux, Esq. Secretary to George II, when Prince of Wales. The late Frederic Prince of Wales, admiring the situation, took a long lease of the house; and it is now held by his present Majesty on the same tenure.* The house was improved and ornamented by the celebrated Kent. It contains some good pictures; among which are a portrait of the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, and the celebrated picture of the Florence Gallery, by Zoffani. In the long room, above stairs, is a set of Canaletti's works, consisting of Views of Venice and two Views of London. The pleasure-grounds, which contain about 120 acres, were begun by the late Prince of Wales, and finished by the Princess Dowager; and these we shall give a description, in the words of Sir William Chambers.

“The gardens of Kew are not very large; nor is their situation advantageous, as it is low, and commands no prospects. Originally the ground was one continued dead flat; the soil was in general barren, and without either wood or water. With so many disadvantages, it was not easy to produce any thing even tolerable in gardening; but princely munificence overcame all difficulties. What was once a desert is now an Eden.

“On entering the garden from the palace, and turning toward the left hand, the first building which appears is

The Orangery or Green-house. The design is mine; and it was built in 1761. The front extends 145 feet: the room is 142 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 25 high. In the back shade are two furnaces to heat flues, laid under the pavement of the orangery, which are found very necessary in times of hard frost.

The Temple of the Sun is situated in an open grove near

* According to Mr. Lysons (*Environs of Lond.* p. 206) Mr. Molineux married the daughter of Lady Capel, and the lease of Kew House was taken by the Prince of Wales from the Capel family. But Mr. Collins says, that Lady Capel died without issue. *Peccage of England.* Vol. III. p. 353.

the orangery, in the way to the physic-garden. Its figure is of the circular peripteros kind, but without an attic; and there is a particularity in the entablature, the hint of which is taken from one of the temples of Balbec. The order is Corinthian, the columns fluted, and the entablature fully enriched. Over each column on the frieze are basso-relievos, representing lyres and sprigs of laurel; and round the upper part of the cell are suspended festoons of fruits and flowers. The inside of the cell forms a saloon richly finished and gilt. In the centre of its cove is represented the sun; and on the frieze, in twelve compartments, surrounded with branches of laurel, are represented the signs of the zodiac in basso-relievo. This building was erected in 1761.

The next object to which we are conducted by Sir William Chambers, is *The Physic or Exotic Garden*; but as this was in its infancy in 1763, when Sir William published his Description, we shall omit his account of it."

"Contiguous to the Exotic Garden," proceeds Sir William Chambers, "is *The Flower Garden*, of which the principal entrance, with a stand on each side of it for rare flowers, forms one end. The two sides are inclosed with high trees, and the end facing the principal entrance is occupied by an aviary of a vast depth, in which is kept a numerous collection of birds, both foreign and domestic. The parterre is divided by walks into a great number of beds, in which all kinds of beautiful flowers are to be seen during the greatest part of the year; and in its centre is a bason of water, stocked with gold-fish.

From the Flower Garden a short winding walk leads to *The Menagerie*. It is of an oval figure; the centre is occupied by a large bason of water, surrounded by a walk; and the whole is inclosed by a range of pens, or large cages, in which are kept great numbers of Chinese and Tartarian pheasants, beside many other sorts of large exotic birds. The bason is stocked with such water-fowl as are too tender to live on the lake; and in the middle of it stands a pavilion of an irregular octagon plan, designed by me, in imitation of a Chinese opening, and executed in 1760.

"Near the Menagerie stands *The Temple of Bellona*, designed and built by me in 1760. It is of the prostyle kind

the portico tetrastyle Doric ; the metopes alternately enriched with helmets and daggers, and vases and pateras. The cell is rectangular, and of a sequialteral proportion but closed with an elliptical dome, from which it receives the light.

“ Passing from the Menagerie toward the lake, in a solitary walk on the left, is *The Temple of the God Pan*, of the monopteros kind, but closed on the side toward the thicket; in order to make it serve for a seat. It is of the Doric order ; the profile imitated from that of the theatre of Marcellus at Rome, and the metopes enriched with ox skulls and pateras. It was built by me in 1758.

“ Not far from the last described, on an eminence, stands *The Temple of Eolus*, like that of Pan, of the monopteros figure. The order is a composite, in which the Doric is predominant. Within the columns is a large semicircular niche, serving as a seat, which revolves on a pivot, and may with great ease be turned by one hand to any exposition, notwithstanding its size. The Temple of Solitude is situated very near the south front of the palace.

“ At the head of the lake, and near the Temple of Eolus, stands a Chinese octagon building of two stories, built, many years ago, from the designs of Goupy. It is called *The House of Confucius*. The lower story consists of one room and two closets ; and the upper story is one little saloon, commanding a very pleasing prospect over the lake and gardens. Its walls and ceiling are painted with grotesque ornaments, and little historical subjects relating to Confucius, with several transactions of the Christian missions in China. The sofa and chairs were designed by Kent, and their seats and backs are covered with tapestry of the Gobelins. In a thicket, near the House of Confucius, is erected the engine which supplies the lake and basons in the gardens with water. It was contrived by Mr. Smeaton, and executed in 1761. It answers perfectly well, raising, by two horses, upward of 3600 hogheads of water in twelve hours.

“ From the House of Confucius a covered close walk leads to a grove, where is placed a semi-octagon seat, designed by Kent. A winding walk, on the right of the grove, leads to an open plain, on one side of which, backed with

with thickets, on a rising ground, is placed a Corinthian colonnade, designed and built by me in 1760, and called *The Theatre of Augusta*.

The Temple of Victory is the next object. It stands on a hill, and was built in commemoration of the victory obtained in 1759, near Minden, by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, over Marshal de Contades.

“ The figure is the circular peripteros; the order Ionic decastyle, fluted and richly finished. The frieze is adorned with foliages; and round the Attic are suspended festoons of laurel. The cell, which commands a pretty prospect toward Richmond, and over Middlesex, is neatly finished with stucco ornaments. Those in the ceiling represent standards and other French trophies. The whole was designed by me, and executed in 1759,

“ As you pass from the Temple of Victory towards the upper part of the gardens, are seen the ruins of an arch, surrounded by several vestiges of other structures. Its description will be given hereafter.

“ The upper part of the garden composes a large wilderness; on the border of which stands a Moresque building, commonly called *The Alhambra*, consisting of a saloon, fronted with a portico of coupled columns, and crowned with a lantern.

“ On an open space, near the centre of the same wilderness, is erected the tower, commonly called *The Great Pagoda*. It was begun in the autumn of the year 1761, and covered in the spring of the year 1762. The design is an imitation of the Chinese TAA. The base is a regular octagon, 49 feet in diameter; and the superstructure is likewise a regular octagon on its plan, and in its elevation composed of ten prisms, which form the ten different stories of the building. The lowest of these is 26 feet in diameter, exclusive of the portico which surrounds it, and 18 feet high; the second is 25 feet in diameter, and 17 feet high; and all the rest diminish in diameter and height, in the same arithmetical proportion, to the ninth story, which is 18 feet in diameter, and ten feet high. The tenth story is 17 feet in diameter, and, with the covering, 20 feet high; and the finishing on the top is 17 feet high; so that the whole structure, from the base to the top of the fleuron, is 163 feet.

Each

Each story finishes with a projecting roof, after the Chinese manner, covered with plates of varnished iron of different colours, and round each of them is a gallery inclosed with a rail. All the angles of the roof are adorned with large dragons, 80 in number, covered with a kind of thin glass of various colours, which produces a most dazzling reflection; and the whole ornament at the top is double gilt. The walls of the building are composed of very hard bricks; the outside of well-coloured and well-matched greystocks, neatly laid, and with such care, that there is not the least crack or fracture in the whole structure, notwithstanding its great height, and the expedition with which it was built. The staircase is in the centre of the building. The prospects open as you advance in height; and from the top you command a very extensive view on all sides, and, in some directions, upward of 40 miles distance, over a rich and variegated country.

“Near the Great Pagoda, on a rising ground, backed with thickets stands *The Mosque*, which was designed and built by me in the year 1761. The body of the building consists of an octagon saloon in the centre, flanked with two cabinets, finishing with one large dome and two small ones. The large dome is crowned with a crescent, and its upright part contains 28 little arches, which give light to the saloon. On the three front sides of the central octagon are three doors, giving entrance to the building; over each of which there is an Arabic inscription, in golden characters, extracted from the Alcoran by Dr. Moreton, from whom I had the following explanation, viz.

Ne sit coactio in religione.

Non est Deus ullus præter Deum.

Ne ponatis Deo similitudinem.

“The minarets are placed at each end of the principal building. In my design of them, as well as in the whole exterior decoration of the building itself, I have endeavoured to collect the principal particulars of the Turkish architecture. With regard to the interior decoration, I have not so scrupulously adhered to their style in building, but have aimed at something uncommon, and at the same time pleasing

pleasing. The walls of the cabinet are painted of a rich rose colour, and those of the saloon are straw-coloured. At the eight angles of the room are palm-trees modelled in stucco, painted and varnished with various hues of green, in imitation of nature; which at the top spread and support the dome, represented as formed of reeds bound together with ribbons of silk. The cove is supposed to be perforated, and a brilliant sunny sky appears, finely painted by Mr. Wilson, the celebrated landscape painter.

“ In the way from the Mosque, toward the palace, is a Gothic building, the front representing a cathedral.

“ The Gallery of Antiques was designed by me, and executed in 1757.

“ Continuing your way from the last-mentioned building toward the palace, near the banks of the lake, stands *The Temple of Arcthusa*, a small Ionic building of four columns. It was designed and built by me in 1758.

“ Near it is a bridge thrown over a narrow channel of water, and leading to the island in the lake. The design is, in a great measure, taken from one of Palladio's wooden bridges. It was erected in one night.

“ In various parts of the garden, are erected covered seats, executed from two designs composed by me in 1758.

“ There is also a Temple, designed by me, in commemoration of the peace of 1763. The portico is hexastyle Ionic; the columns fluted; the entablature enriched; and the tympan of the pediment adorned with basso-relievos. The cell is in the form of a Latin cross, the ends of which are closed by semicircular sweeps, wherein are niches to receive statues. It is richly furnished with stucco ornaments, allusive to the occasion on which it was erected.

“ *The Ruin at Kew* was designed and built by me in 1759, in order to made a passage for carriages and cattle over one of the principal walks of the garden. My intention was to imitate a Roman antiquity, built of brick, with an incrustation of stone. The design is a triumphal arch, originally with three apertures, but two of them are now closed up, and converted into rooms, to which you enter by doors made in the sides of the principal arch. The soffit of the principal arch is enriched with coffers and roses, and both the fronts of the structure are rustic. The north front

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is confined between rocks, overgrown with briars and other wild plants, and topped with thickets, amongst which are seen several columns and other fragments of buildings; and at a little distance beyond the arch is seen an antique statue of a Muse. The central structure of the ruins is bounded on each side by a range of arches. There is a great quantity of cornices, and other fragments, spread over the ground, seemingly fallen from the buildings; and in the thickets on each side are seen several remains of piers, brick-walls, &c."

These gardens are opened every Monday from Midsummer to the latter end of Autumn. The Exotic Garden, since Sir William Chambers wrote the preceding account, has been enriched with a great number of new and curious plants; with several, in particular, brought from New South Wales. They were under the superintendance of that late ingenious Botanist, Mr. William Aiton, celebrated throughout Europe for his excellent work, "Hortus Kewensis." An ingenious poet thus celebrates this garden:

So sits enthron'd in vegetable pride
 Imperial Kew by Thames's glittering side;
 Obedient sails from realms unfurrow'd bring,
 For her the unnam'd progeny of spring;
 Attendant nymphs her dulcet mandates hear,
 And nurse in fostering arms the tender year,
 Plant the young bulb, inhume the living seed,
 Prop the weak stem, the erring tendril lead;
 Or fan in glass-built fans the stranger flowers
 With milder gales, and steep with warming showers.
 Delighted Thames through tropic umbrage glides,
 And flowers antarctic, bending o'er his tides;
 Drinks the new tints, the sweets unknown inhales,
 And calls the sons of science to his vales.
 In one bright point admiring Nature eyes
 The fruits and foliage of discordant skies,
 Twines the gay floret with the fragrant bough,
 And bends the wreath round George's royal brow.
 Sometimes retiring, from the public weal
 One tranquil hour the Royal Partners steal;
 Through glades exotic pass with step sublime,
 Or mark the growths of Britain's happier clime.

When

With beauty blossom'd and with virtue blaz'd,
 Mark the fair scions that themselves have rais'd;
 Sweet blooms the Rose, the towering Oak expands,
 The grace and guard of Briton's golden lands.

BOTANIC GARDEN.

The old house, opposite the palace, was taken on a long lease, by Queen Caroline, of the descendants of Sir Richard Levett, and has been inhabited by different branches of the royal family. The Prince of Wales was educated there, under the superintendance of the present Abp. of York. This house was bought in 1761, for her Majesty.

KILBURN, a village, two M. F. L. in the road to Edgware, is famous for its fine spring of mineral water, an analysis of which is in the Philos. Transf. Part I. for 1792.

KINGSBURY, to the N. of St. Alban's, is the site of a palace of the Saxon princes, who, by their frequent visits to the neighbouring abbey, became an insupportable burthen to it. At last, the Abbot Alfric prevailed on Ethelred II. to dispose of it.

KING'S LANGLEY, near Abbot's Langley, in Herts, received its name from a royal palace built here by Henry III, the ruins of which are still to be seen. Richard II kept a Christmas here, and was buried in its monastery, though afterward removed to Westminster by Henry V. Here was also born and buried Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, son of Edward III. The palace, park, and manor, were given by James I, to Henry Prince of Wales. Charles I granted them to Sir Charles Morrison. The Earl of Essex is now Lord of the Manor.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, a market town in Surry, II $\frac{1}{2}$ M. F. L. was either a royal residence, or a royal demesne, so early as the union of the Saxon heptarchy; for there is a record extant of a council held there in 838, at which Egbert the first King of all England, and his son Athelwolf, were present; and in this record it is styled *Kyningestun, famosa illa locus*. Some of our Saxon Kings were also crowned here; and close to the north side of the church is a large stone, on which, according to tradition, they were placed during the ceremony. Adjoining to the same side, was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, in which were the figures of some of the Saxon Kings that were
 crowned

crowned here,* and also that of King John, who gave the inhabitants their first charter. In the inscriptions over these figures, some of them were said to have been crowned in the market-place, and others in the chapel; but no particular spot is mentioned in the old chronicles that record these coronations. These figures were destroyed by the fall of the chapel in 1730; at which time Abraham Hammerton, the sexton of the parish, digging a grave, was buried under the ruins, with another person, and his daughter Elither Hammerton. The latter, notwithstanding she lay covered seven hours, survived this misfortune seventeen years, and was her father's successor. The memory of this event is preserved by a curious print of this singular woman, engraved by M'Ardell. Kingston sent members to parliament in the reign of the second and third Edwards; and caused it to be a borough, in consequence of a petition from the corporation (recorded in the Town Clerks Office) praying to be relieved from the burthen of sending members to parliament. Here is a wooden bridge over the Thames, and a free school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, the school-room of which is an ancient chapel, that belonged to the demolished hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, and is supposed to have been built in the 14th century. Here also is an almshouse, built in 1668 by Alderman Cleave, for six men, and as many women. The lent assizes are held here. In this place is Canbury-House, the seat of the late Lord Dillon, near which is a spacious barn, in which twelve teams may unload at once. It has four entrances, four threshing floors, and is supported by twelve pillars. This house is the property of Colonel Edington. In the hamlet of Surbiton, opposite the twelve mile stone, and on the banks of the Thames, is the handsome villa of the late Mr. Bernard, now the property of Edward Fuhr, Esq. and farther on, in the road to Ewel, is Surbiton Place, the seat of Thomas Fassett, Esq. whose gardens (in which, and the house, he has made great improvements) extend to the

* Mr. Lysons gives the following list of them, on the authority of our ancient historians. Edward the elder, crowned A. D. 900; his son Athelstan, in 925; Edmund, in 940; Eldred, or Edred, in 946; Edwy, or Edwin, in 955; Edward the Martyr, in 975; and Ethelred in 978, Edgar, who succeeded to the throne in 959, is said to have been crowned either at Kingston or at Bath. *Env. of Lond. Page 215.*

Thames, on the road to Guilford. In 1769, an act of parliament was obtained, for separating the parish church of Kingston, and its dependent chapels of Richmond, Moulsey, Thames Ditton, Peterham, and Kew, and forming the whole parish into two vicarages and two perpetual curacies. *See Comb Newil.*

KINGSWOOD LODGE, the elegant seat of William Smith, Esq. on Cooper's Hill, in the parish of Egham. Near the house, Mr. Smith has placed a seat, which the lovers of poetry will deem sacred; it being on the very spot from which Sir John Denham took his view of the rich and various scenery, which he has described in his celebrated poem. From this house, which is 19^m. F. L. the hour and minute hands of St. Paul's clock have, by the aid of a telescope, been distinctly seen.

KIPPINGTON, near Sevenoaks, the seat of Sir Charles Farnaby Radcliffe, Bart.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, the first village from London, in the great western road, is situated in the parishes of St. George Hanover-square, and St. Margaret Westminster, but has a chapel independent of those parishes. Here is St. George's Hospital, for the sick and wounded.

KNIGHT'S HILL, the seat of Lord Thurlow, in the parish of Lambeth, between Dulwich and Norwood. When his lordship purchased this estate of the Duke of St. Alban's, a few years ago, there was only a neat farmhouse upon it, which he new-fronted; building, at the same time, some additional apartments. But he has since taken the whole down, and erected the present mansion, in a plain and simple style, under the direction of Mr. Holland. The house, which is built of bricks brought from Suffolk (called Suffolk Stocks) is the first that was finished throughout with the new-invented cone flooring. From the upper stories are delightful views over Kent, Surry, and the Metropolis; and the Thames is discernible, in various parts, from Chelsea to Gravesend. His lordship has not yet thought proper to live in this house, but resides in a smaller one in the neighbourhood.

KNOLE, the venerable and magnificent seat of the Duke of Dorset, near Sevenoaks, was, for some time, one of the palaces of the Abps. of Canterbury. Cranmer ex-
 O changed

changed it with the crown for other lands ; and Queen Elizabeth gave it to Thomas Lord Buckhurst, afterward Earl of Dorset. The entrance is through a great tower portal, which leads into a large quadrangular court, with a grass plat on each side, in one of which is a gladiator, and in the other, Venus orta Mari. From this court is an entrance through a large tower in the centre, into another court, with a portico in front, supported by eight Ionic columns ; over which is an open gallery, with a balustrade, for walking. In visiting the apartments, in the order in which they are shown, we first enter

The Hall. In this room are, the horns of an elk, seven feet two inches from tip to tip, and weighing 56 pounds ; the horn of a rhinoceros ; the horns of an antelope ; a Caribbean canoe ; Demosthenes, a fine Grecian relique, in marble ; a marble statue of Egeria ; and a grand music gallery, with a screen of curious old carving. The antique windows are of stained glass.

The Brown Gallery : the pictures are, a Miser, Quintin Matsys ; George Villers first Duke of Buckingham ; Abp. Bancroft ; Cromwell's Barber, afterward General Davis, Dobson ; a Silenus, Rubens ; two Landscapes, Claude Lorraine ; Sir Henry Nevill, Holbein ; his Lady, Daughter of the first Earl of Dorset, Ditto ; Lord Hunston and his Son, ditto ; Sir Kerelm Digby, a copy, by Gouge ; a Nun ; Edward fourth Earl of Dorset ; a Lady ; Charles I and his Queen, Vandyck ; Lionel first Earl of Middlesex, and his daughter Frances, wife of Richard fifth Earl of Dorset ; Charles II and General Monk ; a Spanish Lady ; Mr. Betterton, the Actor ; two Dutch pieces ; Ditto, by Heemskerck ; James second Earl of Middlesex.

The Horn Gallery : the pictures are, Luther, Holbein ; Melancthon, Ditto ; Erasmus, Ditto ; Pomeranius, Ditto ; Heads of various illustrious persons in the time of Henry VIII, and the three succeeding reigns ; two Heads of Anne Boleyn ; Edward VI ; Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia ; Wickliff.

Lady Betty Germaine's Bed Chamber : In this room are Vandyck, and his father-in-law, the unfortunate Earl of Gowry, in gold tapestry : the principal pictures are, Judith with the Head of Holofernes ; the Lady of Sir Walter Raleigh ; St. Francis ; and a Holy Family. *The*

The Dressing Room: In this room are, Edward fourth Earl of Dorset, Vandyck; the Duke's Arms, curiously cut in paper, by Mrs. Robinson; Richard fifth Earl of Dorset; two of Charles sixth Earl of Dorset, when a Child; Drawings by Polidore, Titian, Michael Angelo, &c.

The Spangled Bed Room: the pictures, James Duke of Monmouth; and Mrs. Sackville, Lely. In this room is a state-bed, presented by James I, to Lionel Earl of Middlesex, when Lord Treasurer; and a very curious large ebony cabinet.

The Dressing Room: the pictures are, the History of the Maccabees, Vandyck; Medea and Jason, Titian; Abraham entertaining the Angels, Guercino; a Sybil, a copy, by Old Stone, at Rome; Francis I of France, Holbein; his Queen, Ditto; Peasants, Teniers; Dryden; Charles V, Holbein; Angel and St. Peter; Anne Duchess of York, Mother of Queen Mary and Queen Anne, Lely; Countess of Shrewsbury, Ditto; Duchess of Richmond; a Satyr discovering a sleeping Venus, Correggio; Sir Theodore Mayerne, Physician to James I, Vandyck; a Dutch Piece, Heemskerck; Vandyck and Lord Gowry, Vandyck; a Landscape, Salvator Rosa; Frank Hals, by himself; a Nativity, Bassan; Holy Family, Titian.

The Billiard Room: the pictures, Oliver Cromwell, Walker; Democritus, Mignard; Heraclitus, Ditto; the Story of Aëteon, Titian; the Story of Calisto, Ditto; James Cranfield and his Sister, Vandyck; Edward fourth Earl of Dorset, Ditto; the Salutation, Rembrandt; Prince Palatine of the Rhine and his two Daughters, Lucas de Heere; George III, Ramay; Queen Charlotte, Ditto; Philip II of Spain, Sir A. More; his Queen, Ditto; Lady Martha Cranfield; Sir Ralph Boiwell; Holy Family; Lionel Duke of Dorset, and his Sister, when Children; Countess of Bedford, Lely; Arts and Sciences, Vafari; Anthony and Cleopatra, Dance; James Marquis of Hamilton, Vandyck; James I, Mytens; Henry Prince of Wales, his Son; Lord Somers, Kneller; Robert second Earl of Dorset; Duke d'Espèrnon; a Venetian Ambassador, C. Janssen. On a window is painted a man in armour, with this inscription: "Hermannus de Sackvill, præpotens Normannus, intravit Angliam

Angliam cum Gulielmo Conquestore, A. D. 1066." In a passage from this room to the Brown Gallery, among other pictures, are Major Moor, the Prize Fighter; Thomas Flatman, the Poet; and Abp. Tenison.

The Venetian Room: the pictures are, the God of Silence, copied from Schiavone, by Cartwright; Lady Hume; Countess of Dorset; Lionel Duke of Dorset; and his Duchefs. In this room is a state-bed intended for the reception of James II.

The Dressing Room: the pictures are, Lionel Duke of Dorset, Wootton; Mrs. Abingdon, as the Comic Muse, Reynolds; a Farm Yard, Hondekoeter; the Wife of Titian going to poison his Mistress, Titian; a Painter's Gallery, Old Frank; a Dutch Piece, Van Pool; a Candle-light Piece, Scalcken; a Woman contemplating a Skull, Elzheimer; a Landscape, Salvator Rosa; a Masquerade, Paul Veronese; Banditti, Vandervelde; another Candle-light Piece, Scalcken; a Battle Bourginone; St. Paul, Rembrandt; Banditti, Salvator Rosa; a Poor Family, Ditto; St. Francis; Cleopatra; a Landscape, Berghem; Mr. Brett, Janffen; Countess of Dorset, Ditto; Sacharissa; Landscape, with Figures, Bossam; a Sister of the first Duchefs of Dorset; Sir Thomas More, Holbein; Earl of Shaftesbury, Riley; four Spanish pieces.

The Ball Room: In this noble room the pictures are, the present Duke, Reynolds; George Viscount Sackville, Gainsborough; Dover Castle, with the Procession of Lionel Duke of Dorset, Lord Warden, on his return to the Castle, Wootton; Lionel Duke of Dorset, Kneller; his Duchefs, Hudson; Charles Duke of Dorset, Kneller; his Duchefs, Ditto; Richard Sackville, Mytens; his Lady, Ditto; Lionel Earl of Middlesex, Ditto; his Countess, Ditto; Thomas first Earl of Dorset, Janffen. These portraits are all full lengths.

The Chapel Room: In this room are the portraits of Madame Beccelli, Gainsborough; and of Sir Fleetwood Shepherd; and a beautiful ebony cabinet, with figures of the Crucifixion.

The Chapel, in which is a picture of our Saviour; Christ scourged; Christ walking on the Sea.

The Lower Chapel contains a picture of the Apostles composing the Creed, done in Raphael's School. The

The *Organ Room*: in this are the pictures of James I; James Duke of Ormond; Charles Earl of Middlesex, in a consular Dress; and other Family Portraits; Rape of the Wife of Hercules by a Centaur, Annibal Caracci; a Magdalen, Albani; Ortelius, the Inventor of Maps, Holbein; and some others.

The *Drawing Room*: the pictures, a Sybil, Domenichino; Sir Kenelm Digby, Vandyck; the Story of Count Ugolino and his Sons, starving in prison, Reynolds, for which the Duke gave 400l. and has since refused 1000l. Henry VIII. Holbein; Countess of Dorset, Vandyck; a Beggar Boy, Reynolds; the Four Seasons, Philip Laura; Dutch Figures Teniers; Madame Sheldon, Reynolds; an Artist, Ditto; a Dutch Wedding, Teniers; two Cupids in Disguise, Reynolds; Head of an old Man, Tintoret; two small Landscapes; Duchess of Cleveland, Lely; Joseph and the Angel, Mengs; Fortune-teller, Reynolds; Holy Family, And, del Sarto; a Chinese, Reynolds; a Landscape, Berghem; a Girl and Bird, Reynolds: a French Post House, Wouermans; Madame Baccelli, Reynolds; a Dutch Family, Surght; Angel and St. Peter, Teniers; a small Picture, Vandyck; Marriage of St. Catharine, Parmegiano; Judith with the Head of Holofernes, Garobalo; a Fancy Piece, Wouermans; a Pieta, Annibal Caracci; Holy Family, Peter Perugino; Head of Raphael, Himself; St. Peter, Rembrandt; Sacchini, Reynolds; Execution of Charles I; two small Landscapes, More. All the paintings in this room are very capital.

The *Cartoon Gallery*: Here are Copies of six of the Cartoons of Raphael, by Mytens, the first ever made; Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester; Charles sixth Earl of Dorset, Kneller; his Countess, Ditto; a capital picture, by Holbein of the Earl of Surry, See Page 42; James Earl of Northampton; the first Earl of Dorset, Janssen. In this room also are four fine statues, in plaister of Paris, from the Florentine Gallery; namely, a Dancing Faun, Venus de Medicis, a Listening slave, and the Boxers.

The *King's Bed Chamber*: Here are a Portrait of Mr. Crewe; Lucretia, by Guido Rheni, worth 1400l.; and a state bed of gold and silver tissue, that cost 8000l. It is lined with pink satin, embossed with gold and silver, &c.

The *Dining Parlour* : the pictures are, Pharoah's Daughter taking Moses from the Bull Rushes, Giordano ; Charles sixth Earl of Dorset, Kneller ; Mr. Garrick, Reynolds ; Mr. Foote, Romney ; Dr. Goldsmith, Reynolds ; Dr. Johnson, Ditto ; Sir Joshua Reynolds, Ditto ; Mr. Humphreys, the Miniature Painter, Romney ; James I ; Henry Prince of Wales ; Pope, Gay, Swift, Congreve, Milton, Betterton, Garton, Shakspeare, Ben Johnson, Dryden, Sir Philip Sydney, William Cartwright, Villiers second Duke of Buckingham, Cowley, Wycherly, Locke, Hobbes, St. Evremont, Newton, Otway, and D'Urfey, the greater part by Kneller ; Corelli ; Earl of Rochester, Du Bois ; Thomas first Earl of Dorset ; Richard I ; Beaumont and Fletcher ; Sir Charles Sedley ; Chaucer ; Prior ; Waller ; Butler ; Addison ; a Conversation Piece, by Gooch and others. In the chimney is a curious pair of dogs, with the Arms of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn.

In *The Colonnade* is a Representation, on curious painted glass, of all the Marriages in the family, from Thomas, the first Earl, to the present time ; marble busts (antiques, bought at Rome) of Anthony, Mithridates, Pompey, an Antient unknown, L. J. Brutus, Theseus, J. Cæsar, Marcellus, M. Brutus, and a young Hercules ; and two sideboards made of the lava of Vesuvius.

The Guard Room : the pictures, Charles Duke of Dorset, Rosalba ; Madame Moskoveti, Ditto ; Lady Milton, Ditto ; a Lady, Ditto : Rosalba, Herself ; an Angel conveying a Child to Heaven, Cortona ; two Landscapes, Dean ; four Drawings, Clarella ; four Pieces of Game ; a Flemish Piece ; two Candle-light Pieces, Van Pool ; Oysters, &c. very fine ; the Nativity, Old Palma ; Lewis XV of France ; Charles II ; Mrs. Woffington, as Penelope ; two curious Fan Pieces, Guido ; View of Knole, Sandby ; Lady Betty Germaine, Philips ; a Roman Amphitheatre, a fine Mosaic Picture, by Cæsar Aquatti.

The Blue Room : the pictures, a Head, Guido ; a Head of Raphael, Himself ; the Virgin teaching Christ to read ; a Boy and Lamb, Correggio : a Sea Piece, Vandervelde ; Cosmo Duke of Tuscany, Tintoret ; two Cupids, Pouffin ; three Cupids, Parmegiano ; Mrs. Bates, Humphreys ; the Wife Men's Offering ; a Fancy Piece ; a Drawing
of

of the present Duchefs, by Dance, and another by Cypriani; Lady Mary Sackville, a Miniature, by Lady Malden; the Prophet Samuel, Reynolds; St. John and a Lamb, Vandyck; a Queen, Rembrandt; a Magdalen and Crofs, Guercino; a fine Head, Clermont; Flight into Egypt, Paul Brill; a Landscape, Rottenhamer; Mrs. Sheridan, and her Brother, Gainsborough; a Poetefs, Domenichino; a fine Madonna, Raphael; a Ditto, Carlo Dolci; a Dog, Hackwood; Mr. Burke, Opie; a French Nobleman, Gainsborough: a Miniature of three Kings of France.

The Drawing Room below Stairs: the pictures, Lady Betty Germaine; and St. Peter's at Rome.

In general, it will fuffice to obferve, that many of the rooms are hung with curious old tapeftry; and that the furniture and decorations, which are ancient, and which exhibit a perfect idea of the ftyle of decoration in the 16th century, are in high prefervation.

The park, which is finely diversified by winding vales and rifing grounds, is ornamented by plantations of oak, chefnut, fir, &c. Here are alfo deer in abundance, and fome beautiful profpects, particularly at a place on the fouth fide of the park, called River Hill, whence almoft the whole county of Suffex is feen, and, by the aid of the telescope, the Ifle of Wight.

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LAINDON HILLS, LANGDON HILLS, OR LANGDON WITH WEST LEA, a parifh in Effex, contiguous to that of Langdon with Bafildon, and lying in the road from Chelmsford to Tilbury Fort, 22 miles E. by N. of London. This parifh was once fupposed to be the higheft ground in Effex; but, on a furvey, it has been found not to be fo high as Danbury. The afcent on the North fide is eafy; but, on the South, S. E. and S. W, the traveller is aftonifhed at the defcent before him, which exhibits a very beautiful and extenfive valley, with a view of London to the right; the Thames winding through the valley; and the view extending to the left beyond the Medway. Mr. Young, in his Six Week's Tour through the Southern Counties, thus defcribes this profpect: „ On the fummit of a vafst hill, one of the
moft

most astonishing prospects to be beheld, breaks out, almost at once, upon one of the dark lanes. Such a prodigious valley, every where painted with the finest verdure, and intersected with numberless hedges and woods, appears beneath you, that it is past description; the Thames winding through it, full of ships, and bounded by the hills of Kent. Nothing can exceed it, unless that which Hannibal exhibited to his disconsolate troops, when he bade them behold the glories of the Italian plains! If ever a turnpike road should lead through this country, I beg you will go and view this enchanting scene, though a journey of forty miles is necessary for it. I never beheld any thing equal to it in the West of England, that region of landscape." This turnpike road is not now wanting.

LALEHAM, a village, in Middlesex, between Sheperton and Staines, famed for the entertainment it affords to the lover of angling. The Thames narrows considerably here; and, about the shallows or gulls, the water is beautifully transparent. The tranquillity of the scenery, the various objects gliding on the stream, and groups of cattle in the adjacent meadows, present a pleasing subject to the contemplative mind. Here the Earl of Lonsdale has a handsome seat.

LAMBETH, a village in Surry, which the late increase of buildings, in every direction, from the three bridges, has now united to the metropolis. It extends a considerable way along the banks of the Thames, from Vauxhall to Southwark and the parish, which extends to Norwood, Streatham, and Croydon, contains six precincts, or liberties; namely, the Archbishop's, the Prince's, Vauxhall, the Marsh and Wall, Stockwell, and the Dean's. Near Westminster Bridge, is a spot of ground, containing an acre and 19 poles, named Pedlar's Acre, which belongs to the parish, and is said to have been given by a pedlar, on condition, that his picture, with that of his dog, be perpetually preserved in painted glass, in one of the windows of the church; which the parishioners carefully performed in the south-east window of the middle aisle.* But whatever be the origin of this

* It has been suggested, however, and with great probability, that this picture was intended rather as a rebus upon the name of the benefactor, than

this gift, the time of it was in 1504, when it was let at 2s. 8d. per ann. but in 1752 it was leased at 100l. per ann. and a fine of 800l. It is now estimated at 250l. a year. The annual value of all the estates belonging to this parish is 968l. 16s. 8d.

The church is close to the palace. Mary, Queen of James II, flying with her infant son from the ruin impending over her family, after crossing the river from Whitehall, took shelter beneath the ancient walls of this church, a whole hour, from the rain of the inclement night of Dec. 6, 1688. Here she waited, a melancholy spectacle of fallen majesty, till a coach, procured from the next inn, arrived, and conveyed her to Gravesend, whence she sailed to France.

In this church were interred the mild, and amiable, and polished prelates, Tunstall of Durham, and Thirlebye of Ely, who being deprived of their sees by Elizabeth, for their conscientious attachment to the Catholic religion, lived, for the remainder of their days, in Lambeth Palace, under the protection of the good Abp. Parker, who revered their virtues, and felt for their misfortunes. The body of Thirlebye was found, in digging the grave for Abp. Cornwallis. His long and venerable beard, and every part, was entire, and of a beautiful whiteness: a slouched hat was under his left arm; his dress that of a pilgrim, as he esteemed himself to be upon earth.

In the churchyard is the tomb of John Tradescant, father and son, founders of the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford. It was ornamented, on the sides, by emblematic devices, denoting the extent of their travels, and their attention to natural history. These are nearly defaced, but in 1773, a new slab was placed upon the tomb, and the epitaph engraved upon it, which no naturalist should neglect to read.

In 1769, an artificial stone manufactory was erected by Mrs. Coade, at King's Arms Stairs, Narrow Wall. It an-

than as descriptive of his trade; for, in the church at Swaffham in Norfolk, is the portrait of *John Chapman*, a great benefactor to that parish; and the device of a pedlar and his pack occurs in several parts of the church; which circumstance has given rise to nearly the same tradition as at Lambeth.

swers every purpose of stone carving ; having the peculiar property of resisting frost, and consequently, of retaining that firmness in which it excels every kind of stone sculpture, and even equals marble. Here are many fine statues, from the masterly models of Bacon. It extends also to every kind of architectural ornament, in which it comes much below the price of stone.

In this parish is the Asylum for Orphan Girls, whose settlement, after a residence of six months in the bills of mortality, cannot be found : it was instituted in 1758. Here also, is the Westminster New Lying-in-Hospital, instituted in 1765. In this, particular wards are appropriated for the reception of unmarried women, who are rejected from similar institutions.

At Lambeth, the Danish King Hardicanute, died suddenly, in the year 1041, during an entertainment which he gave, on account of the marriage of a noble Dane. His death was imputed by some to poison ; by others, to intemperance ; and the scene of it was probably at Kennington ; where the vestiges of an ancient royal palace are still to be seen. Harold, the son of Earl Godwin, who usurped the crown after the death of Edward the Confessor, is said to have placed it on his head, with his own hands, at Lambeth. In the beginning of the present century, Lambeth contained 1400 houses. The present number, including those building, or newly built, and not yet inhabited (which are about 500) is 4150.

LAMBETH PALACE, the venerable mansion of the Abps. of Canterbury, is situated on the Thames, opposite Westminster Abbey. Abp. Baldwin, who had intended to build a college of Secular Canons, at Hackington, near Canterbury, met with such opposition from the Monks of that place, that he was obliged to relinquish his design by Pope Urban, whom the meek fathers had engaged in their favour. He was permitted, however, to begin the foundation of a collegiate church at Lambeth ; for the manor of which his successor, Abp. Walter, in 1197, exchanged the manor of Darent in Kent, with the Bishop of Rochester.

Abp. Hubert Walter resided here about the year 1198, in the ancient manor-house ; but the founder of the present palace seems to have been Abp. Boniface, in the 13th century

century. The enlargements, by his successors, are not to be traced, till the time of Abp Chichele, who built the Lollards Tower, in 1435. Abps. Stafford, Morton, Warham, Cranmer, Pole, Parker, and Bancroft, expended great sums on this palace. But it suffered much, in the war between Charles I and his Parliament. After the decollation of the King, Lambeth Palace fell to the share of Col. Scott, who purchased it for 1073*l.* and converted the chapel into a dancing-room, demolished the great hall, and, in other respects, reduced the venerable pile to a ruinous condition.* It was principally restored by Abp. Juxon, who rebuilt the great hall, at the expence of 10,500*l.* and the Archbishops Sheldon, Sancroft, Tillotson, Tenison, Wake, Secker, and Cornwallis, spared no cost to render this ancient structure, not only convenient and comfortable, but worthy of being the residence of the Primates of all England. In 1776, it was determined to be extraparochial, by a decision in the court of common pleas.

The gardens and park, which contain near 13 acres, are laid out with great taste. They have been much improved by the present Archbishop, who has made a new access to the house, for carriages, through the park. In the garden are two remarkable fig-trees, of the white Marseilles, which bear delicious fruit. Tradition says, they were planted by Cardinal Pole. They cover a surface of 50 feet in height and 40 in breadth. The circumference of the southermost is 28 inches, of the other 21.

We are now to take a cursory view of the apartments:

The Chapel: when this chapel was converted into a dancing-room, the body of Abp. Parker was taken out of his tomb here, and buried in a dunghill. After the restoration, Sir William Dugdale acquainted Abp. Sancroft therewith, by whose care the body was discovered, and again deposited in the spot whence it had been taken. Over it is a Latin inscription, the English of which is: "The body of Matthew the Archbishop here rests at last." Another monument, recounting the demolition of his tomb, and the treatment of his body, was set up, by the same prelate, in the south-west corner of this chapel.

* It had suffered much in Wat Tyler's rebellion in 1381, when the commons of Essex there murdered Abp. Sudbury.

The Gateway : The archives of the see are kept in a room over the gateway, called the record-room. This gateway, and the adjoining tower, which are of brick, were built by Abp. Morton, about the year 1490.

The New Buildings : A house on the right hand of the first court, built by Abps. Sancroft and Tillotson, is thus called.

The Hall, rebuilt by Abp. Juxon, as before observed. The dimensions of this hall are 93 feet by 38. It has a Gothic roof of wood.

The Guard Chamber, anciently used as such, is 56 feet by 27½, and is supposed to have been built before the year 1424. It is roofed like the hall. Adjoining to this are a drawing-room and dressing-room, built by Abp. Cornwallis.

The Presence Chamber has three windows adorned with painted glass, representing St. Jerome and St. Gregory, with old English verses beneath them. The middle window has a painted sun-dial, with a view of the theatre at Oxford, and the arms of the see, and of Abp. Sheldon, at whose expence it was done.

The Lobby : In this room is the portrait of Henry Prince of Wales, son to James I.

The Long Gallery, built by the mild and amiable Cardinal Pole, is 90 feet by 16. The wainscot remains in its original state, being all of mantled carving. In the windows are coats of arms of different Prelates of this see. It is filled with portraits, chiefly prelates, among which are Abps. Warham and Parker, by Holbein ; another of the last prelate, by Lyne : and Bp. Hoadly, by his second wife.

The present Abp. has made a very handsome bay window, in the modern taste, from the ceiling to the floor. This affords a fine view of the lawn and plantations ; and, in the latter, openings have been made, through which Westminster Abbey, the Bridge, the Patent Shot Manufactory, St. Paul's, and the Monument, are seen to great advantage, and produce a fine effect.

The Great Dining Room has all the Abps. from Laud to Cornwallis. That of Laud is by Vandyck ; Juxon, from a good original, at Longleate ; Tenison, by Dubois ; Herring, by Hogarth ; Hutton, by Hudson ; Secker, by Reynolds ;

nolds; and Cornwallis, by Dance. In these portraits may be observed the gradual change of the clerical dress, in the articles of bands and wigs. A large ruff anciently supplied the place of the former. Abp. Tillotson was the first prelate that wore a wig; which was then not unlike the natural hair, and worn without powder.

The Lollards Tower: At the top of this tower, is the room in which the Lollards were confined. It is only 12 feet long and nine broad. In the waincot, which is of oak, are fastened eight iron Srings; and there are many half sentences, with names and letters, cut with a knife, as is supposed, by the persons confined here. It is here to be observed, that the Archbishops, before the Reformation, had prisons for the punishment of ecclesiastical offenders. Queen Elizabeth frequently made this palace a prison; not only committing the two Popish Prelates Tunstall and Thirleby to the custody of the Archbishop, but other persons of rank. The unfortunate Earl of Essex was confined here, before he was sent to the Tower, and many others. It was usual for them to be kept in separate apartments, and to eat at the Archbishop's table.

The Library was founded by Abp. Bancroft, in 1610. His successor, Abbot, took great pains to secure the books to the see, and, at his death, much increased them. During the civil war, they were deposited at Cambridge, at the suggestion of the celebrated Selden, that Trinity College, in that university, had a reversionary right to them, on the abolition of the hierarchy. Here they remained till the restoration, when they were returned to Abp. Sheldon, who made a considerable addition to them. Abp. Tennison, also bequeathed part of his books to this library, as did Abp. Secker; many valuable books have been added by Abp. Cornwallis; and the number of them amounts to 25,000 volumes. On the north-east window is painted in glass, the portrait of St. Augustine, with old English verses beneath it; and near it is a figure of Abp. Chichele, with the motto of Abp. Stafford, put here by the mistake of a glazier. This library is adorned with a fine picture of Canterbury Cathedral, and prints of all the Archbishops from Warham to the present time. Here also Abp. Cornwallis placed some small prints, framed, of the principal reformers

from popery, and of the most eminent nonconformist ministers of the last and present century. The shell of a tortoise is shown, to which a label is affixed, importing, that this tortoise was put in the garden, by Abp. Laud, in 1633, and killed in 1757, by the negligence of a gardener. This library stands over the cloysters, and forms a narrow gallery, which occupies the four sides of the quadrangle. Among the books, is a beautiful octavo edition of the Liturgy of the Church of England, translated into the Mohawk language, by the famous Indian Chief, Colonel Joseph Brandt.

The Library of MSS. stands over part of the last, and contains about 11,000 MSS. many of which are very curious. The present Abp. has given a considerable sum for the fitting up of a proper repository for this collection.

LAMBETH, SOUTH, between Stockwell and Vauxhall, was thought so agreeable a situation, by Sir Noel Caron, the Dutch Ambassador here for 33 years, that he erected a handsome palace with two wings. On the front was written *Omne solum forti patria*. What remains of it is an academy, called Caron House; and on a spot, which was part of his park, is Caron Park, the handsome villa of Charles Blicke, Esq. Opposite this is a new chapel of ease, built by a subscription of the inhabitants.

Here lived the Tradescants, father and son, who made the celebrated collection of rarities, described in a book, printed at London, in 1656, called *Musæum Tradescantianum*. By a deed of gift of the younger Tradescant and his wife, they became the property of Elias Ashmole, Esq. who presented them to the university of Oxford. Here was their celebrated physic garden, one of the first established in the kingdom. The elder Tradescant, had been gardener to Villiers Duke of Buckingham, and other noble men, and was afterward promoted to the service of Charles I. He travelled over great part of Europe and Africa, in search of new plants; many of those introduced by him were long called by his name; but there are now no traces of this garden. See *Lambeth and Vauxhall*.

LANGLEY PARK, near Colnbrook, the seat of Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, Bart. is a handsome stone building, erected by the late Duke of Marlborough. It is in

the centre of a park, abounding with a variety of fine timber. A piece of water runs along the south front of the house, at the foot of a sloping lawn, on which are scattered some beautiful clumps of trees, and other woodland scenery. A rising ground, on the western extremity of the park, leads to an extensive inclosure, called the Black Park, entirely covered by firs, except where some roads are cut. In the centre is a fine lake. There is something of Alpine scenery in this sequestered spot, the idea of which is the more forcibly impressed upon the mind by the surrounding sombre woods of deep-tinted firs.

LATTON PRIORY, three miles south of the church of Latton, and half a mile west of the road from Epping to Harlow. The priory church, now used as a barn, consists of a nave and a cross aisle; and the inside of the building is of the lighter style of Gothic, with the pointed arch. The materials of which it is composed are flint, stones, mortar, and the old flat bricks called Roman; and what appears to have been the site of the priory is surrounded by a moat, without which, south of the present buildings, human bones are frequently found; which circumstance points out the ancient burial-place. East of the church, without the moat, appears a small rising, with a hollow without it, like the remains of an intrenchment. The interval between this rise and the moat, the inhabitants, from its appearance, call the Monks Bowling Green. The Canons of this priory were Augustine. At the dissolution, it was granted to Sir Henry Parker. It was purchased, in 1562, by James Altham, Esq. of Marks Hall, whose descendant, Sir William Altham, sold it to William Lushington, Esq. with the fine manor and mansion of Marks Hall, in this parish. Mr. Lushington rebuilt the house in the modern style, and sold it to Montague Burgoyne, Esq.

LAVÉR, the name of three parishes west of Ongar, in Essex, distinguished by the appellations of *High*, *Magdalen*, and *Little*. In the parish of High Laver is Otes, the seat of Sir Francis Masham, M. P. for Essex, from 1690 to 1708. That illustrious philosopher, John Locke, spent much of his time, in the last ten years of his life, at

Otes, where he was treated with the utinost friendship by Sir Francis and his excellent Lady, Damaris, who consoled his last moments by her kind offices, and by reading to him the Psalms, and other portions of Scripture. Here he died, in 1704, and was buried in the south side of the churchyard, under a black marble grave-stone, inclosed by iron rails; and, on the wall of the church above, is his epitaph, printed in his works. This tomb and monument were repaired about nine years ago. Otes continued in this family till the death of the last Lord Masham, in 1776. It is now the seat of John Baker, Esq.

LAYTONSTONE. *See Low Layton.*

LEA, a river of Herts, which rises out of Leagrave Marsh in the south of Bedfordshire, and flowing obliquely to the eastern side of the county, washes the towns of Hertford and Ware, from the last of which it is navigable to the Thames. It collects, in its course, all the streams of the northern and eastern parts of the county, divides part of it from Essex, and is the boundary between that county and Middlesex. Pope thus mentions this river:

The gulfy Lea his sedyg tressles rears.

LEATHERHEAD, a village in Surry, four miles to the S. W. of Epsom, had formerly a market. Here is a bridge over the river Mole, which having sunk into the earth near Mickleham, at the foot of Box Hill, rises again near this town, which is pleasantly situated on a rising bank by the side of the river, and has a fine, dry, champaign country almost all round it. In its vicinity are some handsome villas; particularly, Thorncroft, the seat of Henry Boulton, Esq. Lord of the Manor, who keeps a pack of hounds; Randall House, the seat of Dalhousie Weatherston Esq. and Givon's Grove, the residence of Sir William Altham, which is situated on a pleasing eminence, and commands a picturesque view of Norbury Park.

LEE, a village in Kent, 6 M. F. L. on the south side of Blackheath, and on the road to Maidstone, contains Lee Place, the handsome seat of Lord Dacre, to whom it came in right of his Lady, the sole daughter of Sir Thomas Fludyer. Here is likewise the ancient family seat of Charles Boone, Esq. occupied by Benjamin Harrison, Esq. On the summit

summit of the hill, next the heath, stands the ancient church of Lee, in a situation particularly rural and picturesque. In the churchyard are two fine monuments; the one of the Boone, and the other of the Fludyer family. The great astronomer-royal, Dr. Edmund Halley, is interred here, under a plain tomb, with a Latin inscription, which is printed with his life.

Immortal Halley! thy unwearied soul
 On wisdom's pinion flew from pole to pole,
 Th' uncertain compass to its task restor'd,
 Each ocean fathom'd, and each wind explor'd,
 Commanded trade with every breeze to fly,
 And gave to Britain half the Zemblian sky.

And see, he comes, distinguish'd, lov'd, carest,
 Mark'd by each eye, and hugg'd to ev'ry breast;
 His godlike labours, wit and science fire,
 All factions court him, and all sects admire:
 While Britain, with a gratitude unknown
 To ev'ry age but Nero's and our own,
 A gratitude that will for ever shame
 The Spartanglory and th' Athenian name;
 Tell it, ye winds! that all the world may hear—
 Blest his old age with—ninety pounds a year!

CAWTHORNE.

But the illustrious Halley had not the scientific and munificent Patron of a Herschel.

LEITH-HILL, near Box-Hill, in Surry, is admired for one of the noblest prospects in Europe, of which Mr. Dennis has given a fine description in his Familiar Letters. At the top of one part of the hill a square tower has been erected, over the door of which is the following inscription:

Ut terram undique beatam videas, viator, hæc turris, de longe spectabilis, sumptibus Richardi Hull, ex agro Leith-Hill Place, Arm. regnante Georgio Tertio, Anno Domini, MDCCLXVI, extractis fuit oblectamento non sui solum, sed vicinorum, et omnium.

Another inscription was afterward placed on this tower, importing, that Mr. Hull, after having served in several parliaments, retired from public business to the exercise of

the private virtues, and having chosen this delightful spot for the depository of his bones, is here interred.

St. LEONARD'S HILL, a fine eminence on Windsor Forest, beautifully clothed with venerable oaks and majestic beeches. On the eastern declivity, Mr. Ainscombe has a handsome house; and, on the summit, is a noble seat, built by Maria Countess Dowager Waldegrave, and greatly improved by the Duke of Gloucester, on his marriage with that lady. This elegant villa, together with the pleasure-grounds, lawns, and meadows, consisting of about 75 acres, were sold by auction, in 1781, to Mr. Macnamara, for 7100 guineas. Of him it was purchased by General Harcourt for 10,000. This enchanting spot is thus noticed by a truly poetical genius:

Hence, Fancy, wing thy rapid flight
O'er oaks in deepest verdure dight,
Whose writhed limbs of giant mould
Wave to the breeze their umbrage bold;
Bear me, embowering shades between,
Through many a glade and vista green,
Whence silver streams are seen to glide
And towering domes th' horizon hide,
To Leonard's forest-fringed mound;
Where lavish Nature spreads around
Whate'er can captivate the sight,
Elysian lawns, and prospects bright
As visions of expiring faints,
Or scenes that Harcourt's pencil paints.

SALMAGUNDI.

LEWISHAM, a village in Kent, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. F. L. in the road to Bromley. In this parish is a hill, with an oak upon it, called the Oak of Honour, because Queen Elizabeth is said to have dined under it. The original tree, which served for a canopy to this illustrious Princess, is long since perished; but care has been taken to plant an oak on the spot, that this traditional anecdote might not be forgotten. The church is an elegant modern edifice. A branch of the river Ravensburne runs through the street of this village, and is a great addition to its beauty.

LIMEHOUSE, St. Anne's, at the eastern extremity of the metropolis, is a parish taken from that of Stepney.

The

The church, a massy inelegant structure, is one of the 50 new churches built in the reign of Queen Anne. A new cut, from the river Lea, enters the Thames at this place, and saves the circuitous navigation, round the Isle of Dogs. It was made about the year 1767.

LIMEHOUSE HOLE, part of the hamlet of Poplar, has two considerable yards for ship-building; one belonging to Mr. Batson, and the other to Messieurs Hill and Mellish.

LINGFIELD, in Surry, on the borders of Kent and Suffex, has a fine spring on the common, paled in, and of the same virtue with that of Tunbridge.

LITTLETON, a village, near Laleham. Here is the handsome seat of Thomas Wood, Esq.

LONG DITTON, a village in Surry, two miles from Kingston, and contiguous to Thames Ditton. It has a neat and even elegant new church.

LONGFORD, a hamlet of Harmondsworth, 15 M. F. L. in the road to Bath, is watered by the river Coln, which crosses the road here in four branches. It is frequented by the lovers of angling.

LOUGHTON, a village, 11 M. F. L. in the road to Epping. Loughton Hall is the seat of Miss Whitaker, and Golden Hill, in the same parish, of Mrs. Clay. Here also is an ancient building, called Queen Elizabeth's Lodge, said to have been a hunting-seat of that Princess. It is the property of William Heathcote, Esq. and is occupied by his gamekeeper.

LOW LAYTON, a village in Essex (which, with that of Laytonstone, forms but one parish) situated on the skirts of Epping Forest, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. F. L. In this parish are some fine seats; particularly, the Forest House, fronting the forest, the property of Samuel Bosanquet, Esq; the beautiful mansion of Thomas Oliver, Esq; the Manor House, once the seat of that great lawyer, Sir John Strange, afterward of the late Colonel Bladen, and now of Nathaniel Brassley, Esq; and the elegant villa and extensive gardens and pleasure-grounds of Gilbert Slater, Esq. at Knott's Green. Here was a Roman station; several foundations, with Roman bricks, and coins, having been found near the Manor House; and some urns, with ashes in them, have been dug up in the churchyard and other parts of the parish.

LULLINGSTON

LULLINGSTON PLACE, the fine seat and park of Sir John Dixon Dyke, Baronet, 18 M. F. L. on the right of the road to Maidstone.

LUXBOROUGH, the elegant villa of Admiral Sir Edward Hughes. in the parish of Chigwell, near Woodford Bridge, was built by Lord Luxborough, about the year 1742. It afterward became the property of Sir Edward Walpole, who having, it is said, in vain endeavoured effectually to drain the surrounding land, which was occasionally flooded, disposed of it to Mr. Samuel Peach, who purchased it on speculation; and by him it was again sold, in 1782, to Lady Hughes, who, during the absence of the Admiral, in the East Indies, directed all the improvements in the house and gardens. In these she has shewn a fine taste, with indefatigable perseverance. She contrived, moreover, the most effectual preservation against any future encroachments of the river Roding, which now adorns the fertile grounds it had been accustomed to disfigure.

M.

MALDEN, a village in Surry, about three miles from Kingston, has a powder-mill, on a stream that runs from Ewel to that town.

MARBLE HILL, the villa of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, at Twickenham, is situated on a fine green lawn, open to the Thames, and adorned on each side by a beautiful grove of horse-chestnut trees. The house is a small white building, without wings, but of a most pleasing appearance. The garden is very pleasant, and has a beautiful grotto, to which you are conducted by a winding alley of flowering shrubs. This house was built by George II, for the Countess of Suffolk, from a design of the late Earl of Pembroke's.

MARDEN, near Godstone, in Surry, the fine seat and park of Sir Robert Clayton, Bart.

MARYBONE, or St. Mary-la-Bonne, once a country village, to the N. W. of London, with a royal park, well-stocked with game. In Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, it is recorded, that, "on the third of February 1600, the Ambassadors from the Emperor of Russia, and other the Muscovites,

Muscovites, rode through the city of London to Marybone Park, and there hunted at their pleasure, and shortly after returned homeward." What a contrast to the present state of this parish, now entirely covered by magnificent streets and squares, which form a part of the metropolis!

MERTON, a village in Surry, seven M. F. L. in the road to Epsom. It is seated on the river Wandle, and was once celebrated for an abbey, founded in the reign of Henry I, by Gilbert Norman, Sheriff of Surry. In 1227, Hubert de Burgh, the able and virtuous minister of Henry III, being disgraced, took shelter in the church of the abbey; whence the King ordered him to be dragged, but recalled his orders, and, in the sequel, restored him to favour. At a parliament held in this abbey, in 1236, the famous "Provisions of Merton" (the most ancient body of laws after Magna Charta) were enacted, and the Barons gave that celebrated answer to the clergy, "Nolumus leges Angliæ mutare—We will not change the laws of England." It is not less memorable for the constitutions which the clergy of England made there in 1258; which were not only calculated to promote their own grandeur, at the expence of the crown, but were so inimical also to the authority of the Pope, that, at the King's request, the Sovereign Pontiff himself thought proper to abrogate them; although some of the principal articles which they enacted, were in favour of points, for which the great champion of the papal authority, the canonized Becket, had suffered assassination. At Merton Abbey also, in 1216, was concluded the peace between Henry III, and Prince Lewis, the eldest son of Philip, King of France. During the civil wars, between Charles the First and the Parliament, this abbey appears to have been used as a garrison. In 1680, it was advertised to be let, and was described as containing several large rooms, and a very fine chapel. This chapel, so late as about the year 1733, was entire. At present, there is no other vestige of the abbey, but the east window of a chapel, which appears, from the style of its architecture, to have been built in the 15th century. The walls which surround the premises, including about 60 acres, are nearly entire, being built of flints. On the site of the abbey (which, after the dissolution, passed into various hands)

a manu-

a manufactory for printing calicoes was established in 1724: it is now occupied by Mess. Newton, Hodgson, and Leach. Another calico manufactory, established within these walls, in 1752, is now carried on by Mr. Halfhide; and, at the north-west corner of the premises, is a copper-mill, in the occupation of Mr. Thoytts. Upon a moderate computation, a thousand persons are now employed in the different manufactories within the walls; a pleasing contrast to the monastic indolence which reigned here in the gloomy ages of superstition. The parish church was built of flints, early in the 12th century, by the founder of the abbey. From the style of architecture, there can be little doubt that the present church was the original structure. It has been lately neatly plastered on the outside, and beautified in other respects. The bridge over the river, built in 1633, is remarkable for its arch, which is turned with tiles, instead of brick or stone; and it is the boundary of the three parishes of Mitcham, Wimbledon, and Merton.—In this parish are Cannon Hill, the seat of William Molleson, Esq; and the villa of Mr. Graves, lately purchased of Sir Richard Hotham. Farther on, in the road to Kingston, Sir Richard has just erected another villa, in a whimsical style; and farther still in the same road, are the houses of Mrs. Metcalfe, Mr. Lackington the Bookseller, and Mrs. Tyton.

MICKLEHAM, a village, at the foot of Box Hill, between Leatherhead and Dorking. It is $20\frac{1}{2}$ M. F. L. and is watered by the Mole. Here Sir Charles Talbot, Bart. has a seat; and, adjoining the Downs, is Juniper Hill, a handsome house, with curious plantations, late Sir Cecil Bishop's, but now the property of Mr. Jenkinson of Charing Cross.

MILL GREEN HOUSE, the seat of Alexander Allen, Esq. in the parish of Fryerning, two miles from Ingatestone, may justly be styled a palace in miniature, being fitted up with uncommon elegance. The windows of the drawing-room, which front the east, command a beautiful prospect. The extensive pleasure-grounds are planted with exquisite taste; and great judgment is visible in the garden, which has a capital green-house, hot-house, grapery, &c.

MILL-HILL, a village in Middlesex, in the parish of Hendon,

Wendon, $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. F. L. has the handsome seat of Mr. Alderman Anderson, which commands a beautiful prospect.

MIMS. There are two villages of this name: North Mims, in Hertfordshire, two miles from Hatfield. In its neighbourhood was the seat of Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls, in right of his lady, heiress to her brother the great Lord Somers. The body of that nobleman is interred in the chancel of the church, without any inscription. Here is Mims Place, the fine seat of the Duke of Leeds.—South Mims is two miles from the former, in the most northern corner of Middlesex. The tower of the church, which stands by the road-side, is so entirely mantled with ivy, as to form a very picturesque object. *See Goblins.*

MITCHAM, a village in Surry, eight M. F. L. on the road to Ryegate. Mitcham Grove is the handsome seat of Henry Hoare, Esq. The river Wandle; which is an excellent trout stream, winds through the plantations, and adds greatly to their beauty. On this river is erected a small wheel, by which the water is conveyed in pipes to the highest part of the house. In this parish also are Collier's Wood House, the seat of Francis Barlow, Esq; Ravensbury, the seat of Admiral Arbuthnot; and the villas of Mr. Bond and Mr. Cranmer. On the river are some snuff-mills, and the calico manufactories of Mr. Rucker and Mr. Fenning. The latter has an engine in case of fire, the pumps of which are worked by the same wheel that is used in the business. In the chancel of the church is a monument to the memory of Sir Ambrose Crowley, an Alderman of London, who died in 1713, and is celebrated in the Tatler, No. 73, under the name of Sir Humphrey Greenhat.

MOLE, a river, which rises near Oakley in Surry, and flowing eastward for several miles, along the skirts of Suffex, takes a N. W. direction, and, at the bottom of Box Hill, disappears at a place called the Swallows, and forces a passage under ground, for more than two miles, to Leatherhead, where it rises again, and continuing its course northward, falls into the Thames, between East and West Moulsey. Hence Pope calls it

The fullen Mole that hides his diving head.

MONKEY

MONKEY-ISLAND, in the centre of the Thames, between Maidenhead and Windsor, and in the parish of Bray. On this island, which contains three acres, is a neat house, with convenient offices, built by the late Duke of Marlborough. On the ceiling of the room called Monkey Hall, is painted a variety of such flowers as grow by the water-side. Here are also represented several monkies, some fishing, some shooting, and one sitting in a boat smoking, while a female is rowing him over a river. In the temple, the inside of the saloon is enriched by stucco modelling, representing mermaids, dolphins, sea-lions, and a variety of fish and shells richly gilt. The establishing of this delightful retreat, cost the Duke 10,000 guineas. The lease of it, for thirty years, at 25l. a year, was sold by auction, in July 1787, for 240 guineas, to Henry Townley Ward, Esq.

MONTREAL. *See Riverhead.*

MOOR PARK, near Rickmansworth, in Herts, the seat of the late Lord Anson, and now of Thomas Bates Rous, Esq. The park is extensive and beautiful. The house was originally built by Cardinal Wolfey, and was afterward in the possession of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth. Then it came into the hands of Mr. Styles, who enlarged and beautified it, under the direction of Sir James Thornhill. From the south, or principal front, he made a vista through the hill, that once obstructed its view toward Uxbridge. He erected also a north front, and cut through the hill toward Watford, for a vista. This circumstance did not escape the censure of Pope :

Or cut wide views through mountains to the plain,
You'll wish your hill or shelter'd seat again.

This he thus explains in a note : “ This was done in Hertfordshire, by a wealthy citizen, at the expence of above 5000l. by which means (merely to overlook a dead plain) he let in the north wind upon his house and parterre, which were before adorned and defended by beautiful woods.” The house is built of stone, of the Corinthian order. The principal front has a portico and pediment of four columns. The offices are joined to the house by a beautiful circular colonnade of the Ionic order. Great improvements were made in the house and gardens by George Adams, Esq. to whom

whom the united fortunes of his uncles devolving, he assumed the name of Anson. The carriage of the stone from London alone cost 10,000*l.* Mr. Anson soon after sold it to the late Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart. for 20,000*l.* who continued the improvements, which his son, Sir Thomas, completed. This noble seat, however, was sold by auction to Mr. Rous, in 1787.

MORDEN COLLEGE, on the east side of Blackheath, in the parish of Chailton, for the support of decayed merchants, was erected by Sir John Morden, Baronet, a Turkey merchant, several years before his death, which happened in the year 1708. It consists of a large brick building, with two wings. The principal entrance is decorated with Doric columns, festoons, and a pediment on the top, over which rises a turret, with a dial; and from the dome rise a ball and vane. To this entrance there is an ascent by a flight of circular steps; and having passed through this part of the building, we enter an inner square, furrounded by piazzas. The chapel has a costly altar-piece.

This structure Sir John Morden erected at a small distance from his own habitation, and endowed it, after his Lady's decease, with his whole estate, to the value of about 1300*l.* per annum. He placed in this hospital twelve decayed Turkey merchants in his lifetime; but Lady Morden, finding that the share, allotted her by Sir John's will, was insufficient for her decent support, was obliged to reduce the number to four. Upon her death, the number was increased, and there are now thirty-five poor gentlemen; and the number being unlimited, is to be increased as the estate will afford; for the building will conveniently hold forty.

The treasurer has 40*l.* a year; and the chaplain, who reads prayers twice a day, and preaches twice every Sunday, had at first a salary of 30*l.* per annum, which Lady Morden doubled at her death. She was, in other respects, a benefactress of the college, and, as she had put up her husband's statue in a niche over the gate, the trustees put up hers in a niche adjoining. The pensioners have each 20*l.* a year, and, at first, wore a gown with the founder's badge; but this has been long disused. They have a common table in the hall

to eat and drink together at meals; and each has two convenient rooms, with a cellar.

The treasurer, chaplain, and pensioners, are obliged to reside in the college; and, except in case of sickness, no other persons are to reside or lodge there. No person can be admitted as a pensioner under sixty years of age.

Seven merchants have the direction of this hospital, and the nomination of the persons to be admitted into it. To them the treasurer is accountable; and when any of these die, the surviving trustees choose others in their room.

MORDEN PARK, the elegant villa of Edward Polhill, Esq. is situated at Morden, 10 M. F. L. in the road to Epsom, on an eminence, commanding prospects of great extent, happily formed by nature, and embellished by art. The extensive pleasure-grounds are agreeably diversified by plantations, two fine sheets of water, an elegant temple, tea-room, &c,

MORTLAKE, a village of Surry, on the Thames, about seven M. F. L. Great part of this parish is inclosed in Richmond Park. The stone lodge, upon the hill, was built after a design of Henry Earl of Pembroke, and was intended by George I, as a place of refreshment after the fatigues of hunting; but it was not finished till the late Princess Amelia became Ranger of the Park. Great quantities of asparagus are raised in this parish, not less than 60 acres being planted with that vegetable; and, at the extremity of the parish, toward Richmond, his Majesty has a farm of about eighty acres, in his own occupation, which is in excellent cultivation. The barn and granaries were built, and the farm yard made with all suitable conveniencies, about the year 1787. The manor, which is now included in that of Wimbledon, belonged once to the see of Canterbury; and the manor house at Mortlake was occasionally the residence of the archbishops, from Anselm, who celebrated the feast of Whitsuntide here in 1099, to Warham, who was the last, and whose successor Cranmer alienated the manor to Henry VIII, in exchange for other lands. This monarch, at the dissolution, gave the manor to his new-erected Dean and Chapter of Worcester, with the great tithes of the church at Wimbledon, on condition of their appointing three perpetual curates, to serve the church there, and the two chapels
of

of Mortlake and Putney. At Mortlake are the handsome house and gardens of Mr. Franks ; and there is an ancient house, let to Miss Aynscomb, which is said to have been the residence, of Oliver Cromwell ; but which was certainly the residence, in the present century, of that excellent man, Edward Colston, Esq. the great benefactor of the city of Bristol, who, in his lifetime, expended more than 70,000*l.* in charitable institutions. He died there in 1721.

MOULSEY, two towns, so denominated from the river Mole, which flows between them to the Thames. East Moulsey is situated opposite Hampton Court, and was granted by Charles II, to Sir James Clarke, grandfather to the late Lord of the Manor, who had the ferry thence to Hampton Court, in the room of which he erected a handsome bridge, where a high toll is taken of all passengers, carriages, &c. It is now the property of Lord Brownlow. West Moulsey, a mile and a half west from Kingston, has a ferry to Hampton Town, which belongs to the same nobleman.

MUSWELL HILL, in Middlesex, lies N. N. E. of Highgate, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. F. L. It derives its name from a famous well on the hill, where formerly the fraternity of St. John of Jerusalem in Clerkenwell had their dairy, with a large farm adjacent. Here they built a chapel for the benefit of some nuns, under a superior, in which they fixed the image of our Lady of Muswell. These nuns had the sole management of the dairy ; and it is singular, that the said well and farm do, at this time, belong to the parish of Clerkenwell. The water of this spring, in those days, was deemed a miraculous cure for all scrophulous and cutaneous disorders. For that reason, it was much resorted to ; and, as tradition says, a King of Scotland made a pilgrimage hither, and was perfectly cured.

There is not within one hundred miles of London a village, more rural and pleasant, or that can boast of prospects so various and extensive. Baron Kutzleben has a pleasant villa at the bottom of the hill ; and an enchanting retreat near the top, with sixteen acres of garden and pleasure-grounds, laid out in the finest taste by the late Mr. Topham Beuclerk, belongs to John Porker, Esq.

NASING, a village in Essex, between Waltham Abbey and Roydon, is thus mentioned by the poet of Amwell :

Delightful habitations ! o'er the land
Dispers'd around, from Waltham's oſier'd iſles
To where bleak Naſing's lonely tow'r o'erlooks
Her verdant fields.

SCOTT.

NAVESTOCK, a village, 19 M. F. L. near Hare Street, in the road to Ongar. Here is Navestock Hall, the seat of Countess Dowager Waldegrave.

NETTESWELL, a village near Harlow. In this parish a school was built, pursuant to the will of William Marten, Esq. for poor children of this and two adjoining parishes. In the chancel is a monument to the memory of this gentleman, with a Latin inscription. There is another monument erected by the widow of Mr. Marten to the memory of her brother and nephew : on a pyramid rising from an elevated base are the medallions of both : she is represented below, as large as life, in a mourning posture, looking up earnestly at both the medallions.

NEW COLLEGE, at Hackney, situated not far from the church, is the name of a new academical institution among the Protestant Dissenters. The original building, which now constitutes only the central part of the college, was erected by Stamp Brooksbank, Esq. in the reign of George I. On Mr. Brooksbank's death, the premises (which included eighteen acres of land, surrounded by a wall) were sold, with some pastures adjoining, to John Hopkins, Esq. of Brittons, in Essex,* who, soon after, conveyed it to his son-in-law, Benjamin Bond, Esq. from whom it

* This gentleman was a distant relation of, and heir to, the famous Vulture Hopkins, whom Pope has thus recorded :

When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend
The wretch that living fav'd a candle's end.

But this was an unfair representation : for Vulture Hopkins (as he has commonly, and perhaps unjustly, been called) undoubtedly lived in splendour, at his house at Wimbledon, and kept no less than twelve servants.

came

came to his son, Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. This gentleman parted with the house and lands to Samuel Stratton, Esq. who, reserving the pastures to himself, sold the house to Mr. Hubbard, of whom it was purchased by the Governors of the New Academical Institution for 5400l. They added two wings to the building, and gave it the name of the New College, Hackney. It now makes a majestic and collegiate appearance, and can admit seventy students, each having separate apartments, and proper conveniencies for the tutors.

NEWINGTON BUTTS, a village in Surry, extending from the end of Southwark to Kennington Common, is said to have received the name of Butts from the exercise of shooting at Butts, anciently much practised here, and in other towns of England, to fit men to serve as archers. In this village are the almshouses of the Fishmongers company; the most antient of which is St. Peter's Hospital, which that company erected in 1618, for their poor members. It contains twenty-two alms-people. To the south of this hospital is another, founded by Mr. Hulbert, a liveryman of this company, in 1719, whose statue stands upon a pedestal. This is for 20 poor men and women. The church was rebuilt, on a larger scale, but on the same inconvenient spot, by the side of a great road, in 1793.

NEWINGTON GREEN, a village between Islington and Stoke-Newington, consisting of a handsome square, with a grass plat in the middle, is partly in the parish of Islington, and partly in that of Newington. On one side of it is a meeting-house, of which the late celebrated Dr. Price was Minister for many years. An old house, in the centre of the south side, is said to have been the residence of Henry VIII, and a foot path in the neighbourhood retains the name of King Harry's Walk. On the ceiling of the principal room of this house are the arms and initials of James I. Over the fire place are the arms of Lord Compton. This house is now divided.

NEWINGTON, or STOKE-NEWINGTON, a village in Middlesex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. F. L. in the road to Edmonton. Behind the church is a pleasant grove of tall trees, known by the name of Queen Elizabeth's Walk. In the manor-house, then the seat of Sir Thomas Abney, the excellent Dr.

Watts was treated, for 36 years, with all the kindness that friendship and respect could dictate. Mrs. Abney, the daughter of Sir Thomas, whose piety and virtues rendered her worthy of such a father and such a friend, ordered, by her last will, that this estate should be sold, and the produce distributed in charitable donations. It was accordingly sold to Jonathan Eade, Esq. and the produce, amounting to many thousand pounds, was distributed accordingly. Here is a pleasant villa, near the New River, erected lately by Jonathan Hoare, Esq.

NEW LODGE, the agreeable seat of General Hodgson, on a delightful plain in Windsor Forest, four miles from Windsor, commands an extensive prospect.

NEW RIVER, a fine artificial stream, brought from Herts, for the supply of the metropolis with water. In the third year of James I, an act of Parliament was obtained, whereby the City was empowered to bring water from the springs of Chadwell and Amwell, in Herts: but the city not attempting it, the arduous undertaking was begun by Mr. Hugh Middleton, citizen and goldsmith, who, in the course of the work, met with great difficulties and other obstructions, and when he had surmounted these, and brought the water into the neighbourhood of Enfield, was so impoverished by the expence, that he was obliged to apply to the city, to assist him in this great and useful work. On the refusal of the city to embark in it, he applied with more success to the King, who, in consideration of one moiety of the undertaking, agreed to pay half the expence of the whole work. It then went on with vigour, and on Michaelmas day, 1613, the water was brought into the basin, called the New-River-Head, at Islington, in presence of Mr. Middleton's brother, Sir Thomas Middleton, Lord Mayor Elect, and Sir John Swinnerton, Lord Mayor, attended by many of the Aldermen, &c. when about sixty labourers with green caps, carrying spades, &c. preceded by drums and trumpets, marched thrice round the basin, and stopping before the Lord Mayor, &c. seated upon an eminence, one of them spoke some verses in praise of this great undertaking; and then, the sluices being opened, the stream rushed into the basin, under the sound of drums and trumpets, the discharge of cannon, and acclamations of the people

people. The property of this New River water was divided into 29 shares, and the proprietors were incorporated by the name of the New River Company, in 1619; but though King James was a proprietor of one half of the whole work, Mr. Middleton, to prevent the direction of the company's affairs from falling into the hands of courtiers, precluded him from having any share in the management; and only allowed him a person to be present at the meetings of the company, to prevent any injustice to his royal principal. No dividend was made till 1633, when 11l. 9s 1d. was divided upon each share. But the second dividend amounting only to 3l. 4s. 2d. and, instead of a third dividend, a call being expected, Charles I resolved to get rid of such an hazardous affair: and therefore proposed to Sir Hugh Middleton, now created a Baronet, that if he would secure to him and his successors, a clear annual rent of 500l. out of the profits, he would convey to him all his right in the New River: which proposal being accepted, the royal moiety was reconveyed to Sir Hugh, who divided it into 36 shares, to equal the shares of the other moiety, called the Adventurers, now divided into 36 shares also; and he not only burthened them with the said rent of 500l. but likewise subjected two of the Adventurers shares to the payment of it. From this time there were 72 shares, one half of which are called the Adventurers; the other, the King's. The proprietors of the former, as above-mentioned, being originally 29 in number, the government of the company was lodged in their hands; and, by this preclusion of the holders of the King's shares from the government, their shares, exclusive of their being subject to the said annuity, are not quite so valuable as those of the Adventurers. This corporation consists of a Governor, Deputy Governor, Treasurer, and 26 Directors; a Clerk and his Assistant; a Surveyor and his Deputy; 14 Collectors, who, after deducting five per cent. for collecting the rents, pay the money every Tuesday to the Treasurer; 14 Walksmen, who have their several walks along the river, to prevent the throwing of filth into the same; 16 Turncocks; 12 Paviers; 20 Pipe-borers, &c. By an exact measurement of this river, it appears to be $38\frac{3}{4}$ miles and 16 poles long. It has 43 sluices and

and 215 bridges; and, over and under it, a great number of brooks and water-courses have their passage. And as, in some places, it is carried over vales, in others it forces its way through subterraneous passages, and arriving at the basin, near Islington, it is ingulphed by 58 main pipes of a bore of seven inches; by which it is conveyed into all parts of the metropolis, to the great convenience of the inhabitants, who, by leaden pipes, of a half inch bore, have the water brought into their houses, to the amount of near 40,000. The shares, in consequence, are of considerable value. The Surveyor, Robert Mylne, Esq. resides at the New River Head; but the business of the company is transacted at a handsome house in Dorset Street, Salisbury Square.

NONSUCH, the name of a magnificent palace begun by Henry VIII, in a village called Codrington, or Cudington, which no longer exists, but which was then contiguous to the parish of Cheam, near Epsom in Surry. It obtained the name of Nonsuch from its unparalleled beauty. Hentzner says, that "it was chosen for his pleasure and retirement, and built with an excess of magnificence. One would imagine every thing that architecture can perform to have been employed in this one work: there are every where so many statues that seem to breathe, so many miracles of consummate art, so many casts that rival even the perfection of Roman antiquity, that it may well claim its name of Nonsuch. It is so encompassed with parks full of deer, delightful gardens, groves ornamented with trellis-work, cabinets of verdure, and walks so embrowned by trees, that it seems to be a place pitched upon by Pleasure herself to dwell in along with Health. In the pleasure and artificial gardens are many columns and pyramids of marble, two fountains that spout water one round the other, like a pyramid, upon which are perched small birds that stream water out of their bills. In the grove of Diana is a very agreeable fountain, with Actæon turned into a stag, as he was sprinkled by the goddess and her nymphs, with inscriptions; and there is another pyramid of marble full of concealed pipes, which spirt upon all who come within their reach."

Such were the palace and gardens when Hentzner wrote: and on this description, Mr. Walpole has made the following

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ing observations: "We are apt to think, that Sir William Temple and King William were, in a manner, the introducers of gardening into England; but, by the description of Lord Burleigh's gardens at Theobalds, and of those at Nonfuch, we find that the magnificent, though false taste, was known here as early as the reigns of Henry VIII and his daughter. There is scarce an unnatural and sumptuous impropriety at Versailles, which we do not find in Hentzner's description of these gardens." Henry only begun the palace of Nonfuch; but Henry Earl of Arundel, "for the love and honour he bare to his olde maister," purchased it of Queen Mary, and completely finished it, according to the intentions of the royal founder. He left this house to his posterity; but Lord Lumley, who had married his daughter, reconveyed it to the crown in 1591. It afterward became a favourite residence of Queen Elizabeth, and it was here that the Earl of Essex first experienced her displeasure. It was settled upon Anne, Queen of James I, and, in the following reign, upon Queen Henrietta Maria. Charles II granted it to the Duchess of Cleveland, who pulled down the house, sold the materials, and disparted the land. Her grandson, Charles the second Duke of Grafton, sold the estate, in 1730, to Joseph Thompson, Esq. uncle to the present proprietor, the Rev. Joseph Whately, who has a neat villa, at some distance from the site of the old palace. *See Durdans.*

NORBURY PARK, in the parish of Great Bookham, near Leatherhead, is the beautiful seat of William Lock, Esq. Swelling hills, a meandering river, a rich surrounding country, and a great extent of prospect, compose the charms of this delightful place. It may be added, that all these beauties of nature are in the possession of a gentleman, whose taste and judgment, in what is most exquisite in nature and art is almost unrivalled. Of this gentleman's fine taste in rural scenery, Mr. Gilpin, in his Poem on Landscape Painting, gives this merited eulogy:

—————If taste, correct and pure,
Grounded on practice; or, what more avails
Than practice, observation justly form'd,
Of Nature's best examples and effects,

Approve

Approve thy landscape ; if judicious Lock
 See not an error he would with remov'd,
 Then boldly deem thyself the heir of fame.

NORTHALL, a village on the north side of Enfield Chase, is said to be corruptly so called from Northaw, or the North Grove, here being a wood that belonged to the monastery of St. Alban's. A noble house was built here, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Henry Dudley, Earl of Warwick. It was sold, in the sequel, to Mr. William Lemon, whose grandson, Sir William Lemon, Baronet, gave the rent of the wells to the poor of the parish. But these wells, once much resorted to, are forsaken. James I gave 40*l.* a year to the town, in lieu of the ground he laid into his park at Theobalds, out of the common.

NORTHFLEET, a village, in Kent, 21 M. F. L. The church is uncommonly large, and contains fragments of monuments as ancient as the fourteenth century. On the north wall is a beautiful alabaster monument to the memory of Dr. Edward Browne, who resided at Ingress. He was physician to Charles II, and eminent for his skill in natural history, as appears from his Travels, published in 1685. The steeple commands an extensive and beautifully-diversified prospect. Vast quantities of lime are burnt here. The grounds having been cut away, in different directions, for this purpose, a scene is exhibited perfectly romantic. Extraneous fossils have also been dug up. But the circumstance most worthy of observation is, that in the flint stones, (of which there are frequent strata, and which are wrought up into flints for guns) complete cockle-shells filled with chalk are found, and sometimes of so large a size, as to be esteemed a great curiosity.

NORWOOD, a village, scattered round a large wild common, five M. F. L. in the parishes of Croydon, Streatham, Lambeth, and Camberwell. It bears no marks of its vicinity to the capital ; and those who love an occasional contemplation of unimproved nature, will find great satisfaction in a visit to this place. It was, some years ago, a principal haunt of the gipsies.

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OAKS, the villa of the Earl of Derby, on Bansted Downs, was built by a society of gentlemen, called the Hunters Club, to whom the land for that purpose was leased by Mr. Lambert, for a small consideration. Mr. Marland Simmons was the first occupier of the house, which was intended as a place of festivity in the hunting season. Sir Thomas Gosling afterward occupied it for a short time. General Burgoyne then purchased the lease, and built a dining room 42 feet by 21, with an arched roof, elegantly finished; 28 small cased pillars of fine workmanship, and a concave mirror at each end. The dining table is of plain deal boards, in conformity to the style of a hunting seat. The red hall entrance is small, but elegant: it contains two landscapes and a few other pictures. The drawing-room, on the first floor, is an octagon, ornamented all round with a variety of small pictures. It commands a prospect of Norwood, Shooter's Hill, many churches in London and its environs, Hampstead Highgate, &c. The Earl of Derby having acquired a fee simple in the estate, added, at the west end, a large brick building, with four towers at each corner; and there is to be a similar erection at the east end, which will render the structure uniform, and give it an elegant Gothic appearance. In the pleasure grounds are a number of ancient beeches. In one tree, in particular, it is said, there is a spring: because it always contains water, although the well at the house is 300 feet deep. Lord Derby, who is remarkable for his hospitality to the gentlemen hunters, can accommodate his guests with upward of fifty bed chambers.

OATLANDS, adjoining to Weybridge, in Surry, is the seat of the Duke of York, who purchased it of the Duke of Newcastle. The park is four miles round. The house is situated about the middle of the terrace, whose majestic grandeur, and the beautiful landscapes it commands, cannot be described by words. The serpentine river, when seen from the terrace, though artificial, appears as beautiful as if it were natural; and a stranger, who did not know the place, would conclude it to be the Thames; in which opinion he would be confirmed by the view of Walton Bridge over that river, which, by a happy contrivance, is made to look like a bridge over the serpentine river, and gives a
pleasing

pleasing finish to this delightful prospect. The grotto, which is uncommonly beautiful and romantic, may bring to recollection the fanciful scenery of an Arabian Night's Entertainment. It was constructed and finished by three persons, a father and his two sons, and is reported to have cost near 12,000l. There was formerly a noble palace in this park, a good view of which is in the back ground of a portrait of the Queen of James I, by Vansomer, in the Queen's Gallery at Kensington. Henry Duke of Gloucester, fourth son of Charles I, was born in this palace, which was demolished in the civil wars. In 1673, was remaining the gardener's lodge, in which Queen Anne of Denmark had a room, for the breeding of silk-worms. A gate, erected from a design of Inigo Jones, has been removed a small distance from its original situation, and repaired, with the addition of an inscription, by the Duke of Newcastle.

OCKHAM, four miles from Woking, where Lord King has a seat and park. It was purchased by Sir Peter King, afterward Lord Chancellor. The church stands almost opposite to the house; and in the churchyard is a stone over the grave of John Spong, a carpenter, on which is this punning epitaph:

Who many a sturdy oak had laid along.
 Fell'd by Death's surer hatchet, here lies Spong;
 Posts oft he made, yet ne'er a place could get;
 And lived by railing, though he was no wit;
 Old saws he had, although no antiquarian;
 And styles corrected, yet was no grammarian.

OLDFORD, near Bow, in the parish of Stepney, and on the river Lea, over which, in this place, passed a Roman military way. Here are two ancient gateways, still entire, supposed to be the remains of a royal palace.

ONGAR, the name of two adjoining parishes in Essex, called Chipping Ongar and High Ongar. Chipping Ongar is a market town, 21 M. F. L. supposed to have been a Roman station, because the church has many Roman bricks in the walls. It was the manor of Richard Lacy, who, being Protector of England, while Henry II was in Normandy, built the church. He also built a castle, which was situated on the top of an artificial mount, and surrounded

rounded by a large moat ; but this castle growing ruinous, was taken down in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and a handsome brick structure erected on its site. This was demolished in 1745, by Edward Alexander, Esq. who erected, instead of it, a large handsome summer-house, embattled. It is surrounded by a deep moat, and ascended by a steep winding walk, arched over, the greatest part of the way, by trees and shrubs. From the embattled top is a beautiful prospect of the surrounding country. Near Ongar is Myless, the seat of Mr. Fane ; and Kevedon Hatch, the seat of John Wright, Esq.

ORPINGTON, a village in Kent, on the river Cray, between Foots Cray and Farborough. Henry VIII granted the manor to Sir Percival Hart, who built a seat here, in which he magnificently entertained Queen Elizabeth, July 22, 1573 ; who, on her reception here, " received," says Philpot (Hist. of Kent, p. 259) " the first caresses of a nymph who personated the genius of the house : then the scene was shifted, and, from several chambers, which, as they were contrived, represented a ship, a sea conflict was offered up to the spectators view, which so much obliged the eyes of this Princess with the charms of delight, that, upon her departure, she left upon this house (to commemorate the memory both of the author and the artifice) the name and appellation of "*Bank Hart.*" By this it is still called, and is part of the estate of Sir John Dixon Dyke, Bart.

OSTERLEY PARK, the seat of the late Robert Child, Esq. 9 M. F. L. to the north of the great western road. This estate belonged to the convent at Sion. At the dissolution it was granted to the Duke of Somerset, on whose attainder it reverted to the Crown. Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir Thomas Gresham, by whom a noble edifice was erected. Here this great merchant magnificently entertained Queen Elizabeth.* This mansion afterward passed into
several

* Of this visit the following anecdote is recorded, in Mr. Nichols' Progresses of that Queen : " Her Majesty found fault with the court of this house, affirming it would appear more handsome, if divided with a court in the middle. What doth Sir Thomas, but in the night-time sends for workmen to London (money commands all things) who so
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speedily

several hands, and was the feat of Sir William Waller, the celebrated General of the army of the Parliament. In the beginning of this century, it was purchased by Sir Francis Child.

We enter the park by a gate, on each side of which is a handsome lodge. The park, finely wooded, is six miles in circumference. The house, (the shell of which was completely rebuilt by the late Mr. Child) is a magnificent structure, extending 140 feet from E. to W. and 117 from N. to S. At each angle is a turret; and to the east front is a fine portico of the Ionic order, which is ascended by a grand flight of steps, and profusely adorned by antiques, &c. The apartments are spacious, and are magnificently fitted up with the richest hangings of silk, velvet, and gobelin tapestry, elegantly-sculptured marbles, highly-enriched entablatures of mosaic work, &c. The decorations of the apartments display the great talents of the late Mr. Robert Adam, the architect, and of Signior Zucchi, the painter.

On the ceiling of the staircase is the apotheosis of William I, Prince of Orange, assassinated at Delft, in 1584. The Picture Gallery is 136 feet by 27: among the paintings, are Charles I, on horseback, the Duke d'Épernon holding his helmet, Vandyck; Villiers, the first Duke of Buckingham, Rubens; Gipsies dressing their Dinner, Salvator Rosa; Morning and Evening, Claude Lorrain; the Angel and Tobit, S. Rosa; Apollo and the Sybil, Ditto; two Landscapes, G. Poussin; the Earl of Strafford, Vandyck; Jonas and the Whale, S. Rosa; and Constantine's Arch, with figures and cattle, by Viviano and Bombaccio. In the Drawing Room, are Jacob and Rachael, Titian; Samuel anointing David, Ditto; the Head of Vandyck, by himself; and others by Rembrandt, &c.

From the Lodges at the entrance of the Park, we descend

speedily and silently apply their business, that the next morning discovered the court double, which the night had left single before. It is questionable whether the Queen, next day, was more contented with the conformity to her fancy, or more pleased with the surprize and sudden performance thereof. While her courtiers d sported themselves with their several expressions; some avowing it was no wonder he could so soon change a building, who could build a change; others, reflecting on some known differences in the Knight's family, affirmed, that a house is easier divided than united."

a spacious road, between two fine sheets of water, which, being on different levels, may be termed the upper and lower. The first is opposite the east front, and in view of the house. Though not large, it gives beauty and variety to this part of the park. The lower water is of much greater extent, and partly inclosed by woods, through which it makes a noble sweep. On the north shore of this lake, is a menagerie, containing a fine collection of exotic birds. Here the lake bends to the N. W. and, at some distance, has a bridge of stone : beyond this it begins to contract, and is soon lost to the eye.*

OTFORD, a village, three miles N. of Sevenoaks, where Offa, King of Mercia, defeated Lothaire, King of Kent. Offa, the treacherous murderer of Ethelbert, (*See Page 28*) to atone for the blood he had shed in this battle, gave Otford to Christ Church, Canterbury, *in pascua porcorum* (as the deed says) *for pasture for the Archbishop's hogs*. Such were the acts of piety, so much esteemed in that superstitious age, that Malmesbury, one of the best of the old English historians, declares himself at a loss to determine, whether the merits or crimes of this prince preponderated.

* The widow of Mr. Child, afterward married to Lord Ducie, being lately deceased, the Countess of Westmorland, her only daughter, in addition to the annuity of 2000l. which she already has, is to have another of 4000l. for life. The remainder of the real and personal property, with the profits of the copartnership in the banking house, except the legacies hereafter mentioned, devolve to any son of the Countess of Westmorland (except such as may enjoy, or be heir to, the title and estates of Westmorland) who shall first attain the age of 21; and, if no son, then to any daughter who shall first attain that age, or shall be married with the consent of guardians; and these estates and property are to be theirs absolutely and in fee. If no second son, or no daughter, shall attain the age of 21, or become entitled to this property, then the eldest son of the Countess of Westmorland may inherit it, on attaining the age of 21; and, till some person is thus become entitled to it, all rents, profits, and interests, are to be deposited in the public funds, to accumulate for the benefit of such heir, who, previously to his occupation of the estates, is to take the surname of Child only. Every child of the Countess of Westmorland, not entitled to this inheritance, has a bequest of 10,000. The houses at Osterley and Upton are to be kept up, with sufficient households in each, till the heir shall be entitled to them; but the house in Berkeley Square may be leased out for 31 years by the executors. The aviaries at Osterley, and many of the most valuable parts of the furniture, as looking-glasses, &c. both there and at Upton, are heir-looms, pertaining to those mansions.

Oxford continued in the fee of Canterbury, till exchanged with Henry VIII, for other lands.

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PADDINGTON, a village to the N. W. of London.

The church is a beautiful new structure, erected in 1790, near the site of the old church. It is seated on an eminence, finely embosomed in venerable elms. Its figure is composed of a square of about 50 feet. The centres on each side of the square are projecting parallelograms, which give recesses for an altar, a vestry, and two staircases. The roof terminates with a cupola and vane. On each of the sides is a door. That facing the south is decorated with a portico, composed of the Tuscan and Doric orders, having niches on the sides. The west has an arched window, under which is a circular portico of four columns, agreeable to the former composition. The whole does the highest credit to the taste and skill of the architect, Mr. John Plaw. In this parish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. F. L. is Westburn Green, in which are the handsome seat and gardens of Jewkes Coulson, Esq. anchorsmith, in Thames Street: and, near Mr. Coulson's, is a farm-house, which is occupied, as one of his country residences, by the Most Noble the Marquis of Buckingham. Although Paddington is now contiguous to the metropolis, there are many rural spots in the parish, which appear as retired as if at a distance of many miles.

PAINE'S HILL, near Cobham, 20 M. F. L. the elegant seat and celebrated gardens of Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. are situated on the verge of a moor, which rises above a fertile plain watered by the Mole. Large vallies, descending in different directions toward the river, break the brow into separate eminences; and the gardens are extended along the edge, in a semicircular form, between the winding river which describes their outward boundary, and the park which fills up the cavity of the crescent. The moor lies behind the place, and sometimes appears too conspicuously; but the views on the other sides, into the cultivated country, are agreeable. They are terminated by hills at a competent distance: the plain is sufficiently varied with objects, and the richest meadows overspread the bottom just below. The prospects

prospects are, however, only pretty, not fine; and the river is languid and dull. Paine's Hill, therefore, is little benefited by external circumstances; but the scenes, within itself, are grand and beautiful; and the disposition of the gardens affords frequent opportunities of seeing the several parts, the one from the other, across the park, in a variety of advantageous situations.

The house stands in the centre of the crescent, on a hill which has a fine prospect of the park and country. The views are charming, and in the adjacent thicket is a parterre, and an orangery, where the exotic plants are intermixed, during the summer, with common shrubs, and a constant succession of flowers.

The hill is divided from another much larger by a small valley; and, on the top of the second eminence, at a seat just above a large vineyard which overspreads all the side, and hangs down to the lake below, a scene totally different appears. The general prospect, though beautiful, is the least engaging circumstance; the attention is immediately attracted from the cultivated plain to the point of a hanging wood at a distance, but still within the place, and which is not only a noble object in itself, but affords the most pleasing encouragement to all who delight in gardening; for it has been raised by the present possessor, and, by its situation, its thickness, and extent, while it retains the freshness of a young plantation, has already in appearance all the massy richness of an old one. Opposite to the hill thus covered is another in the country, of a similar shape, but bare and barren; and beyond the opening between them, the moor, falling back into a wide concave, closes the interval. Had all these heights belonged to the same proprietor, and been planted in the same manner, they would have composed as great, as romantic a scene, as any of those which we rarely see, but always behold with admiration, the work of nature alone, matured by the growth of ages.

But Paine's Hill is all a new creation: and a boldness of design, and a happiness of execution, attend the wonderful efforts which art has there made to rival nature. Another point of the same eminence exhibits a landscape, distinguished from the last in every particular, except in
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the æra of its existence : it is entirely within the place, and commended from an open Gothic building, on the very edge of a high steep, which rises immediately above a fine artificial lake in the bottom. The whole of this lake is never seen at once ; but by its form, by the disposition of some islands, and by the trees in them and on the banks, it always seems to be larger than it is. On the left are continued plantations, to exclude the country ; on the right, all the park opens ; and, in front, beyond the water, is the hanging wood, the point of which appeared before ; but here it stretches quite across the view, and displays all its extent and varieties. A broad river, issuing from the lake, passes under a bridge of five arches near the outlet, directs its course toward the wood, and flows underneath it. On the side of the hill is couched a low hermitage, encompassed with thickets, and overhung with shade ; and, far to the right, on the utmost summit, rises a lofty tower, eminent above all the trees. About the hermitage, the closest covert and darkest greens spread their gloom : in other places the tints are mixed ; and in one a little glimmering light marks an opening in the wood, and diversifies its uniformity, without diminishing its greatness. Throughout the illustrious scene consistency is preserved in the midst of variety ; all the parts unite easily : the plantations in the bottom join to the wood which hangs on the hill ; those on the upper grounds of the park break into groves, which afterward divide into clumps, and in the end taper into single trees. The ground is very various ; but it points from all sides toward the lake, and, slackening its descent as it approaches, slides, at last, gently into the water. The groves and lawns on the declivities are elegant and rich ; the fine expanse of the lake, enlivened by plantations on the banks, and the reflection of the bridge on the surface, animates the landscape ; and the extent and height of the hanging wood give an air of grandeur to the whole.

An easy winding descent leads from the Gothic building to the lake, and a broad walk is afterward continued along the banks, and across an island, close to the water on one hand, and skirted by wood on the other. The spot is perfectly retired, but the retirement is cheerful ; the lake is calm, but it is full to the brim, and never darkened with

with shadow; the walk is smooth and almost level, and touches the very margin of the water; the wood, which fecludes all view into the country, is composed of the most elegant trees, full of the lightest greens, and bordered with shrubs and flowers; and, though the place is almost surrounded with plantations, yet within itself it is open and airy. It is embellished with three bridges, a ruined arch, and a grotto; and the Gothic building, still very near, and impending directly over the lake, belongs to the place; but these objects are never visible all together; they appear in succession as the walk proceeds; and their number does not crowd the scene, which is enriched by their frequency.

The transition is very sudden, almost immediate, from this polished spot, to another of the most uncultivated nature; not dreary, not romantic, but rude: it is a wood, which overspreads a large tract of very uneven ground. The glades through it are sometimes closed on both sides with thickets; at other times they are only cut through the fern in the openings; and even the larches and firs, which are mixed with beech on the side of the principal glade, are left in such a state of apparent neglect, that they seem to be the product of the wild, not decorations of the walk. This is the hanging wood, which before was so noble an object, and is now such a distant retreat. Near the tower it is thin, but about the hermitage it is thickened with trees of the darkest greens. A narrow gloomy path, overhung with Scotch and spruce firs, leads to the cell; composed of logs and roots. The design is as simple as the materials, and the furniture within old and uncouth. All the circumstances which belong to the character are retained in the utmost purity, both in the approach and entrance; in the second room they are suddenly changed for a view of the gardens and the country, which is rich with every appearance of inhabitants and cultivation. From the tower, on the top of the hill, is another prospect, much more extensive, but not more beautiful: the objects are not so well selected, nor seen to so great advantage; some of them are too distant; some too much below the eye: and a large portion of the heath intervenes, which casts a cloud over the view.

Not far from the tower is a scene polished to the highest degree of improvement, in which stands a large Ionic building, called the Temple of Bacchus, with a fine portico in the front, a rich alto-relievo in the pediment, and on each side a range of pilasters; within, it is decorated with many antique busts, and a most beautiful antique colossal statue of the god, in the centre: the room has nothing of that solemnity which is often affectedly ascribed to the character, but, without being gaudy, is full of light, ornament, and splendour. The situation is on a brow, which commands an agreeable prospect: but the top of the hill is almost a flat, diversified, however, by several thickets, and broad walks winding between them. These walks run into each other so frequently, their relation is so apparent, that the idea of the whole is never lost in the divisions; and the parts are, like the whole, large. They agree also in style; the interruptions, therefore, never destroy the appearance of extent; they only change the boundaries, and multiply the figures. To the grandeur which the spot receives from such dimensions, is added all the richness of which plantations are capable; the thickets are of flowering shrubs: and the openings embellished with little airy groups of the most elegant trees, skirting or crossing the glades; but nothing is minute or unworthy of the environs of the temple.

The gardens end here; this is one of the extremities of the crescent, and hence, to the house in the other extremity, is an open walk through the park. In the way, a tent is pitched, upon a fine swell, just above the water, which is seen to greater advantage from this point than from any other. Its broadest expanse is at the foot of the hill: from that it spreads in several directions, sometimes under the plantations, sometimes into the midst of them, and at other times winding behind them. The principal bridge of five arches is just below. At a distance, deep in the wood, is another, a single arch, thrown over a stream which is lost a little beyond it. The position of the latter is directly athwart that of the former; the eye passes along the one and under the other; and the greater is of stone, the smaller of wood. No two objects bearing the same name can be more different in figure and situation. The
banks

banks also of the lake are infinitely diversified; they are open in one place, and in another covered with plantations, which sometimes come down to the brink of the water, and sometimes leave room for a walk. The glades are either conducted along the sides, or open into the thickest of the wood; and now and then they seem to turn round it toward the country, which appears in the offskip, rising above this picturesque and various scene, through a wide opening between the hanging wood on one hand, and the eminence crowned with the Gothic tower on the other.

This place is to be seen only on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The house was built by Mr. Hopkins, but the enchanting scenes we have been describing were created by Mr. Charles Hamilton. In the gardens is a grotto of uncommon beauty.

PANCRAS, a village in Middlesex, on the road to Kentish Town. It has a church dedicated to St. Pancras. The churchyard is a burying-place for persons of the Romish religion. At a public house on the south side of the church is a medicinal spring. Here is an Hospital for Inoculation, dependent on the Small Pox Hospital at Clerkenwell. *See Veterinary College.*

PARK-FARM PLACE, a beautiful villa, the property of Lady James, and residence of Sir Benjamin Hammet, at Eltham, eight M. F. L. It is ornamented with pilasters of the Ionic order; and the grounds are laid out with great taste. *See Eltham.*

PARSONS-GREEN, a village near Fulham, where the Earl of Peterborough had a seat and gardens. His lordship sold them, for his own life, to Mr. Heavysides.

PECKHAM, a hamlet of Camberwell. Here is a seat, built in the reign of James II, by Sir Thomas Bond, who, being engaged in the pernicious schemes of that Prince, was obliged to leave the kingdom, when the house was plundered by the populace, and became forfeited to the Crown. It was afterward the seat of Lord Trevor. The front has a spacious garden before it, from which extend two rows of large elms. The kitchen garden, and the walls, were planted with the choicest fruit trees from France; and an experienced gardener was sent for from Paris to have the
management

management of them ; so that the collection of fruit-trees in this garden has been accounted one of the best in England. After the death of Lord Trevor, this feat was purchased by Mr. Hill, merchant of London, from whose family it descended to William Shard Esq. who still preserves the exploded style in his gardens ; and, indeed, with great propriety ; their vicinity to the houses in Peckham not permitting them to be laid open according to the modern taste. The experienced gardener from Paris, mentioned above, was, probably, one of the pupils of the celebrated Le Notre, the plan of the wilderness in these gardens being not unlike that of the Elysian Fields in the gardens of the Thuilleries.

PENTONVILLE, a village, on a fine eminence to the west of Islington. Although it joins that town, it is in the parish of St. James Clerkenwell ; and when that parish church was rebuilt by an act of parliament, an elegant chapel of ease in Pentonville was made parochial.

PETERSHAM, a village of Surry, $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. F. L. situated on the Thames, in the midst of the most beautiful scenery. The church was a chapel of ease to Kingston, till the year 1769, when an act of parliament was obtained, by which this parish and Kew are now one vicarage. Here stood a feat, built by Lawrence Earl of Rochester, Lord Treasurer in the reign of James II. It was burnt down in 1720 ; and the noble furniture, curious paintings, and inestimable library and MSS. of the great Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor of England, were destroyed. On the site of this house, William first Earl of Harrington erected another, after one of the Earl of Burlington's designs. On the death of the late Earl, it was sold to Lord Camelford, who, in 1784, purchased the fee simple of the crown, an act of parliament having been obtained for that purpose. The Duke of Clarence bought it of Lord Camelford in 1790. The front, next the court, is very plain ; but the other, next the garden, is bold and regular, and the state apartments on that side are extremely elegant. The pleasure grounds are spacious and beautiful, extending to Richmond Park, a small part of which has been added to them by a grant from his Majesty, including the Mount ; where, according to tradition, Henry VIII stood to see the signal
for

for Anne Boleyn's execution.—His Royal Highness, we understand, intends to dispose of this place.

PISHIOBURY, near Harlow, the seat of Jonathan Milles, Esq. is said to have been built by Inigo Jones, for Sir Walter Mildmay. Mr. Milles has made great improvements in the grounds, which are watered by the Stort; a river, navigable from Stortford to the Lea.

PLAISLOW, a village in the parish of West Ham. It gives the name of Plaislow Levels to the tract of low land between the mouth of the river Lea and Ham Creek.

PLAISTOW, a village near Bromley in Kent. Here is the fine seat of Peter Thellusson, Esq. which is fitted up in a style of expensive elegance, scarcely to be equalled in the kingdom.

PLUMSTED, a village in Kent, between Woolwich and Erith, on an eminence rising from the Thames, has a very neat church, and had formerly a market.

POLESDEN, in the parish of Great Bookham, the noble seat of Admiral Sir Francis Geary, Bart. on an eminence, which commands a beautiful prospect. Behind the house are the finest beech woods imaginable.

POPLAR, a hamlet of Stepney, on the Thames, to the east of Limehouse, obtained its name from the great number of poplars that anciently grew there. The chapel was erected in 1754, by subscription, the ground being given by the East India Company; since which time that Company have not only allowed the Minister a house, with a garden and field containing three acres, but 20l. a year during pleasure. Here is an hospital belonging to the Company, in which are 22 pensioners, (some men, but more widows) who have a quarterly allowance, according to the rank which they, or the widows husbands, had on board; and a chaldron of coals annually. There are also many out-pensioners belonging to the Company.

Poplar Marsh, called the Isle of Dogs, is reckoned one of the richest spots in England; for it not only raises the largest cattle, but the grass it bears is esteemed a great restorative of all distempored cattle. *See Isle of Dogs.*

PRIMROSE HILL, between Tottenham Court and Hampstead, has been also called Green-Berry-Hill, from the
name,

names of the three persons who were executed for the supposed affassination of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, and who were said to have brought him hither after he had been murdered near Somerset House. But Mr. Hume, while he considers this tragical affair as not to be accounted for, chooses, however, to suspect, that that magistrate had murdered himself. *Hume, Vol. VIII. p. 77.*

PROSPECT PLACE, the villa of James Meyrick, Esq. on an eminence, in the road from Wimbledon to Kingston. The grounds are well-laid out, and command a rich view of the country.

PURFLEET, in Essex, 19 M. F. L. on the Thames, has a public magazine for gunpowder, which is deposited in detached buildings, that are all bomb-proof; so that, in case an accident should happen to one, it would not affect the others. Each of these buildings has a conductor. This place has also some extensive lime-works.

PURFORD, in Surry, the fine seat of the late Denzil Onslow, Esq. two miles from Ripley, on the Wey, is rendered extremely pleasant, by the beautiful intermixture of wood and water, in the park, gardens, and grounds adjoining. By the park is a decoy, the first of the kind in this part of England. It is still in the Onslow family, but gone very much to decay.

PURLEY, in the parish of Sandersted, two miles beyond Croydon, lately the delightful residence of John Horne Tooke, Esq. whence an ingenious philological work, by that gentleman, derived the singular title of "The Diversions of Purley." It is now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Johnson from Bengal.

PUTNEY, a village in Surry, on the Thames, five M. F. L. the birth-place of the unfortunate Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, whose father was a blacksmith here. It gave birth too, to Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely, an eminent statesman of the same reign, whose father was a baker. In 1647, the head quarters of the army of the Parliament were at Putney. General Fairfax was then quartered at the ancient house, now the property of Mrs. D. Aranda, and which was built in 1596. The Commissary General Ireton was quartered in a house erected in 1533, and which is now a school belonging to the Rev. Mr. Adams. The house

house in which Oliver Cromwell (then Lieutenant General) was quartered, cannot now be ascertained. The house belonging to Mrs. Petteward was also occupied by one of the officers of this army.* Putney Common commands a fine view of the Thames. An obelisk was erected, in 1786, on this common, on the side of which, toward the road, is an inscription, importing, that it was erected 110 years after the fire of London, on the anniversary of that dreadful event, in memory of an invention for securing buildings against fire; an inscription toward Putney records a resolution of the House of Commons, in 1774, granting 2500*l.* to David Hartley, Esq. for this invention; on the side toward London, is a resolution of a court of Common Council, granting the freedom of the city to Mr. Hartley, in consideration of the advantages likely to accrue to the public, from this invention; and, on the side toward Kingston, is their resolution, ordering this obelisk to be erected. Near the obelisk is a house three stories high, and two rooms on a floor, built by Mr. Hartley, with fire-plates between the ceilings and floors, in order to try his experiments, of which no less than six were made in this house, in 1776; one, in particular, when their Majesties, and some of the Royal Family, were in a room over the ground floor, while the room under them was furiously burning.

On Putney Common, in the road to Roehampton, are the agreeable villas of Lady Annabella Polwarth, Lady Grantham, the Right Hon. Thomas Steele, Mr. Abbot, Mr. Daniel, James Macpherson, Esq. and Beilby Thomson, Esq. On the side of the Thames, is Copt Hall, the residence of the Countess Dowager of Lincoln, and a house the property of Simeon Warner, Esq. Between the roads which lead to Wandsworth and Wimbledon, is the residence of Mrs. Wood, widow of the late Robert Wood, Esq. so well known to the public as a scientific traveller and a clas-

* The house then belonged to Henry White, Esq. Sheriff of Surry, with whose daughter one of the Pettiwards intermarried; and Mrs. Petteward is in possession of a portrait of him in his Sheriff's robes, of two excellent pictures of the celebrated Lord Falkland, by C. Janssen, and of Sir Abraham Dawes, a rich commoner of that time, by the same master. *Lysons' Env. of Lond. Page 408.*

fical traveller. The farm and pleasure-grounds, which adjoin the house, are very spacious, and command a beautiful prospect of London and the adjacent country. Mr. Wood purchased it of the executors of Edward Gibbon, Esq. whose son, the celebrated historian, was born there.*

The parish church of Putney, which is a perpetual curacy, is situated by the water side, and is very similar to the opposite one at Fulham. It has a chapel at the east end of the south aisle, built by Bishop West, the roof of which is adorned with rich Gothic tracery. In the road from Wandsworth to Richmond, is a new cemetery, the ground for which was given to the parish, in 1763, by the Rev. Roger Pettiward, D. D.

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RAINHAM, a village in Essex, 15 M. F. L. and one from the Thames, where there is a ferry to Erith. The road hence to Purfleet commands an extensive view of the Thames and the Marshes, which are here uncommonly fine, and are covered with prodigious numbers of cattle.

RANELAGH, situated at Chelsea, two M. F. L. is in high esteem, as well for its beauty and elegance, as for being the fashionable place of resort, in the spring and part of the summer evenings, for the most polite company. It is opened on Easter Monday, and continues open every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening, till about the beginning of July, when it is opened on Friday only; and the season closes after the Prince of Wales' birthday.

Parties that choose to go by water, will find a convenient landing-place, at the bottom of the garden. There are two ways for carriages; namely, from Hyde Park Corner, and Buckingham Gate. For those who choose to

* Mr. Wood, in 1751, made the Tour of Greece, Egypt and Palestine, in company with Mr. Dawkins, and, at his return, published that splendid work, *The Ruins of Palmyra*, "followed, soon after, by *The Ruins of Balbec*. He was Under Secretary of State under the Earl of Chatham, and the two succeeding administrations, and was the Author also of an *Essay on the Genius of Homer*. He died in 1771, and is buried in the New Cemetery, where there is a handsome monument to his memory, ornamented with a sarcophagus of white marble, and an inscription by Mr. Horace Walpole, now Earl of Orford.

walk, the best way is through St. James's Park to Buckingham Gate, from which Ranelagh is about three quarters of a mile distant. The road is lighted all the way.

The admission-money is 2s. 6d. which is paid to a person attending at the front of Ranelagh House. Then, proceeding forward, you pass through the dwelling-house, and, descending a flight of steps, enter the garden: but, in bad weather, the company turn on the left hand, go through the house, and, descending a flight of steps, enter a matted avenue, which leads to the rotundo.

Ranelagh was the seat of an Earl of that title, in whose time the gardens were extensive. On his death the estate was sold, and the principal part of the gardens was converted into fields; but the house remained unaltered. Part of the gardens was likewise permitted to remain. Some gentlemen and builders having become purchasers of these, a resolution was taken to convert them into a place of entertainment. Accordingly, Mr. William Jones, architect to the East India Company, drew the plan of the present rotundo, which is an illustrious monument of his genius and fancy.

It being considered that the building of such a structure with stone would amount to an immense expence, the proprietors resolved to erect it with wood. This structure was accordingly erected in 1740.

It is a noble edifice, somewhat resembling the Pantheon at Rome. The external diameter is 185 feet, the internal 150. The entrances are by four Doric porticos opposite each other, and the first story is rustic. Round the whole, on the outside, is an arcade, and over it a gallery, the stairs to which are at the porticos; and over head is a slated covering, which projects from the body of the rotundo. Over the gallery are the windows, sixty in number; and over them the slated roof.

The first object that strikes the spectator, in the inside, is what was formerly the orchestra, but is now called the fireplace, erected in the middle of the rotundo, reaching to the ceiling, and supporting the roof; but it being found too high to give the company the full entertainment of the music, the performers were removed into another orchestra, erected in the space of one of the porticos. The

former, however, still remains. It is a beautiful structure, formed by four triumphal arches of the Doric order, divided from each other by proper intervals, which, with the arches, form an octagon. The pillars are divided into two stories. The first are painted in imitation of marble: the second are painted white, and fluted; and the base of each is lined with looking-glasses, against which are placed the patent lamps. The pillars are surmounted by termini of plaister of Paris. The inside of the four arches is decorated with masks, musical instruments, &c. painted in pannels, on a sky-blue ground. Above these arches was the orchestra, which is now closed up. The eight compartments which are made by the termini, and were formerly open, are decorated with paintings of niches, with vases. Two of the compartments over the arches are ornamented with figures painted in stone-colour: in a third, is a clock; and, in the fourth, a wind-dial. The pillars, which form the four triumphal arches, are the principal support of the roof, which, for size and manner of construction, is not to be equalled in Europe. The astonishing genius of the architect is here concealed from our view by the ceiling: but it may be easily conceived, that such a roof could not be supported by any of the ordinary methods; and if the timber-works above were laid open, they would strike the spectator with amazement.

The space on which this structure stands, is inclosed by a balustrade; and, in the centre of it, is one of the most curious contrivances that ever the judgment of man could form. It consists of a fireplace that cannot smoke, or become offensive. In cold weather it renders the rotundo warm and comfortable. The chimney has four faces, and by tins over each of them, which are taken off at pleasure, the heat is increased or diminished; but the chief merit consists in having surmounted the many difficulties, and almost impossibilities, in erecting and fixing this fireplace, which every architect, on the slightest examination, will instantly perceive. The faces are formed by four stone arches, and over each of them is a stone pediment. The corners of the four faces are supported by eight pieces of cannon, with iron spikes driven into them, and filled up with lead. These have the appearance of black marble pillars.

pillars. In the fixing of these, for the support of the whole chimney, several ineffectual attempts were made before the present durable position was hit on. On the pediments, and in the space between each of them, are eight flower-branches of small glass lamps, which, when lighted, look extremely brilliant, and have a pleasing effect. Above the pediments are four niches in wood, in each of which is a painting; and over them is a dome, which terminates this inner structure. The chimney, which proceeds to the top of the rotundo, is of brick.

The band of music consists of a select number of performers, vocal and instrumental, accompanied by an organ. The concert begins about seven o'clock, and after singing several songs, and playing several pieces of music, at proper intervals, the entertainment closes about ten.

Round the rotundo are 47 boxes for the accommodation of the company, with a table and cloth spread in each. In these they are regaled, without any farther expence, with tea or coffee. In each of these boxes is a painting of some droll figure; and between each box hangs a large bell-lamp with one candle in it. The boxes are divided from each other by wainscoting and square pillars. The latter are in front, and being each of them main timbers, are part of the support of the roof. Each pillar is cas'd; and the front of every other pillar is ornamented, from top to bottom, with an oblong square looking-glass, in a gilt frame, high above which is an oval looking-glass in a gilt frame: the intervening pillars being each ornamented with a painting of a vase with flowers, surmounted by an oval looking-glass in a gilt frame: and over each box is a painted imitation of a red curtain fringed with gold.

Before the droll paintings above-mentioned were put up, the backs of the boxes were all blinds that could be taken down at pleasure. But it being apprehended, that many persons might catch cold by others indiscreetly moving them at improper times, it was resolv'd to put up paintings, and to fix them. These paintings were made for blinds to the windows at the time of the famous masquerades: the figures, at that distance, looked very well, and seem'd to be the size of real life; but now, being brought too near to view, they look preposterous. At the back of

each box was formerly a pair of folding-doors, which opened into the gardens, and were designed for the conveniency of going in and coming out of them, without being obliged to go to the grand entrances. Each of these boxes will commodiously hold eight persons.

Over the boxes is a gallery, fronted with a balustrade, and pillars painted in the resemblance of marble encircled with festoons of flowers in a spiral form, and surmounted by termini of plaister of Paris. This gallery contains the like number of boxes, with a lamp in the front of each.

At the distance of 12 boxes from the orchestra, on the right hand, is the Prince's box, set apart for the reception of any of the Royal Family. It is hung with paper, and ornamented, in the front, with the Prince of Wales' crest.

Round the fireplace are a number of tables, and benches covered with red baize, their backs painted with festoons of flowers on a sky-blue ground.

The pediments of the porticos within are ornamented with paintings adapted to the design of the place.

The surface of the floor is plaister of Paris, over which is a mat, to prevent the company from catching cold by walking upon it. The mat answers another useful purpose; for, if the company were to walk on boards, the noise made by their heels would be so great, that it would be impossible to hear any thing else.

The ceiling is a stone-colour ground, on which, at proper intervals, are oval pannels, each of which has a painting of a beautiful celestial figure on a sky blue ground. Festoons of flowers, and other ornaments, connect these oval pannels with each other, and with some smaller square pannels, on which are Arabesque ornaments in stone-colour, on a dark-brown ground. From the ceiling descend 28 chandeliers, in two circles: each chandelier is ornamented with a gilt coronet, and the candles are contained in 17 bell lamps. Twenty chandeliers are in the external circle, and eight in the internal. When all these lamps are lighted, it may be imagined that the sight must be very glorious; no words can express its grandeur; and then do the masterly disposition of the architect, the proportion of the parts, and the harmonious distinction of the several
piece

pieces, appear to the greatest advantage ; the most minute part, by this effulgence, lying open to inspection. The propriety and artful arrangement of the several objects are expressive of the intention of this edifice ; and this, indeed, may be said of Ranelagh, that it is one of those public places of entertainment, that for beauty, elegance, and grandeur, are not to be equalled in Europe.

Formerly this rotundo was a place for public breakfasting ; but that custom being regarded as detrimental to society, by introducing a new species of luxury, was suppressed by act of parliament in all places of entertainment. Ranelagh was not a place of note, till it was honoured, in the late reign, with the famous masquerades, which brought it into vogue, and it has ever since retained the favour of the public. But these masquerades being thought to have a pernicious tendency, have been long discontinued ; although that entertainment has been sometimes revived on very extraordinary occasions. Fireworks, of late years, have been often exhibited in the gardens, in a magnificent style, accompanied by a representation of an eruption of Mount *Ætna*, &c. During the season, the rotundo and gardens are open in the day time, when the price of admittance is one shilling each person. The gardens are ornamented with avenues of trees, a grove, canal, &c. No liquors are sold in the gardens, either in the day time, or in the evening.

To prevent the admittance of servants, the proprietors have erected a convenient amphitheatre, with good seats, for their reception only : it is situated in the coachway leading to Ranelagh House, and at such a small distance, that the servants can answer, the instant they are called.

RANMER COMMON, a very elevated and extensive common, one mile from Darking, commanding some fine views, in which St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and Windsor Castle, are distinctly seen.

RICHING PARK, near Colubrook, in Bucks, is a new seat, erected by John Sullivan, Esq. It stands on the site of Percy Lodge, the residence of Frances Countess of Hertford, afterwards Duchess of Somerset, the Cleora of Mrs. Rowe, and the Patroness, whom Thomson invokes in his "Spring." "It was her practice," says Dr. Johnson

son, "to invite, every summer, some poet into the country, to hear her verses, and assist her studies. This honour was one summer conferred on Thomson, who took more delight in carousing with Lord Hertford and his friends, than assisting her Ladyship's poetical operations, and therefore never received another summons." But whatever were the merits of this excellent lady's poetry, some of her letters, which have been published, evince, in the opinion of Shenstone, "a perfect rectitude of heart, delicacy of sentiment, and a truly classic ease and elegance of style."

RICHMOND, in Surry, $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. F. L. the finest village in the British dominions, was anciently called *Sheen*, which, in the Saxon tongue, signifies *resplendent*. From the singular beauty of its situation, it has been termed the *Frescati* of England. Here stood a royal palace, in which Edward I and II resided, and in which Edward III died of grief, for the loss of his heroic son the Black Prince. Here also died Anne, Queen of Richard II, who first taught the English ladies the use of the side-saddle; for, before her time, they rode astride. Richard was so afflicted at her death, that he deserted and defaced the fine palace; but it was repaired by Henry V, who founded three religious houses near it. In 1497, it was destroyed by fire; but Henry VII rebuilt it, and commanded that the village should be called Richmond; he having borne the title of Earl of Richmond before he obtained the crown; and here he died. Queen Elizabeth was a prisoner in this palace, for a short time during the reign of her sister. When she became Queen, it was one of her favourite places of residence; and here she closed her illustrious career. It was afterward the residence of Henry Prince of Wales; and Bp. Duppa is said to have educated King Charles II here. It is not now easy to ascertain when this royal palace absolutely ceased to be such. Some parts of it appear to have been repaired by king James II, whose son, the Pretender, it is said, was nursed here.* It is not totally demolished. The houses now let on lease to William Robertson and Matthew Skinner, Esquires, as well as that in the occupation of Mr. Dundas, which adjoins the gateway, are a part of the old pa-

* Bp. Burnet's History of his own Times. Vol. I. p. 753.

lace, and are described in the Survey taken by the Order of Parliament in 1649; * and, in Mr. Skinner's garden, still exists the old yew-tree, mentioned in that survey. On the site of this palace also is Cholmondeley House, built by George third Earl of Cholmondeley, who adorned the noble gallery with his fine collection of pictures. It is now the property of the Duke of Queensberry, who transferred hither the pictures and furniture from his seat at Ambresbury in Wiltshire. The tapestry, which hung behind the Earl of Clarendon, in the Court of Chancery, now decorates the hall of this house. A large house, the property of Mrs. Sarah Way, and the residence of herself and her sister, the Countess Dowager of Northampton, is also on the site of this palace, as is the elegant villa of Whitehead Keene, Esq. built by the late Sir Charles Apgill, from a design of Sir Robert Taylor's.

There was formerly a park adjoining Richmond Green, called the Old, or Little Park, to distinguish it from the extensive one, made by Charles I, and called the New Park. In this Old Park was a lodge, the lease of which was granted, in 1707, for 99 years, to James Duke of Ormond, who rebuilt the house, and resided there till his impeachment in 1715, when he retired to Paris. Soon after, George II, then Prince of Wales, purchased the remainder of the lease, which, after the Duke's impeachment, was vested in the earl of Arran, and made the lodge his residence. It was pulled down about the year 1772, at which time his present Majesty, who had some times resided in it, had an intention of building a new palace on the site. The foundations were actually laid; and, in the public Dining Room at Hampton Court, is the model of the intended palace. Not far from the site of the lodge, stands the observatory, built by Sir William Chambers, in 1769. Among a very fine set of instruments, are particularly to be noticed a mural arch of 140 degrees, and eight feet radius; a zenith sector of 12 feet; a transit instrument of 8 feet; and a ten-foot reflector by Herschel. On the top of the building is a moveable dome, which contains an equatorial instru-

† See this Survey, and several other curious particulars of the palace, in *Lysons' Env. of Lond.* p. 441.

ment. The observatory contains also a collection of subjects in natural history, well preserved; an excellent apparatus for philosophical experiments, some models, and a collection of ores from his majesty's mines in the forest of Hartz, in Germany. A part of the Old Park is now a dairy and grazing farm in his Majesty's own hands. The remainder constitutes the royal gardens, which were laid out by Bridgman in avenues,* and afterward improved and altered to their present form by Lancelot Brown, the illustrious disciple of Kent, to whose exquisite taste in the embellishment of rural scenery, the didactic poet paid this merited eulogy, while he was living to enjoy it :

Him too, the living leader of thy powers,
Great Nature ! him the Muse shall hail in notes,
Which antedate the praise true Genius claims
From just posterity. Bards yet unborn
Shall pay to Brown that tribute, filiest paid
In strains, the beauty of his scenes inspire.

MASON.

Instead of the trim formality of the ancient style, we now see irregular groups of trees adorning beautiful swelling lawns, interspersed with shrubberies, broken clumps, and solemn woods : through the recesses of which are walks, that lead to various parts of these delightful gardens. The banks, along the margin of the Thames, are judiciously varied, forming a noble terrace, which extends the whole length of the gardens ; in the S. E. quarter of which, a road leads to a sequestered spot, in which is a cottage, that exhibits the most elegant simplicity. Here is a collection of curious foreign and domestic beasts, as well as of many rare and exotic birds. Being a favourite retreat of her Majesty's, this cottage is kept in great order and neatness. These gardens are open to the Public, every Sunday, from Midsummer till toward the end of Autumn.

At the foot of Richmond Hill, on the Thames is the

* Queen Caroline, who was very partial to this spot, had here a dairy and menagarie. Some ornamental and grotesque buildings were dispersed about the gardens ; one of which, called Merlin's Cave, contained several figures in wax ; another, called the Hermitage, was adorned with the busts of Newton, Locke, Clarke, and other literary characters.

villa of the Duke of Buccleugh. From the lawn there is a subterraneous communication with the pleasure-grounds on the opposite side of the road, which extends almost to the summit of the hill. Near this is the charming residence of Lady Diana Beauclerk, who has herself decorated one of the rooms with lilachs and other flowers, in the same manner as at her late residence at Twickenham.

On Richmond Green is a house belonging to Viscount Fitzwilliam, whose maternal grandfather, Sir Matthew Dicker, Bart. an eminent Dutch merchant, built a room here for the reception of George I. In this house is an ancient painting of Richmond Palace by Vinkeboom; and there is another, said to be the work of one of Rubens' scholars, and supposed to represent the Lodge in the Old Park, before it was pulled down by the Duke of Ormond. The Green is surrounded by lofty elms, and, at one corner of it, is a theatre, in which, during the summer-season, dramatic entertainments are performed.

The town runs up the hill, above a mile, from East Sheen to the New Park, with the Royal Gardens sloping all the way to the Thames. Here are four almshouses; one of them built by Bishop Duppa, in the reign of Charles II, for ten poor widows, pursuant to a vow he made during that Prince's exile. An elegant stone bridge, of five semicircular arches, from a design by Paine, was erected here in 1777.* The parish church was repaired and enlarged in 1750. *See Kingston.*

The summit of Richmond Hill commands a luxuriant prospect, which Thomson, who resided in this beautiful place, has thus celebrated in his Seasons:

Say, shall we ascend
Thy hill, delightful Sheen? Here let us sweep
The boundless landscape: now the raptur'd eye,
Exulting swift, to huge Augusta send
Now to the sister-hills † that skirt her plain,

* This pious prelate lived here in a very retired manner, during the exile of Charles II, whom he had educated at this place. After he was made Bishop of Winchester, he still occasionally resided at Richmond, and, on his death-bed, in 1662, the King visited him, and begged his blessing.

† Highgate and Hampstead.

To lofty Harrow now, and now to where
 Majestic Windsor lifts his princely brow,
 In lovely contrast to this glorious view,
 Calmly magnificent, then will we turn
 To where the silver Thames first rural grows.
 There let the feasted eye unwearied stray :
 Luxurious, there, rove thro' the pendent woods,
 That nodding hang o'er Harrington's retreat ?*
 And sloping thence to Ham's embowering walks,
 Here let us trace the matchless vale of Thames ;
 Fair-winding up to where the muses haunt
 In Twit'nam bow'rs ; to royal Hampton's pile,
 To Claremont's terrass'd height, and Esler's groves,
 By the soft windings of the silent Mole.
 Enchanting vale ! beyond what'er the muse
 Has of Achaia, or Hesperia sung !
 O vale of bliss ! O softly-swelling hills !
 On which the Power of Cultivation lies,
 And joys to see the wonder of his toil.
 Heav'n's ! what a goodly prospect spreads around,
 Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
 And glitt'ring towns, and gilded streams, till all
 The stretching landscape into smoke decays.

Thomson's residence was at Rofsdale House, now in the possession of the Hon. Mrs. Boscawen, in Kew-foot Lane. It was purchased, after his death, by George Ross, Esq. who, out of veneration to his memory, forebore to pull it down, but enlarged and improved it at the expence of 9000l. Mrs. Boscawen has repaired the poet's favourite seat in the garden, and placed in it the table on which he wrote his verses. † Over the entrance is inscribed :

‘ Here Thomson sung the Seasons and their Change.’

* Petersham Lodge.

† The inside is adorned with suitable quotations from authors who have paid due compliments to his talents ; and in the centre appears the following inscription : within this pleasing retirement, allured by the music of the nightingale, which warbled in soft unison to the melody of his soul, in unaffected cheerfulness, and genial though simple elegance, lived James Thomson. Sensibly alive to all the beauties of Nature, he painted their images as they rose in review, and poured the whole profusion of them into his inimitable Seasons. Warmed with intense devotion to the
 Sovereign ;

RICHMOND PARK, formerly called the Great or the New Park, to distinguish it from that which was near the Green, was made by Charles I. Sir Robert Walpole (afterward Earl of Orford) was fond of hunting in this Park, and his son, Robert Lord Walpole, being the Ranger, he built the Great Lodge for him, and thus paid nobly for his amusement. This is an elegant stone edifice, with wings on each side of brick. It stands on a rising ground, and commands a very good prospect of the park, especially of the fine piece of water.* Here also is another Lodge called the Stone Lodge. *See Mortlake.* This park is eight miles in circumference, and contains 2253 acres, of which not quite 100 are in Richmond parish: there are 650 acres in Mortlake, 265 in Petersham, 230 in Putney, and about 1000 in Kingston. His Majesty, who, since the death of the last Ranger, the Earl of Bute, has taken the Park into his own hands, is now making several improve-

Sovereign of the Universe, its flame glowing through all his compositions; animated with unbounded benevolence, with the tenderest social sensibility, he never gave one moment's pain to any of his fellow-creatures, save only by his death, which happened at this place, on the 22d of August 1748."—Thomson was buried at the west end of the north aisle of Richmond church. There was nothing to point out the spot of his interment till a brass tablet, with the following inscription, was lately put up by the Earl of Buchan: 'In the earth below this tablet are the remains of James Thomson, author of the beautiful poems entitled, *The Seasons*. The Castle of Indolence, &c. who died at Richmond on the 27th of August, and was buried there on the 29th O. S. 1748. The Earl of Buchan, unwilling that so good a man and sweet a poet should be without a memorial, has denoted the place of his interment for the satisfaction of his admirers, in the year of our Lord 1792.' Underneath, is this quotation from his 'Winter:'

Father of Light and Life, Thou Good Supreme !
 O, teach me what is good ! teach me Thyself !
 Save me from folly, vanity, and vice,
 From every low pursuit ! and feed my soul
 With knowledge, conscious peace, and virtue pure ;
 Sacred, substantial, never-fading bliss.

* When Lord Walpole, afterward second Earl of Orford, died, the Princess Amelia was appointed Ranger. While it was in her hands, the public right to a foot-way through the Park, was established by the issue of a trial at law, in 1758, at Kingston Assizes, in consequence of which decision, ladder-gates were put up at some of the entrances.

ments, which promise to make it one of the most beautiful parks in the kingdom.

RICKMANSWORTH, a market town in Herts, $18\frac{3}{4}$ M. F. L. situated on the river Coln. In the neighbourhood is a warren-hill, where the sound of the trumpet is repeated twelve times by the echo. In this place is Bury Park, the seat of William Field, Esq.

RIPLEY, $23\frac{1}{2}$ M. F. L. in the road to Portsmouth, has a chapel of ease to the parish of Send. It is one of the prettiest villages in the county, and was formerly famous for cricket-players. A handsome house on the beautiful green, belongs to the Onslow family.

RIVERHEAD, a village near Sevenoaks, so called from the Darent rising in its neighbourhood. Adjoining to this place is Montreal, the seat of Lord Amherst, Baron Holmesdale, which is the name of the valley wherein it is situated. In the park is a column, erected to perpetuate the happy meeting of this noble Lord and his brother, who, after having been engaged on different services, in distant parts of the globe, during the last war but one, and gained honour both to themselves and their country, were permitted, by the favour of Heaven, to embrace each other on their native spot. Here is also an hermitage whose beautiful solitude is enriched with the following lines, said to be composed by a female poet :

While neighbouring heights assume the name
 Of conquer'd lands well known to fame,
 Here mark the valley's winding way,
 And list to what old records say,
 " This winding vale of Holmesdale
 " Was never won nor ever shall."
 The prophecy ne'er yet has failed ;
 No human power has prevail'd
 To rob this valley of its rights,
 Supported by its val'rous wights.
 When foreign conquest claim'd our land,
 Then rose our sturdy Holm'dale band,
 With each a brother oak in hand ;
 An armed grove the Conqueror meet,
 And for their ancient charter treat,
 Resolv'd to die, ere they resign'd
 Their liberties in gavel-kind

Hence

Hence Freedom's sons inhabit here,
 And hence the world their deeds revere.
 In war and every virtuous way,
 A *Man of Kent* still bears the day.
 Thus may our queen of vallies reign,
 While Darent glides into the main;
 Darent, whose infant reed is seen,
 Uprearing on yon bosom'd green.
 Along his wid'ning banks may peace
 And joyful plenty never cease!
 Where'er his waters roll their tide,
 May heav'n-born Liberty reside!

RODING, the name of eight parishes in the western part of Essex, distinguished by the appellations of Abbots, Berners, Beauchamp, Eythorp, High, Leaden, Margaret, and White. They take their name from the river Roding, which flowing through them, from Canfield, falls into the Thames below Barking. They are celebrated for excellent arable land and execrable roads. Roding Berners is supposed to be the birthplace of Juliana Berners, daughter of Sir James Berners, of that parish, who was beheaded in the reign of Richard II. This lady, who was Prioress of Sopewell Nunnery, was one of the earliest female writers in England. She was beautiful, of great spirit, and fond of hawking, hunting, &c. In these sports she was so thoroughly skilled, that she wrote treatises of hunting, hawking, and heraldry. "From an abbess disposed to turn author," says Mr. Warton, "we might reasonably have expected a manual of meditations for the closet, or select rules for making salves, or distilling strong waters. But the diversions of the field were not thought inconsistent with the character of a religious lady of this eminent rank, who resembled an abbot in respect of exercising an extensive manerial jurisdiction, and who hawked and hunted with other ladies of distinction.*

* Her book on *Armory* begins with the following curious piece of sacred heraldry: "Of the offspring of the *Gentilman* Jasieth, come Habbraham, Moyfes, Aron, and the profettys; and also the Kyng of the right lyne of Mary, of whom that *Gentilman* Jhesus was borne very God and Man: after his manhode Kyng of the land of Jude and of Jues, *Gentilman* by his modre Mary, Prince of *Cote Armure*, &c."

ROEHAMPTON, a hamlet in the parish of Putney, situated at the western extremity of Putney Heath. Here are many handsome villas; among which are Roehampton Grove, Mr. Fitzherbert's; Roehampton House, Mr. Drake's; Mount Clare, Sir John Dicks; and the houses belonging to the Earl of Besborough, Lady Robert Bertie, Robert Thistlethwaite, Esq. Charles Hoare, Esq. Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Bowman; beside a handsome villa, built by the Duke of Clarence, and lately sold by his Royal Highness, to a person, who purchased it upon speculation. Mount Clare was built, in the Italian style, by the late George Clive, Esq. Sir William Chambers was the architect of the Earl of Besborough's. In this house, are some valuable antiques; particularly, the celebrated trunk of a Venus, from the collection of Baron Stosch; and there is a bust of Demosthenes, by Benvenuto Cellini; with some good pictures, among which are, the Interment of a Cardinal, by John ab Eyck, the first painter in oil colours; Sir Theodore Mayerne, Physician to James I, by Rubens; and Bp. Gardiner, by Holbein. In this hamlet is a neat chapel, over the altar of which is the Last Supper, by Zuccherò. See *Roehampton Grove and Roehampton House*.

ROEHAMPTON GROVE, the seat of Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq. at Roehampton, is situated on part of the ancient royal park of Putney, which no longer exists. The fee simple of this park was granted, by Charles I, to Sir Richard Weston, afterward Earl of Portland, whose son alienated both the house and park. They were afterward the property and residence of Christian Countess of Devonshire,* whose family sold this estate, about the year

* She was a woman of great celebrity, and of a very singular character. She was much extolled for her devotions; and yet she retained Hobbes, the freethinker, in her house, as tutor to her son. She kept up the dignity of her rank, and was celebrated for her hospitality: yet so judicious was her economy, that her jointure of 5000l. a year she nearly doubled; and she extricated her son's estate from a vast debt and thirty lawsuits; so that King Charles once jestingly said to her, "Madam, you have all my Judges at your disposal." She was the patroness of the wits of that age, who frequently assembled at her house, and there Waller often read his verses. She was active in the restoration of Charles II, who had such a sense of her services, that he frequently visited her at Roehampton, in company with the Queen Dowager, and the royal family, with whom she enjoyed a great intimacy till her death in 1675.

1689; after which it came into the hands of different proprietors, till it was purchased by Sir Joshua Vanneck, who pulled down the old mansion; built the present elegant villa, after a design of Mr. Wyatt's; and expended great sums in improvements, particularly in forming a fine piece of water, which is supplied by pipes from a conduit on Putney Common, at the distance of a mile. Sir Joshua, on the acquisition of his brother's estate, sold Roehampton Grove to Mr. Fitzherbert, the late proprietor of Pit Place, who is likewise expending great sums in the improvements of this delightful spot; particularly, in constructing new lodges, stables, and a noble conservatory, sixty feet in length, which is to open from the drawing-room, one of the finest rooms in Surry. In the library, are some good pictures, painted by La Fargue, for the late Lord Dover, when Ambassador at the Hague, the figures in one of which are almost innumerable. The principal front of the house commands a view of Epsom Downs in the distance; but Richmond Park approaches so near, that it seems to belong to the grounds, and gives an air of sylvan wildness to the whole. The prospect to the North charms the eye with cheerfulness and variety. At the termination of the lawn, is the beautiful piece of water before-mentioned. Beyond this, the Thames is seen, at high water, winding through a well-wooded valley, from which a rich display of cultivated country, adorned with villages and seats, rises to Harrow and the adjacent elevated parts of Middlesex.

ROEHAMPTON HOUSE, the seat of William Drake, Esq. at Roehampton, was built in the year 1710. The ceiling of the saloon, which was painted by Thornhill, represents the Feasts of the Gods.

RUMFORD, a town in Essex, $11\frac{3}{4}$ M. F. L. in the road to Harwich, is governed by a bailiff and wardens, who, by patent, were once empowered to hold a weekly court for the trial of treasons, felonies, debts, &c. and to execute offenders. It has a market on Monday and Tuesday for hogs and calves, and on Wednesday for corn. It has a chapel of ease to Hornchurch.

RUNNY MEAD, near Egham, in Surry, is celebrated as the spot where King John, in 1215, was compelled to sign
Magna

Magna Charta and Charta de Foresta. It is true, that here his consent was extorted ; but the charta was signed, it is said, in an island between Runny Mead and Ankerwyke House. This island, still called Charter Island, is in the parish of Wraybury in Bucks.

The land a while,
 Affrighted, droop'd beneath despotic rage.
 Instead of Edward's equal gentle laws,
 The furious victor's partial will prevail'd.
 All prostrate lay ; and, in the secret shade,
 Deep-stung, but fearful, Indignation gnash'd
 His teeth. Of freedom, property, despoil'd,
 And of their bulwark, arms ; with castles crush'd,
 With ruffians quarter'd o'er the bridled land ;
 The shivering wretches, at the curfew sound,
 Dejected shrunk into their sordid beds,
 And, through the mournful gloom of ancient times
 Mus'd sad, or dreamt of better. Ev'n to feed
 A tyrant's idle sport the peasant starv'd :
 To the wild herd, the pasture of the tame,
 The cheerful hamlet, spiry town, was given,
 And the brown forest roughen'd wide around.
 But this, so dead, so vile submission, long
 Endur'd not.
 Unus'd to bend, impatient of control,
 Tyrants themselves the common tyrant check'd,
 The church, by kings intractable and fierce,
 Deny'd her portion of the plunder'd state,
 Or tempted, by the timorous and weak,
 To gain new ground, first taught their rapine law.
 The barons next a nobler league began,
 Both those of English and of Norman race,
 In one fraternal nation blended now,
 The nation of the free ! Press'd by a band
 Of patriots, ardent as the summer's noon
 That looks delighted on, the tyrant see !
 Mark ! how with feign'd alacrity he bears
 His strong reluctance down, his dark revenge,
 And gives the Charter, by which life indeed
 Becomes of price, a glory to be man.*

THOMSON.

* In King John's time, and that of his son Henry III, the rigours of the feudal tenures and forest laws were so warmly kept up, that they occasioned

On Runny Mead are annual horse-races, which are generally attended by their majesties and the royal family.

RUSSELL FARM, the handsome seat of the Countess Dowager of Essex, in a beautiful situation near Watford.

RYEGATE, a borough in Surry, in the valley of Holmefdale, 21 M. F. L. It had a castle, built by the Saxons,

caused many insurrections of the barons or principal feudatories : which at last had this effect, that first king John, and afterward his son, consented to the two famous charters of English liberties, *magna carta* and *carta de foresta*. Of these the latter was well-calculated to redress many grievances, and encroachments of the crown, in the exertion of forest law : and the former confirmed many liberties of the church, and redressed many grievances incident to feudal tenures, of no small moment at the time ; though now, unless considered attentively, and with this retrospect, they seem but of trifling concern. But, beside these feudal provisions, care was taken to protect the subject against other oppressions, then frequently arising from unreasonable ameracements, from illegal distresses or other process for debts or services due to the crown, and from the tyrannical abuse of the prerogative of purveyance and pre-emption. It fixed the forfeiture of lands for felony in the same manner as it still remains ; prohibited for the future the grants of exclusive fisheries ; and the erection of new bridges so as to oppress the neighbourhood. With respect to private rights : it established the testamentary power of the subject over part of his personal estate, the rest being distributed among his wife and children : it laid down the law of dower, as it hath continued ever since ; and prohibited the appeals of women, unless for the death of their husbands. In matters of public police and national concern : it enjoined an uniformity of weights and measures ; gave new encouragements to commerce, by the protection of merchant strangers ; and forbade the alienation of lands in mortmain. With regard to the administration of justice : beside prohibiting all denials or delays of it, it fixed the court of common pleas at Westminster, that the suitors might no longer be harassed with following the king's person in all his progresses, and at the same time brought the trial of issues home to the very doors of the freeholders, by directing assizes to be taken in the proper counties, and establishing annual circuits ; it also corrected some abuses then incident to the trials by wager of law and of battle ; directed the regular awarding of inquests for life or member ; prohibited the king's inferior ministers from holding pleas of the crown, or trying any criminal charge, whereby many forfeitures might otherwise have unjustly accrued to the exchequer ; and regulated the time and place of holding the inferior tribunals of justice, the county court, sheriff's tourn, and court-leet. It confirmed and established the liberties of the city of London, and all other cities, boroughs, towns, and ports of the kingdom. And, lastly, (which alone would have merited the title it bears, of the *great charter*) it protected every individual of the nation in the free enjoyment of his life, his liberty, and his property, unless declared to be forfeited by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. *Blackstone's Comment.*

on the east side of the town, some ruins of which are still to be seen; particularly a long vault, with a room at the end, large enough to hold 500 persons; where the Barons, who took up arms against King John, are said to have had their private meetings. Its market-house was once a chapel dedicated to Thomas à Becket. The neighbourhood abound with fullers earth and medicinal plants. On the south side of the town is a large house, formerly a priory. It belongs to Mrs. Jones, and is beautified with plantations, and a large piece of water. It is surrounded by hills, so as to render this prospect very romantic.

In this town the Earl of Shaftesbury, author of *The Characteristics*, had a house, to which he retired to seclude himself from company. It came afterward into the possession of a gentleman, who planted a small spot of ground in so many parts, as to comprise whatever can be supposed in the most noble seats. It may properly be deemed a model, and is called, by the inhabitants of Ryegate, "The world in one acre." It is now the seat of Richard Barnes, Esq.

RYE-HOUSE, an ancient house, in the parish of Stansted Abbot, in the road from Hoddesdon to Ware, is celebrated in the history of England. It was built by Andrew Ogard, in the reign of Henry VI; that monarch having granted him a licence to impark his manor of Rye, and built a castle thereon. It came afterward, into the family of the late Paul Field, Esq. Part of the building (which now serves as a workhouse to the parish) has both battlements and loopholes, and was probably the gate of the castle, which Andrew Ogard had liberty to erect: and if so, it is among the earliest of those brick buildings, raised after the form of the bricks was changed, from the ancient flat and broad, to the modern shape.

But what has rendered this place particularly interesting, is its being the spot said to have been intended for the assassination of Charles II, in 1683. The house was then tenanted by Rumbold, who had served in the army of Cromwell. Hume, after mentioning, that a regular project of an insurrection was formed, and that a council of six conspirators was erected, consisting of the Duke of Monmouth, Lord Russell, the Earl of Essex, Lord Howard, Algernon

Sidney, and John Hampden, grandson of the great parliamentary leader, thus proceeds: "While these schemes were concerting among the leaders, there was an inferior order of conspirators, who had frequent meetings, and, together with the insurrection, carried on projects quite unknown to Monmouth and the cabal of six. When these men were together, they indulged themselves in the most desperate and criminal discourse: they frequently mentioned the assassination of the king and the duke, to which they had given the familiar appellation of *lopping*; they even went so far as to have thought of a scheme for that purpose. Rumbold, who was a maltster, possessed a farm, called the Rye House, which lay on the road to Newmarket, whither the king commonly went once a year, for the diversion of the races. A plan of this farm had been laid before some of the conspirators by Rumbold, who showed them how easy it would be, by overturning a cart, to stop at that place the king's coach; while they might fire upon him from the hedges, and be enabled afterward, through bye lanes and cross the fields, to make their escape. But though the plausibility of this scheme gave great pleasure to the conspirators, no concerted design was as yet laid, nor any men, horses, or arms provided. The whole was little more than loose discourse, the overflowings of zeal and rancour." *Hume, Vol. viii. chap. 69.* When this affair, however, became afterward the subject of a judicial enquiry, it received the name of The Rye House Plot; and Colonel Walcot and others, were condemned and executed as parties in it.

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SALTHILL, in Bucks, $21\frac{1}{2}$ M. F. L. on the Bath road, is remarkable for its fine situation and elegant inns.

SANDERSTED, in Surry, near Croydon, has a delightful prospect on the N. to Croydon, and on the N. W. to Harlow on the Hill, some part of Bucks, Berks, Hampshire, and over all Bansted Downs. *See Purley.*

SEVENOAKS, a market town in Kent, near the river Darent, $23\frac{1}{2}$ M. F. L. in the road to Tunbridge, obtained its name from seven large oaks which grew near it, when it was first built. Here is an hospital and school, for the maintenance

maintenance of aged people, and the instruction of youth, first erected by Sir William Sevenoaks, Lord Mayor of London, in 1418, who is said to have been a foundling, educated at the expence of a person of this town, whence he took his name. Queen Elizabeth having greatly augmented the revenue of this school, it was called Queen Elizabeth's Free-School. It was rebuilt in 1727. Near this town, in 1450, the royal army, commanded by Sir Humphrey Stafford, was defeated by the rebel forces headed by John Cade. *See Kippington and Knole.*

SHEEN, EAST, a hamlet of the parish of Mortlake, on a rising ground on the Thames. Here are several handsome villas; particularly, that of Lord Palmerston, a descendant from Sir John Temple, brother of the celebrated Sir William Temple; the noble seat of Charles Bowles, Esq. built after a design of Messrs. Carr and Morris, and very elegantly furnished: and the houses of Philip Francis, Esq. and Mr. Alderman Watson.

SHEEN, WEST, the name of a hamlet of the parish of Richmond, which once stood a quarter of a mile to the N. W. of the old Palace of Richmond. Here Henry V, in 1414, founded a convent of Carthusians, in the walls of which Perkin Warbeck sought an asylum. An ancient gateway, the last remains of this priory, was taken down about the year 1770. The whole hamlet of West Sheen, consisting of 18 houses, was, at the same time, totally annihilated, and the site, which was made into a lawn, added to the King's inclosures. Sir William Temple had a lease of the site and premises of the priory; and West Sheen was his favourite residence till his removal to Moor Park, near Farnham. King William frequently visited him at this place. When his patron was lame with the gout, Swift usually attended his Majesty in his walk round the gardens; and here he became acquainted with the beautiful and accomplished Stella, who was born at this place, and whose father was Sir William Temple's Steward.

SHENFIELD. *See Fitzwalters.*

SHEPPERTON, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames, between Walton and Chertsey, much resorted to by the lovers of angling. At a small distance, part of a Roman camp is still visible. SHOOTER'S

SHOOTER'S HILL, eight M. F. L. in the road to Dover, from the summit of which is a fine view of London, and into Essex, Surry, and even part of Suffex. The Thames also exhibits a magnificent appearance. There is a handsome inn and gardens, for the entertainment of those who visit this delightful spot. *See Eltham.*

SHORNE, a village, three miles and a half S. E. of Gravesend, contains a romantic variety of landscape. The hills are wide, steep, and almost covered with wood; rising into bold variations, between the breaks of which vast prospects of the valley beneath, and the Thames winding through it, are seen, and from the tops of some of them very extensive prospects of the country at large.

SION HILL, in the parish of Isleworth, the elegant villa of the Duke of Marlborough. The grounds, which were planted by Brown, fall with a gentle descent from the house to the great road to Hounslow.

SION HILL, near the last mentioned, the seat of John Robinson, Esq. a neat building, with extensive offices, pleasantly situated in a small paddock. The land here, though of small extent, gives the superiority of a manor to the proprietor.

SION HOUSE, in the parish of Isleworth, a seat of the Duke of Northumberland's, on the Thames, opposite Richmond Gardens, is called Sion, from a monastery of the same name, founded by Henry V, in 1414, for nuns of the order of St. Bridget.

Edward VI granted it to his uncle the Duke of Somerset, who, in 1547, began to build this magnificent structure, and finished the shell of it nearly as it now remains. The house is a majestic edifice, of white stone; the roof is flat, and embattled. Upon each of the four outward angles, is a square turret, flat-roofed and embattled. The gardens were inclosed by high walls before the east and west fronts, and were laid out in a very grand manner; but being made at a time when extensive views were deemed inconsistent with the stately privacy affected by the great, they were so situated as to deprive the house of all prospect. To remedy that inconvenience, the Protector built a high triangular terrace in the angle between the walls of the two gardens; and this it was that his enemies afterward did not scruple
to

to call a fortification, and to insinuate that it was one proof, among others, of his having formed a design dangerous to the liberties of the King and people. After his execution, in 1552, Sion was forfeited; and the house, which was given to John Dudley Duke of Northumberland, then became the residence of his son, Lord Guilford Dudley, and of his daughter-in-law, the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, who was at this place, when the Dukes of Northumberland and Suffolk, and her husband, came to prevail upon her to accept the fatal present of the crown; and hence she was conducted, as then usual on the accession of the sovereign, to reside for some time in the Tower.

The Duke being beheaded in 1553, Sion House reverted to the Crown. Queen Mary restored it to the Bridgetines, who possessed it till they were expelled by Elizabeth. Some years after, Sion House was granted to Henry Percy ninth earl of Northumberland, in consideration of his eminent services. His son Algernon employed Inigo Jones to new face the inner court, and to finish the great hall in the manner in which it now appears.

The Dukes of York and Gloucester, and the Princess Elizabeth, were sent here by an order of the Parliament, in 1646, and were treated by the Earl and Countess of Northumberland in all respects suitable to their birth. The King frequently visited them at Sion in 1647. The Duke of Gloucester and the Princess Elizabeth, continued at Sion till 1649, at which time the Earl resigned them to the care of his sister the Countess of Leicester.

In 1682, Charles Duke of Somerset, having married the only child of Josceline Earl of Northumberland, Sion House became his property. He lent this house to the Princess Anne, who resided here during the misunderstanding between her and Queen Mary. Upon the Duke's death, in 1748, his son Algernon, gave Sion House to Sir Hugh and Lady Smithson, his son-in-law and daughter, afterward Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, who made the fine improvements.

The most beautiful scenery imaginable is formed before two of the principal fronts; for even the Thames itself seems to belong to the gardens, which are separated into two parts by a new serpentine river, which communicates

with

with the Thames. Two bridges form a communication between the two gardens, and there is a stately Doric column, on the top of which is a finely-proportioned statue of Flora. The greenhouse has a Gothic front, in so light a style, as to be greatly admired. The back and end walls of it are the only remains of the old monastery.

The entrance to the mansion, from the great road, is through a beautiful gateway, adorned on each side with an open colonnade. The visitor ascends the house, by a flight of steps which leads into *The Great Hall*, a noble oblong room, ornamented with antique marble colossal statues, and particularly with a perfect cast of the dying gladiator in bronze. *The Vestibule* is in a very uncommon style; the floor of scagliola, and the walls in fine relief, with gilt trophies, &c. It is adorned with 12 large columns and 16 pilasters of verde antique, containing a greater quantity of this scarce marble, than is now perhaps to be found in any one building in the world: on the columns are 12 gilt statues. This leads to *The Dining Room*, which is ornamented with marble statues, and paintings in chiaro oscuro, after the antique. At each end is a circular recess separated by columns, and the ceiling is in stucco gilt.

The Drawing Room has a coved ceiling, divided into small compartments richly gilt, and exhibiting designs of all the antique paintings that have been found in Europe, executed by the best Italian artists. The sides are hung with a rich three-coloured silk damask, the first of the kind ever executed in England. The tables are two noble pieces of antique mosaic, found in the Baths of Titus, and purchased from Abbate Furietti's collection at Rome. The glasses are 108 inches by 65, being two of the largest ever seen in England. The chimney-piece is of the finest statuary marble, inlaid and ornamented with *or moulu*.

The Great Gallery, which also serves for the library and museum, is 133 feet long. The bookcases are formed in recesses in the wall, and receive the books so as to make them part of the general finishing of the room. The chimney-pieces are adorned with medallions, &c. The whole is after the most beautiful style of the antique, and gave the first instance of stucco-work finished in England, after the finest remains of antiquity. Below the ceiling, which is

richly adorned with paintings and ornaments, runs a series of large medallion paintings, exhibiting the portraits of all the Earls of Northumberland in succession, and other principal personages of the houses of Percy and Seymour; all of which are taken from originals. At the end of this room is a pair of folding doors into the garden, which uniformity required should represent a bookcase, to answer the other end of the library. Here, by a happy thought, are exhibited the titles of the lost Greek and Roman authors, so as to form a pleasing deception, and to give, at the same time, a curious catalogue of the *authores deperditi*. At each end, is a little pavilion, finished in the most exquisite taste; as is also a beautiful closet in one of the square turrets rising above the roof, which commands an enchanting prospect.

From the east end of the gallery are a suite of private apartments, that are very convenient and elegant, and lead us back to the great hall by which we entered. All these improvements were begun in 1762, by the late Duke, under the direction of Robert Adam, Esq.

SLOUGH, a village $20\frac{1}{2}$ M. F. L. and two from Windsor; part of it in the parish of Stoke, the other in that of Upton. Here the celebrated Dr. Herschel, pursues his astronomical researches, assisted by a royal pension.

SOPEWELL, near St. Alban's, was a nunnery, founded in 1142. In this house, Henry VIII was privately married to Anne Boleyn, by Dr. Rowland Lee, afterward Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.

SOUTHFLEET, a village in Kent, contiguous to Northfleet. The Bishops of Rochester were possessed of the manor before the Conquest, and, as not unusual in ancient times, the court of Southfleet had a power of trying and executing felons. This jurisdiction extended not only to acts of felony done within the vill, but also over criminals apprehended there, though the fact had been committed in another county.*

SOUTHGATE,

* An instance of the exercise of this claim, in 1200, is mentioned by Blunt, in his ancient tenures. It was of two women who had stolen some clothes in Croindene (Croydon) and being pursued to Southfleet, they

SOUTHGATE, a village, on the skirts of Enfield Chase, eight M. F. L. Among many handsome houses here, are Minchendon House, the seat of the Dukes of Chandos; Cannon Grove, of Mr. Alderman Curtis; and Arnold's Grove, of Isaac Walker, Esq.

SOUTH LODGE, the elegant villa of Mr. Alderman Skinner, on Enfield Chase, was a seat of the late Earl of Chatham, to whom it was left by will, with 10,000*l.* On this bequest, his Lordship observed, that he should spend that sum in improvements, and then grow tired of the place in three or four years: nor was he mistaken. When he parted with South Lodge, the succeeding proprietor greatly neglected it; but Mr. Skinner, who afterward purchased it, has restored this delightful spot to its former beauty. The plantations, which are well wooded, are laid out with great taste, and are adorned with two fine pieces of water; the views across which, from different parts of the grounds, into Epping Forest, are rich and extensive.

SOUTHWEALD, a village near Brentwood, where are the handsome house and fine park of Christopher Tower, Esq. in which is a lofty building, upon an elevated point, that commands an extensive prospect.

SPRING GROVE, at Smallberry Green, near Hounslow, the neat villa of Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.

they were there imprisoned, and tried by Lord Cobham, and other discreet men of the country, who adjudged them to undergo the fire ordeal, or examination of the hot iron. By this foolish test, one of them was exculpated, and the other condemned. The two chief species of trial by ordeal were those of fire and water. Both these modes might be performed by deputy; but the principal was to answer for the success of the trial; the deputy only venturing some corporal pain for hire, or perhaps for friendship. "This," observes Blackstone, "is still expressed in that common form of speech, of going through fire and water to serve another." Fire ordeal was performed, either by taking up in the hand, unhurt, a piece of red-hot iron, or, by walking barefooted, and blindfold, over nine red-hot ploughshares laid lengthwise, at unequal distances: and if the party escaped unhurt, he was adjudged innocent; if not, he was condemned as guilty. No doubt, there was generally a collusion in every such mode of trial. Water ordeal was performed, by thrusting the bare arm into boiling water, and if the person were not scalded, he was pronounced innocent: or he was thrown, with a rope about the waist, into a river: if he sunk, he was acquitted, but if he floated, it was a sufficient proof of criminality, because they *judiciously* concluded, that the pure water would not admit a guilty wretch into it!

STAINES, a market town in Middlesex, $16\frac{3}{4}$ M. F. L. It has a church, the tower of which is said to have been designed by Inigo Jones, who resided some time in this town. An elegant stone bridge is intended to be built here, from a design of Thomas Sandby, Esq. R. A. It is to consist of three elliptic arches; that in the centre 60 feet wide; the others 52 feet each. The expence of it, according to contract, will be 8,400l. At some distance, above the present bridge, at Coln Ditch, stands what is called London Mark Stone, which is the ancient boundary to the jurisdiction of the city of London on the Thames. On a moulding round the upper part, is inscribed "God preserve the city of London. A. D. 1280."

STANMORE, GREAT, a village in Middlesex, ten M. F. L. in the road to Watford. Here is the seat of James Forbes, Esq. built by the first Duke of Chandos, for the residence of his Duchess, in case she had survived him. Mr. Forbes enlarged it, and has greatly improved the gardens, in which he has erected a small octagon temple, containing various groups of figures, in oriental sculpture, presented to him by the Brahmins of Hindoostan, as a grateful acknowledgment of his benevolent attention to their happiness, during a long residence among them. They are very ancient, and the only specimens of the Hindoo sculpture in this island. In the gardens is also an elegant structure, containing a cenotaph, inscribed to the memory of a deceased friend; and here is a rustic bridge, part of which is composed of a few fragments of a large Roman watch-tower, which once stood upon the hill.

The villa of George Heming Esq. in this place, was originally a pavilion, consisting only of a noble banqueting-room, with proper culinary offices, and was built by the first Duke of Chandos, for the reception of such of his friends as were fond of bowling; a spacious green having been likewise formed for that amusement. *See Bell Mount and Bentley Priory.*

The church, rebuilt on the present more convenient spot, in 1632, is a brick structure; and the tower is covered with a remarkably large and beautiful stem of ivy. The situation of the old church is marked by a flat tomb-stone, which has been lately planted round with firs. The inhabitants
have

have been long accustomed to fetch all their water from a large reservoir on the top of the hill; but a well was dug in the village, in 1791, and water was found at the depth of 150 feet. Upon this hill is Stanmore Common, which is so very elevated, that the ground floor of one of the houses upon it is said to be on a level with the battlements of the tower of Harrow church; and some high trees on the Common are a land-mark from the German Ocean.

STANMORE, LITTLE, *See Whitchurch.*

STANWELL, a village in Middlesex, two miles from Staines. In this parish is Stanwell Place, the seat of Sir William Gibbons, Bart. It is a flat situation, but commands plenty of wood and water.

STEPNEY, a village near London, whose parish was of such extent, and so increased in buildings, as to produce the parishes of St. Mary Stratford at Bow, St. Mary Whitechapel, St. Anne Limehouse, St. John Wapping, St. Paul Shadwell, St. George Ratcliff Highway, Christ Church Spitalfields, and St. Matthew Bethnal Green; and yet it remains one of the largest parishes in the bills of mortality, and contains the hamlets of Mile-End Old Town, Mile-End New Town, Ratcliff, and Poplar.

On the east side of the portico of the church, leading up to the gallery, is a stone, with this inscription:

Of Carthage great I was a stone,
 O mortals, read with pity!
 Time consumes all, it spareth none,
 Men, mountains, towns, nor city:
 Therefore, O mortals! all bethink
 You whereunto you must,
 Since now such stately buildings
 Lie buried in the dust.

STOCKWELL, a village in Surry, in the parish of Lambeth. Here is a neat chapel of ease, to which Abp. Secker contributed 500*l.* On the site of the ancient manor-house, a handsome villa has been erected by Bryant Barrett, Esq. one of the proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens.*

* Part of the ancient offices are still standing; but Mr. Lysons says, that the tradition of its having been the property of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, is without foundation, as in his time, it belonged to Sir John Leigh, the younger. *Env. of Lond. p. 328.*

STOKE, a village in Bucks, 21 M. F. L. called also Stoke Poges, from its ancient lords, named Poges. Edward Lord Loughborough founded here an hospital, with a chapel in which he himself was interred, as were many of the noble family of Hastings in the parish church. Henry third Earl of Huntingdon, is supposed to have erected the mansion in Stoke Park, afterward the seat of Lord Chancellor Hatton. Sir Edward Coke next resided here, and was visited, in 1601, by Queen Elizabeth, whom he sumptuously entertained; presenting her with jewels, &c. to the value of 1000l; and here, in 1634, he died. It became afterward the seat of Anne Vicountess Cobham, on whose death it was purchased by Mr. Penn, one of the late proprietors of Pennsylvania. John Penn, Esq. his representative, took down the ancient mansion, and has erected a noble seat, in a more elevated situation. He has likewise rebuilt Lord Loughborough's hospital, on a more convenient spot. In Lady Cobham's time, Mr. Gray, whose aunt resided in the village, often visited Stoke Park, and, in 1747, it was the scene of his poem called A Long Story; in which the style of building in Queen Elizabeth's reign is admirably described, and the fantastic manners of her time are likewise delineated with equal truth and humour:

In Britain's isle, no matter where,
An ancient pile of building stands:
The Huntingdons and Hattons there
Employ'd the pow'r of fairy hands,

To raise the ceiling's fretted height,
Each Pannel in achievements clothing,
Rich windows that exclude the light,
And passages that lead to nothing.

Full oft within the spacious walls,
When he had fifty winters o'er him,
My grave lord Keeper * led the brawls; †
The seal and maces danc'd before him.

His

* Sir Christopher Hatton, promoted by Queen Elizabeth, for his graceful person and fine dancing.—“Hatton's dancing was certainly his best qualification, and was the means of promoting him to be Lord Chancellor. Being in that high station, he became arrogant. The Queen thereupon

His bushy beard, and shoe-strings green,
 His high-crown'd hat, and satin doublet,
 Mov'd the stout heart of England's Queen,
 Though Pope and Spaniard could not trouble it.

The churchyard must ever be interesting, as the scene of our poet's celebrated elegy; and, at the east end of it, he is interred; but without even a stone to record his exit,

“And teach the rustic moralist to die.”

In this parish is the handsome seat of Sir George Howard, K. B.

STRATFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. F. L. the first village in Essex, on crossing the Lea, at Bow Bridge, is in the parish of West Ham. At Maryland Point, in this hamlet, is Stratford House, where Sir John Henniker, Bart. has extensive gardens, though the house itself makes no figure.

STRAWBERRY HILL, near Twickenham, the villa of the Earl of Orford (better known in the literary world, and often quoted in this work, as Mr. Horace Walpole) is situated on an eminence near the Thames, commanding views of Twickenham, Richmond Hill and Park, Ham, Kingston, &c. This beautiful structure, formed from select parts of Gothic architecture in cathedrals, chapel-tombs, &c. was wholly built, at different times, by his Lordship, whose fine taste is displayed in the elegant embellishments of the edifice, and in the choice collection of pictures, sculptures, antiquities, and curiosities that adorn it; many of which have been purchased from some of the first cabinets in Europe. The approach to the house, through a grove of lofty trees; the embattled wall, overgrown with ivy; the spiry pinnacles, and gloomy cast of the buildings; give it the air of an ancient abbey, and fill the beholder with awe,

thereupon told him, “that he was too much exalted by the indulgence of his fortune, which had placed him in a station for which he was unfit, he being ignorant of the chancery law, and needing the assistance of others to enable him to do his duty.” This reproach struck him to the heart, and he resolved to admit no consolation. When he was almost half dead, the Queen repented of her severity, and went herself to comfort the dying Chancellor; but it was all to no purpose, for he was obstinately resolved to die.” *Bobun's Charact. of Q. Eliz.*

† Brawls were a sort of figure-dance, then in vogue.

especially on entering the gate, where a small oratory, inclosed with iron rails, and a cloister behind it, appear in the fore court.

On entering the house, we are led through a hall and passage, with painted glass windows, into a parlour, in which are the portraits of Sir Robert Walpole, his two wives and children, and other family pictures; one of which, by Reynolds, contains the portraits of the three Ladies Waldegrave, daughters of the Duchefs of Gloucester. The window has many pieces of painted glass, as have all the windows in every room; and the chimney-piece, chairs, table, &c. are Gothic; as are, also, most of the chimney-pieces and furniture, throughout the house.

The Breakfast Room contains two frames, and some little ebony cabinets, containing several exquisite miniatures of the Digby family, by Isaac and Peter Oliver, and others by Petitot, &c. Two other pictures here deserve attention: one represents Charles II in a garden, and his gardener on his knee, presenting the first pine-apple raised in England: the other, a charming portrait of Cowley, when young, as a shepherd, by Lely. In this room is a closet, in which, among other pictures, are a portrait by Hogarth, of Sarah Malcolm in Newgate; and a good view by Scott, of the Thames at Twickenham.

In a niche, on the stairs, is the curious armour, embossed with gold, of Francis I, of France. Near it is other armour, of different countries; and an ancient picture, on board, of Henry V and his family.

The Library contains a select collection of books, and books of prints, among which are many volumes of English portraits, from the earliest to the present times.

The Holbein Chamber is adorned with pictures, chiefly by and after Holbein; particularly, the Triumph of Riches and Poverty, by Zuccherò. Part of this room is separated by a Gothic screen, behind which stands a handsome bed, the canopy of which is crowned with a plume of red and white ostrich feathers. By the side of the bed hangs the red hat of Cardinal Wolley.

The Gallery, to the splendour and elegance of which no description can do justice, contains many good pictures, chiefly portraits; among which are, the Marriage of
Henr

Henry VII and Elizabeth of York, Mabeuse ; Sir Francis Walsingham, Zucchero ; Admiral Montague Earl of Sandwich, Lely ; Sir George Villiers, Janssen ; George Villiers Duke of Buckingham, Rubens ; Sophia Countess of Granville, Rosalba ; Men at Cards, Miel ; A Landscape, Pouffin ; Anne Duchess of York, by Mrs. Beale ; the Wife of Alderman Leneve, Lely ; Henry Jermyn Earl of St. Alban's ; James second Earl Waldegrave, Reynolds ; the Bashaw Bonneval, Liotard ; Henry Lord Holland, Ditto ; Alderman Leneve, fine, Lely ; John Lord Sheffield, More ; Virgin and Child, by John Davis, Esq. Mr. Leneve, Janssen ; Margaret of Valois Duchess of Savoy, More ; Maria Countess Waldegrave, Reynolds ; Mr. Law, Rosalba ; Earl of Hertford, Ditto ; Frances Countess of Exeter, Vandyck ; Sir Godfrey Kneller, by himself ; Catharine Sedley Countess of Dorchester, Dahl ; Madame de Sevigné ; Girl scowering Pots, Watteau ; Sevonyans, the Painter, by himself ; Mary Queen of France and Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk ; Tobit burying the Dead, fine, Castiglione ; Catherine de Medicis and her Children, Janet ; Griffiere, the Painter, Zouft ; a Portrait, Giorgione ; a Flower-piece, Old Baptist ; Anne Countess of Dorset and Pembroke ; Thomas Duke of Norfolk, More ; Henry Carey Lord Falkland, whole length, Vansomer ; Frances Duchess of Richmond, ditto, Mark Garrard ; Ludowic Stuart Duke of Richmond, whole length ; Thomas Lord Howard of Bindon, ditto ; several Landscapes and Sea-pieces, by Scott. In one of the recesses, on an antique pedestal, is a noble bust of Vespasian, in black marble. In the other recess, on an antique pedestal, adorned with satyrs heads, and foliage, in relief, stands the famous Eagle, of Greek workmanship, one of the finest pieces of sculpture known : it was found in the Baths of Caracalla, at Rome. On, and under the tables, are other pieces of ancient sculpture, in busts and urns. On the japan cabinets are choice specimens of Roman earthen ware, finely painted and well preserved. In the windows, and other parts of the room, are some good bronzes.

The Round Room, lighted by a bow window of fine painted glass, is richly ornamented, and has a beautiful chimney-piece of marble, gilt, and inlaid with scagliola.

The

The few pictures in this room are by great masters ; viz. Mrs. Lemon, the mistress of Vandyck, by himself ; the Education of Jupiter, N. Pouffin ; Bianca Capella, Vafari ; Jacob leaving Laban, Sal. Rosa ; a Landscape with Rocks, Gobbo Caracci ; Dorothy and Lucy Percy, Countesses of Leicefter and Carlisle, Vandyck ; a charming Landscape, Paul Brill.

In *The Great Bedchamber* are a state bed of French tapestry, rich in festoons of the most beautiful flowers, the curtains lined with crimson silk, and the tester adorned with plumes of ostrich feathers ; and a handsome Gothic stone chimney-piece, enriched with gilt ornaments. Here is, also, *A Glass Closet*, furnished with many curiosities and antiquities, and a beautiful ebony cabinet, inlaid with polished stones and medallions, and embellished with charming drawings by Lady Diana Beauclerk. The chief pictures in this room are, Philip Earl of Pembroke, whole length ; Henry VIII, and his Children, on hoard ; Margaret Smith, whole length, Vandyck ; Catharine Queen of Charles II, in a remarkable Dress ; Henry VII, a fine portrait, on board ; Rehearsal of an Opera, Marco Ricci ; Ogleby, the Poet, in his Shirt ; Sketch of the Beggar's Opera, Hogarth ; Presentation in the Temple, Rembrandt ; Countess of Grammont, after Lely ; Duchefs de Mazarine ; Ninon l'Enclos, original ; Richard I, Prisoner to the Archduke of Austria, Mieris ; Duchefs de la Valiere ; Madame de Maintenon ; Frances Duchefs of Tyrconnel ; a Landscape and Cattle, G. Pouffin ; two Views of Venice, Mariiski.

The Cabinet. This little room is beyond conception splendid and enchanting. Entire windows of painted glass, in which are heads of Christ and two Apostles, surrounded with beautiful mosaics ; a star of yellow stained glass in the centre of the dome ; the carpet, imitating the mosaic of the windows and the star in the ceiling ; and the gilt mouldings and ornaments ; all conspire to throw such a golden gloom over the whole room, as to give it the solemn air of a Romish Chapel ; especially when first viewed through the grated door. The pictures, bronzes, antiquities, gems, and curiosities, are too numerous to be detailed. But one thing we must notice ; a small silver bell, of the most exquisite work-

workmanship, covered over with lizards, grafshoppers, and other insects, in the highest relief, by Benvenuto Cellini.

In several parts of the house are pieces of sculpture, and modellings in terra-cotta, by Mrs. Damer; and drawings and modellings in wax, by Lady Diana Beauclerk.

The garden is laid out in the modern style; and, in the encircling wood, is a neat Gothic Chapel, erected on purpose to contain a curious mosaic monument (sent from Rome) the work of Peter Cavalini, who made the tomb of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey.

Adjoining the wood, is the delightful retreat of the late Mrs. Clive, now the residence of Miss Mary and Miss Agnes Berry. Mr. Walpole gave this to Mrs. Clive for her life; and in the garden he has placed an urn, on a pedestal, and the following lines:

Ye Smiles and Jests, still hover round;
 This is Mirth's consecrated ground:
 Here liv'd the laughter-loving Dame,
 A matchless Actress, *Clive* her name.
 The Comic Muse with Her retir'd,
 And shed a tear when She expir'd.

H. W.

STREATHAM, a village, in the road to Croydon, five M. F. L. The Duke of Bedford is Lord of the Manor, and his seat here is the residence of Lord William Russell. Here also is the villa of Gabriel Piozzi, Esq. who married the widow of the late Henry Thrale, Esq. a lady celebrated for her literary accomplishments. In the library, are the portraits of Lord Sandys, Lord Westcote, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Burke, Mr. Garrick, Mr. Goldsmith, Dr. Burney, Sir Robert Chambers, and Mr. Baretti, who all spent many social hours in the room where their portraits now hang, and which were painted for Mr. Thrale by Sir Joshua Reynolds himself. During the life-time of Mr. Thrale Dr. Johnson frequently resided here, and experienced that sincere respect to which his virtues and talents were entitled, and those soothing attentions which is ill-health and melancholy demanded. On the Common, are the handsome villas of Mr. Alderman Newnham and Mr. Wilkin-son. A mineral water, of a cathartic quality, was discovered

vered in this parish, in 1660, which is still held in considerable esteem; and the water is sent in quantities to some of the hospitals in London.

SUDBROOK, the seat and fine park of Lady Greenwich, between Richmond and Kingston. The park extends to the Thames.

SUNDRIDGE, a village in Kent, between Westerham and Sevenoaks. *See Coombank.*

SUNDRIDGE HOUSE, late the elegant seat, beautiful park, and extensive pleasure-grounds of William Wilson, Esq. at Bromley, in Kent. This estate, including the manor, and a pretty villa in the occupation of Mr. Pinchbeck, are now the property of George Lynd, Esq.

SUNBURY, a village, in Middlesex, on the Thames, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. F. L. contains the fine seat of the late Earl of Pomfret, now of John Richardson, Esq. This seems to be an epitome of part of the façade to Hampton-Court, and has often borne the appellation of that palace in miniature. Here also are the villas of Lord Hawke, Mr. Boehm, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Crosier, late Lord Montford's.

SUNNING HILL, a village in Windsor Forest, in the road to Reading, is noted for its fine situation, and its medicinal wells, which are efficacious in paralytic cases.

SUTTON PLACE, at Woking, in Surry, a manor-house, built by Sir Richard Weston in 1530. It had a stately gatehouse, and high tower, with a turret at each angle. The window mouldings within the house, and quoins of the walls, are all of baked white clay, as perfect now as when the house was built. Here Queen Elizabeth was entertained, in 1591. Marianna Weston, heiress of the family, lived to a great age, and, at her death, left the estate to Mr. Webb, of Sam's Court, in Herefordshire, who has taken down the gate side, and half the two other sides, and made the remainder his residence.

SWANSCOMBE, two miles from Gravesend, has the remains of camps and forts, supposed to be Danish. This is said to be the place where the Kentish men, with boughs in their hands, like a moving wood, surprised William the Conqueror, and, throwing down their boughs, threatened battle, if they had not their ancient customs and franchises granted to them: to which he immediately consented.

“But

“ But the fact,” says Dr. Aikin, “ is doubted ; though it is certain, that many peculiar customs still remain in Kent, one of the most remarkable of which is that of *gavelkind*, or the equal distribution of landed property among all the sons of a family. *See Ingress.*”

SYDENHAM, a village in Kent, on the declivity of a fine hill, eight M. F. L. famous for its medicinal wells.

T

TADWORTH COURT, the seat of Richard Ladbrooke Esq. on Walton Heath, near Gatton.

TAPLOE, a village in Bucks, 25 M. F. L. finely elevated above the Thames, is distinguished by its noble woodlands and picturesque appearance, and is adorned with many handsome houses. Taploe House, the ancient seat of the Earl of Inchiquin, embosomed with wood, stands on the summit of the hill. On a fine eminence in the park, is an aged oak, said to have been planted by Queen Elizabeth, when in confinement here. “ But I suspect,” says Mr. Ireland “ that it must, at that period, have been of sufficient growth to afford ample shade to her majesty, which could not have been the case had she planted it herself. It is the noble remains of a very aged tree,

“ Whose antique root peeps out
“ Upon the brook that brawls along the wood.”

TEDDINGTON, a village, in Middlesex, between Hampton Court and Twickenham, 12 M. F. L. The living is a perpetual curacy, which was enjoyed by the Rev. Dr. Stephen Hales, from the year 1710, to his death in 1761. This good man and great philosopher is interred in the church, under the tower, which he had erected, at his own expence, a short time before his decease. Here are a few good houses on the Thames, ; particularly an ancient seat of the late Lord Dudley, now Mr. Taylor’s ; a large one, built by the late Moses Franks, Esq. who displayed great taste in the house and extensive gardens ; and the neat villa of Mr. Udney, who has a fine collection of pictures. Mr. Franks’ house is in chancery.

THAMES, the finest river in Great Britain, which takes its rise from a copious spring, called Thames Head, two miles S. W. of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. It has been erroneously said, that its name is *Isis*, till it arrives at Dorchester, 15 miles below Oxford, when, being joined by the *Thame*, it assumes the name of the *Thames*, which, it has been observed, is formed from a combination of the words *Thame* and *Isis*. What was the origin of this vulgar error, cannot now be traced. Poetical fiction, however, has perpetuated this error, and invested it with a kind of classical sanctity. "It plainly appears," says Camden, "that the river was always called *Thames* or *Tems*, before it came near the *Thame*; and in several ancient charters granted to the abbey of Malmesbury, as well as that of Evesham, and, in the old deeds relating to Cricklade, it is never considered under any other name than that of *Thames*." He likewise says, that it occurs no where under the name of *Isis*. All the historians, who mention the incursions of Ethelwold into Wiltshire, in the year 905, or of Canute, in 1016, concur likewise in the same opinion, by declaring, "that they passed over the *Thames* at Cricklade in Wiltshire. It is not probable, moreover, that "*Thames Head*," an appellation by which the source has usually been distinguished, should give rise to a river of the name of *Isis*; which river, after having run half its course, should re-assume the name of *Thames*, the appellation of its parent spring.* About a mile below the source of the river, is the first corn-mill, which is called Kemble Mill. Here the river may properly be said to form a constant current; which, though not more than nine feet wide in the summer, yet, in the winter, becomes such a torrent, as to overflow the meadows for many miles around. But, in the summer, the *Thames Head* is so dry, as to appear nothing but a large

* Under the name of *Thames*, "says Dr. Aikin," is included its principal branch, the *Isis*; for, in fact, the best writers assert, that *Isis* is a mere poetical name, not known by the inhabitants of its banks, who uniformly call the principal river the *Thames*, quite up to its head. *Isis* is the ancient name *Ouzes*, common to so many rivers, latinized. The *Tame*, commonly supposed to give name to the *Thames*, is an inconsiderable rivulet, which, flowing by the town of *Tame*, bends round to meet the imaginary *Isis* above *Wallingford*."

dell, interspersed with stones and weeds. From Somersford the stream winds to Cricklade, where it unites with many other rivulets. Approaching Kensford, it again enters its native county, dividing it from Berkshire at Ingletham. It widens considerably in its way to Lechlade; and, being there joined by the Lech and Coln, at the distance of 138 M. F. L. it becomes navigable for vessels of 90 tons. At Ensham, in its course N. E. to Oxford, is the first bridge of stone; a handsome one, of three arches, built by the Earl of Abingdon. Passing by the ruins of Godstow Nunnery, where the celebrated Fair Rosamond was interred, the river reaches Oxford, in whose academic groves, its poetical name of Isis has been so often invoked. Being there joined by the Charwell, it proceeds S. E. to Abingdon, and thence to Dorchester, where it receives the Thame. Continuing its course S. E. by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to the counties of Berks, Bucks, Surry, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent, it washes the towns of Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Eton, Egham, Staines, Laleham, Chertsey, Weybridge, Shepperton, Walton, Sunbury, East and West Moulsey, Hampton, Thames Ditton, Kingston, Teddington, Twickenham, Richmond, Isleworth, Brentford, Kew, Mortlake, Barnes, Chiswick, Hammer-smith, Putney, Fulham, Wandsworth, Battersea, Chelsea, and Lambeth. Then, on the north bank of the river, are Westminster and London, and, on the opposite side, Southwark; forming together one continued city, extending to Limehouse and Deptford; and hence the river proceeds to Greenwich, Erith, Greenhithe, Gray's Thurrock, Gravesend, and Leigh, into the ocean. It receives in its course from Dorchester, the rivers Kennet, Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, Wandle, Lea, Roding, and Darent.

It is impossible to describe the beauties which the banks of this noble river display from Windsor to London; the numerous villages, on each side, being adorned with magnificent seats, elegant villas, extensive pleasure-grounds, and beautiful gardens. Nor can any thing be more pleasingly picturesque than the great number of barges and boats, both for pleasure and burden, which are continually passing and repassing, above Westminster Bridge,

“And where the silver streams first rural grows.”

And, below London Bridge, what an idea must a foreigner conceive of the commerce and opulence of the Metropolis, when he beholds the innumerable masts, which extend, like a forest, to Limehouse and Deptford! No wonder then, that this fine river should be a favourite theme with some of our most distinguished poets.*

The Lord Mayor's jurisdiction over the Thames extends from Coln Ditch, a little to the west of Staines, to Yendal or Yenleet, to the east, including part of the rivers Medway and Lea; and he has a deputy, named the Water Bailiff, who is to search for, and punish, all offenders against the laws for the preservation of the river and its fish. Eight times a year the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, hold courts of conservancy for the four counties of Surry, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent.

* O could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my theme!
Tho' deep, yet clear; tho' gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full.

DENHAM

Beneath her chalky cliffs sea-nymphs resort,
And awful Neptune keeps his reedy court.
His darling Thames, rich presents in his hand
Of bounteous Ceres, traverses the land;
And seems a mighty snake, whose shining pride
Does through the meads in sinuous volumes glide.

HUGHES.

Thou, too, great Father of the British Floods,
With joyful pride survey'st our lofty woods;
Where towering oaks their growing honours rear,
And future navies on thy shores appear.
Not Neptune's self from all the streams receives
A wealthier tribute than to thine he gives.
No seas so rich, so gay no banks appear,
No lake so gentle, and no spring so clear.

POPE

See the silver maze
Of stately Thamias, ever chequer'd o'er
With deeply-laden barges, gliding smooth
And constant as his stream: in growing pomp,
By Neptune still attended, slow he rolls
To great Augusta's mart, where lofty Trade,
Amid a thousand golden spires enthron'd,
Gives audience to the world.

DYER.

Though

Though the Thames is said to be navigable 138 miles above bridge, yet there are so many flats, that, in summer, the navigation westward would be entirely stopped, when the springs are low, were it not for a number of locks. But these are attended with considerable expence; for a barge from Lechlade to London pays for passing through them, 13l. 15s. 6d. and from Oxford to London 12l. 18s. This charge, however, is in summer only, when the water is low; and there is no lock from London Bridge to Bolter's Lock; that is, for $51\frac{1}{2}$ miles above bridge. The plan of new cuts has been adopted, in some places to shorten and facilitate the navigation. There is one near Lechlade, which runs nearly parallel to the old river, and contiguous to St. John's Bridge; and there is another, a mile from Abingdon, which has rendered the old stream, toward Culham Bridge, useless.

Some of our poets have been found to imagine (what perhaps they considered as merely imaginary) a junction between the Thames and the Severn. Pope suggested the idea in a letter to Mr. Digby, dated in 1722. And thus the Poet of the Fleece:

Trent and Severn's wave
By plains alone disparted, woo to join
Majestic Thamisis. With their silver urns
The nimble-footed Naiads of the springs
Await, upon the dewy lawn, to speed
And celebrate the union.

DYER.

This poetical vision has been realized. A canal has been made, by virtue of an act of parliament, in 1730, from the Severn to Wall Bridge, near Stroud. A new canal ascends by Stroud, through the vale of Chalford, to the height of 343 feet, by means of 28 locks, and thence to the entrance of a tunnel near Sapperton, a distance of near eight miles. This canal is 42 feet in width at top, and 30 at the bottom. The tunnel (which is extended under Sapperton Hill, and under that part of Earl Bathurst's grounds, called Haley Wood, making a distance of two miles and three furlongs) is near 15 feet in width, and can navigate barges of 70 tons. The canal, descending hence 134 feet, by 14 locks, joins the Thames at Lechlade, a distance of $20\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

In the course of this vast undertaking, the canal, from the Severn at Froome-lade, to Ingletham, where it joins the Thames, is a distance of more than 30 miles. The expence of it exceeded the sum of 200,000*l.* of which 3000*l.* is said to have been expended in gunpowder alone, used for the blowing up of the rock. This work was completed in 1789, in less than seven years from its commencement. A communication, not only with the Trent, but with the Mersey, has likewise been effected, by a canal from Oxford to Coventry; and an Act of Parliament lately passed, to extend another canal from this, at Braunston, to the Thames at Brentford. This is to be called The Grand Junction Canal. On the extensive advantages resulting from these navigable communications from the Metropolis with the ports of Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, &c. and the principal manufacturing towns in the inland parts of the kingdom, it is needless to expatiate.

The tide flows up the Thames as high as Richmond, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 miles from the ocean; a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. The water is esteemed extremely wholesome, and fit for use in very long voyages, during which it will work itself perfectly fine.

THAMES DITTON, a village in Surry, between Kingston and Esher. Here are Boyle Farm, the villa of Lord Henry Fitzgerald, and the seats of Richard Joseph Sullivan, Esq. and Sir Francis Ford, Bart. To the last gentleman, as proprietor of Ember Court, belongs an almshouse here for six poor people. *See Ember Court.*

THEOBALDS, a village on the New River, in the parish of Cheshunt. Here the great Lord Burleigh built a noble seat, and adorned it with magnificent gardens, in which he seems to have anticipated all the absurdities that are commonly ascribed to a taste, supposed to have been long after imported from Holland. "The garden," says Hentzner, "is encompassed by a ditch filled with water, and large enough to have the pleasure of rowing in a boat between the shrubs: it was adorned with a great variety of trees and plants, labyrinths made with much labour, a jet d'eau with its bason of white marble, and with columns and pyramids."

O how unlike the scene my fancy forms,
 Did folly, heretofore, with wealth conspire,
 To plan that formal, dull, disjointed scene,
 Which once was call'd a garden. Britain still
 Bears on her breast full many a hideous wound
 Given by the cruel pair, when, borrowing aid
 From geometric skill, they vainly strove
 By line, by plummet, and unfeeling sheers,
 To form with verdure what the builder form'd
 With stone. Egregious madness; yet pursu'd
 With pains unwearied, with expence unsumm'd,
 And science doating. Hence the sidelong walks
 Of shaven yew; the holly's prickly arms
 Trimm'd into high arcades; the tonfile box
 Wove, in mosaic mode of many a curl,
 Around the figur'd carpet of the lawn.
 Hence too deformities of harder cure:
 The terrace mound uplifted; the long line
 Deep-delv'd of flat canal; and all that Toil,
 Missed by tasteless Fashion, could atchieve
 To mar fair Nature's lineaments divine

MASON.

But let it be remembered, to the honour of Lord Burleigh, that Botany, then in an infant state, was much indebted to him. He patronized that celebrated botanist John Gerard: and his garden contained the best collection of plants of any nobleman in the kingdom.

Queen Elizabeth was entertained in this house no less than twelve times; and each time it cost Burleigh 2000l. or 3000l. her majesty being there sometimes three weeks, a month, or even six weeks together. He gave this seat to his younger son Sir Robert Cecil, (afterward Earl of Salisbury) in whose time James I staying there for one night, in his way to take possession of the crown, was so delighted with the place, that he gave him the manor of Hatfield in exchange for Theobalds, and afterward enlarged the park, and encompassed it with a wall ten miles round. This palace he often visited, in order to enjoy the pleasure of hunting in Enfield Chase and Epping Forest; and here he died. In the civil war, it was plundered and defaced; it being the place whence Charles I set out to erect his standard at Nottingham. Charles II granted the manor to George Monk, Duke of Albemarle; but it reverting to the Crown, for

want of heirs male, King William gave it to William Earl of Portland, from whom it descended to the present Duke, who sold it to George Prescott, Esq. The park has been converted into farms. The small remains of Theobalds (such as the room where King James dièd) were demolished, in 1765, by Mr. Prescott, who leased out the site of it to a builder, and erected a handsome house for himself, about a mile to the south of it.

THEYDON BOIS, a village 14 M. F. L. to the left of the road to Ongar.

THEYDON GERNOON, between Theydon Bois and Theydon Mount, is frequently called Coopersale, from a capital seat of that name, two miles N. of the church. This, and some of the neighbouring parishes, may be called "The Garden of Essex," from the pleasing variety of hills and vales, the fertility of the soil, the number of villas interspersed, and the variety of beautiful prospects.

THEYDON MOUNT, near 16 M. F. L. on the left of the road to Chipping Ongar. The church, which had been burnt by lightning, was rebuilt by Sir William Smyth Bart. In it are some monuments, the most ancient of which is that of Sir Thomas Smyth, an able statesman, one of the most learned men of his age, and a great promoter of the study of the Greek language. *See Hill Hall.*

THOBY PRIORY, so called from Tobias, the first Abbot, is situated in the parish of Mountnessing, 22 M. F. L. on the road to Chelmsford. It was founded in the reign of Stephen, and was granted, by Henry VIII to Cardinal Wolsey. It is now the property of Henry Prescott Blencowe, Esq. a minor, and in the occupation of John Prinssep, Esq. The house, though still a spacious strong edifice, has been considerably reduced in size, within a century past. Some arches are still standing, as monuments of its antiquity and original destination.

THORNDON, or HORNDON, East and West, two parishes between Brentwood and Horndon-on-the-Hill. The Churches of West Thorndon and Ingrave being both ruinous, the two parishes were united by act of parliament, and a new church built, in 1734, by the father of the present Lord Petre.

THORNDON

THORNDON HALL, the magnificent seat of Lord Petre, in the parish of West Thorndon, Essex. The house, which was built by Paine, is situated on a fine eminence; at the termination of an avenue from Brentwood, two miles long. It is built of white brick, and consists of a centre and two wings, connected by circular corridors. The approach from Brentwood is to this west front, which is not adorned with any portico or columns; but the east front has a noble portico, with six fluted pillars of the Corinthian order. The lawn falls hence in a gentle slope, and the prospect over the Thames into Kent is very fine. The Hall is a noble room, about 40 feet square; richly stuccoed, ornamented with fine marble, and containing a great number of portraits. The drawing room, 38 feet by 26, is hung with green damask. Adjoining to this, is the library over one of the corridors; and this is terminated by the gallery in which the family sit, when attending divine service in the elegant chapel which occupies the right wing. The noblest apartment, whenever it is finished, will be the grand saloon which is in the west front, and is 60 feet by 30. Among the paintings in this noble seat, are Lewis Cornaro and his family, and Sir Thomas More and his family; the first said to be by Titian, and the second by Holbein; but the originality of the latter is disputed. See *Walpole's Anecd. of Painting Vol. 1. p. 143.*

The park is extensive, finely-timbered, and very beautiful. The woods are large, and, for variety as well as rarity of trees, are supposed to be unequalled. The menagerie is a charming spot.

THORPE, a village in Surry, between Chertsey and Egham. Here is the seat of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart. and in this parish resides a living antique—Mr. Wapshot, a farmer, whose ancestors have lived on the same spot ever since the time of Alfred, by whom the farm was granted to Reginald Wapshot, the ancestor of the present family. Notwithstanding the antiquity of this family (and can the Howards or Percys ascend higher?) their situation in life has never been elevated or depressed by any vicissitude of fortune.

TILBURY, EAST, on the Thames, below Tilbury Fort. "In this parish," says Morant, "was the ancient ferry

ferry over the Thames. The famous Higham Causeway from Rochester by Higham, yet visible, points out the place of the old ferry; and this is supposed to be the place where the Emperor Claudius crossed the Thames, in pursuit of the Britons, as related by Dion Cassius, i. 60." In this parish, is a field, called Cave Field, in which is an horizontal passage to one of the spacious caverns in the neighbouring parish of Chadwell. Of these Camden has given a sketch in his Britannia; and he describes them as in a chalky cliff, built very artificially of stone, to the height of ten fathoms. Dr. Deham measured three of the most considerable of them, and found the depth of one of them to be 50 feet, of another 70 feet, and of the third 80 feet. Their origin is too remote for investigation.

TILBURY, WEST, an ancient town in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames. Here the four Roman provincial ways crossed each other, and, in the year 630, this was the see of Bishop Ceadda, or St. Chad, who converted the East Saxons. It is situated by the marshes, which are rented by the farmers and grazing butchers of London, who generally stock them with Lincolnshire and Leicestershire weathers, which are sent hither from Smithfield in September and October, and fed here till Christmas or Candlemas; and this is what the butchers call right marsh mutton. In this parish is a celebrated spring of alterative water, discovered in 1717. When the Spanish armada was in the Channel, in 1588, Queen Elizabeth had a camp here, which was where the windmill now stands; and some traces of it are visible.

TILBURY FORT in the parish of West Tilbury, opposite Gravesend, is a regular fortification, and may be termed the key to London. The plan was laid by Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer to Charles II. It has a double moat, the innermost of which is 180 feet broad; with a good counterscarp, a covered way, ravelins, and terrails. Its chief strength on the land side consists in its being able to lay the whole level under water. On the side next the river is a strong curtain, with a noble gate, called the water-gate, in the middle; and the ditch is palisaded. Before this curtain is a platform in the place of a counterscarp, on which are planted 106 guns, from 24 to 46 pounders each, beside

beside smaller ones planted between them; and the bastions and curtains are also planted with guns. Here is likewise a high tower called the Block-house, said to have been built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

TITTENHANGER, near St. Alban's, a handsome seat of the Earl of Hardwicke, the residence of Mrs. Crawley.

TOOTING, UPPER, a hamlet in the parish of Streat-ham, and in the road to Ryegate, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. F. L. Among other handsome villas, here is the Grove House, the seat of Mr. Powel.

TOOTING, LOWER, six M. F. L. on the same road, has also many handsome houses. The tower of the parish church is remarkable for being of a circular form, with a low spire.

TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSS, a village, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. F. L. in the road to Ware. Among the ancient possessors of the manor of Tottenham was Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, from whom the manor-house obtained the name of Bruce Castle, which it still retains. Being forfeited to the crown, it had different proprietors, till the year 1631, when we find it in the possession of Hugh Hare Lord Coleraine. Henry Hare, the last Lord Coleraine of that family, having been deserted by his wife, the daughter of John Hanger Esq. and who obstinately refused, for 20 years, to return to him, formed a connection with Miss Rose Duplessis, a French lady, by whom he had a daughter, born in Italy, whom he named Henrietta Rosa Peregrina, and to whom he left all his estates. This lady married the late Mr. Alderman Townsend; but, being an alien, she could not take the estates, and the will, having been legally made, barred the heirs at law; so that the estates escheated to the crown. However, a grant of these estates, confirmed by act of parliament, was made to Mr. Townsend and his lady. Their son Henry Hare Townsend, Esq. sold all the estates, in 1792, to Thomas Smith, Esq. of the Clock-House in the same parish. Bruce Castle is partly ancient and partly modern. In the house, to the S. W. is a deep well, over which is an ancient brick tower, the upper part of which serves as a dairy.

In this parish is an elegant brick mansion, called
Mount

Mount Pleasant, the residence of Rowland Stephenson, Esq.

The church is situated on an eminence, almost surrounded by the Mosel, a rivulet, which rises on Muswell Hill. Over the porch is an apartment in which the parish business was formerly transacted. It is inhabited by Elizabeth Fleming, an almswoman, who has lived in it sixty years, and, according to her own account, passed her hundredth year on the 17th of March 1790. The vestry was erected in 1697, by Lord Coleraine, who made a vault in it for himself and his family. It has, indeed, the appearance of a mausoleum, having a dome leaded, and crowned with an obelisk.

At the end of Page Green, stands a remarkable circular clump of elms, called The Seven Sisters. In a brick-field on the west side of the road, belonging to Mr. Charles Saunders, is St. Loy's well, which is said to be always full, and never to run over; and, in a field opposite the Vicarage House, rises a spring, called Bishop's Well, of which the common people report many strange cures.

In the town, has been a cross, from time immemorial. It was formerly a column of wood, raised upon a little hillock; whence the village took the name of High Cross. It was taken down about 200 years ago, and the present structure erected, in its stead, by Dean Wood.

In this parish are three alms-houses. Of one of them, for eight poor people, it is remarkable, that it was erected by Balthazar Zanches, a Spaniard, who was confectioner to Philip II of Spain, with whom he came over to England, and was the first that exercised that art in this country. He became a Protestant, and died in 1602. It is said that he lived in the house, now the George and Vulture Inn; at the entrance of which are fixed the arms of England, in a garter, supported by a lion and griffin, and with the initials E. R: over another door is 1587. Here also is a free school, of which, at the end of the last century, that celebrated scholar and antiquary, Mr. William Baxter, was master.

There is a Quaker's Meeting at Tottenham: on which account, many families of that persuasion have their country houses here.

TOTTERIDGE, a village, near Barnet, about ten M. F. L. Its situation is delightful, adorned with many handsome houses; and it was greatly inhabited by the citizens of London so long ago as the reign of James I. Here is the house and park of Mrs. Lee.

TRENT PLACE, the beautiful villa of the Earl of Cholmondeley on Enfield Chase. When that part of the Chase, which was reserved to the Crown, in consequence of the act for disforested it, was sold by auction in the duchy court of Lancaster, two of the lots were bought by Dr. Richard Jebb, who had successfully attended the Duke of Gloucester, when dangerously ill, at Trent, the capital of an imperial bishopric at the foot of the Alps. Dr. Jebb converted his purchase into a delightful park, and erected this elegant villa, in imitation of an Italian loggia, with a music-room, and all the accommodations of hospitality. His Majesty, on conferring the dignity of Baronet on Dr. Jebb, gave the name of Trent Place to this villa, in grateful commemoration of that superior medical skill by which the life of his royal brother had been preserved. After the death of Sir Richard, the Earl of Cholmondeley purchased this place, together with the furniture, and every thing upon the premises, for 14,000 guineas.

TURNHAM GREEN, a village, five M. F. L. in the parish of Chiswick. Here is the villa of the late Lord Heathfield, the illustrious defender of Gibraltar, now the property and residence of Dr. Mayerbach; and near this is the handsome new-built house of Mr. James Armstrong.

TWICKENHAM, a village, $10\frac{1}{4}$ M. F. L. situated on the Thames, between Teddington and Isleworth, and adorned with many handsome seats. Proceeding along the river, from Teddington, the first is Strawberry Hill, the elegant Gothic villa of the Earl of Orford. The next is the house of Sir Francis Bassett, Bart. Below this, is Mr. May's beautiful little house, built by Mr. Hudson, the painter, the master of Sir Joshua Reynolds; opposite the back of which is a small house, with an elegant Gothic front; the property of Mr. Lewen. Next is the celebrated villa of Pope, now of the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis; adjoining to whose gardens is Lieutenant Colonel Pechel's. Near this is the seat of Countess Dowager Poulett. Farther down is

the house and gardens, with a terrace next the river, of Mrs. Allanson. All these houses enjoy a pleasing prospect up and down the river, perpetually enlivened by the west-country navigation, and other moving pictures on the surface of the water. Below the church is York House, the seat of Major Webber. On the site of the late Earl of Strafford's house, Lady Anne Conolly has erected a noble seat. Next to this is the house of George Pocock, Esq. the additional octagon room to which was built to entertain Queen Caroline at dinner. Below this, is the pretty box of George Hardinge, Esq. so hid by trees as hardly to be seen: it is called Ragman's Castle, from a cottage that once stood there, built by a dealer in rags. Near this is Marble Hill, the seat of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. Farther down, is the neat house of Lady Bridget Tollemache: it is situated in the meadows, and was lately occupied by Lady Diana Beauclerk, who has decorated one of the rooms herself with lilacs and other flowers, so very natural, as to be taken at first sight for real ones. Below this, is the house and extensive grounds of Richard Owen Cambridge, Esq. and next is Twickenham Park, the seat of Lord Frederick Cavendish. This leads to Isleworth, which, from the entrance into the meadows at Marble Hill, is about a mile and a half on the bank of the river, opposite Ham Walks and Richmond Hill, and is one of the most beautiful walks in England.

We now return to Pope's house and gardens. In the lifetime of our bard, the house was humble and confined. Veneration for his memory has since enlarged its dimensions. The centre building only was the residence of Pope. Sir William Stanhope, who purchased it on his death, added the two wings, and enlarged the gardens. Over an arched way, which leads to the new gardens, is a bust of Pope in white marble, under which are the following lines by Earl Nugent:

The humble roof, the garden's scanty line,
 Ill suit the genius of the bard divine:
 But fancy now displays a fairer scope,
 And Stanhope's plans unfold the soul of Pope.

Mr. Ellis, who married a daughter of Sir William Stanhope, has stuccoed the front of the house, and adorned it in

an elegant style. The lawn has been enlarged; and, toward the margin of the river, propped with uncommon care, still stand the two weeping willows planted by Pope himself. They who can cherish each memorial upon classic ground, will rejoice to find that these trees (one of which, exclusive of its being planted by Pope, is one of the finest trees of its kind, a vegetable curiosity) are as flourishing as ever. Not only the present proprietor himself preserves inviolate the memory of Pope, but slips of this tree are annually transmitted to different parts; and, in 1739, the Empress of Russia had some planted in her own garden at Peterburgh.

The once celebrated grotto is no longer remarkable but for having been erected under the immediate direction of our bard. The dilapidations of time, and the *pius thefts* of visitors, who select the spars, ores, and even the common flints, as so many *sacred relics*, have almost brought it to ruin. It no longer forms a "camera obscura;" nor does "the thin alabaster lamp of an obicular form" now "irradiate the star of looking-glass" placed in the centre of it. Even the "perpetual rill that echoed through the cavern day and night," is no longer in existence.*

In two adjoining apertures in the rock are placed a Ceres and a Bacchus, an excellent bust of Pope, and some other figures. In the right cavity, which opens to the river, by a small window latticed with iron bars, our bard sat, it is said, when he composed some of his happiest verses. At the extremity next the garden, is this inscription, from Horace, on white marble:

Secretum iter et fallentis semita vitæ.

In another grotto, which passes under a road to the stables, and connects the pleasure-grounds, are two busts, in Italian marble, of Sir William Stanhope and the Earl of Chesterfield. In a niche, opposite each, is a Roman urn of exquisite workmanship. Masses of stone are scattered round, in imitation of rocks; and wild plants and hardy forest trees are planted on each side, to give a sylvan rudeness to the scene. From this spot, after visiting the orangery, &c.

* See Pope's Letter to Edward Blount, Esq. June 2, 1725.

you are led to a small obelisk, erected by the filial piety of our poet, with this tender and pathetic inscription :

AN! EDITHA,
MATRUM OPTIMA,
MULIERUM AMANTISSIMA,
VALE!

In the church of Twickenham, Pope and his parents are interred. To their memory, he himself erected a monument: to his own, the gratitude of Bishop Warburton erected another. On the outside of the church, is a white marble tablet, with the following epitaph, by Miss Pope, the actress, who was the pupil and friend of Clive :

Sacred to the Memory
Of
MRS. CATHERINE CLIVE,
Who died Dec. 7, 1785,
Aged 75 Years.

Clive's blameless life this tablet shall proclaim,
Her moral virtues, and her well-earn'd fame.
In comic scenes the stage she early trod,
"Nor sought the critic's praise, nor fear'd his rod."
In real life, was equal praise her due,
Open to pity and to friendship too;
In wit still pleasing, as in converse free
From all that could afflict humanity:
Her gen'rous heart to all her friends was known,
And e'en the stranger's sorrows were her own.
Content with fame, ev'n affluence she wav'd,
To share with others what by toil she sav'd;
And nobly bounteous from her slender store,
She bade two dear relations not be poor!
Such deeds on life's short scenes true glory shed,
And heav'nly plaudits hail the virtuous dead.

A branch of the river Coln, which crosses the great western road at Cranford Bridge, flows over Twickenham Common, supplies Mr. Hill's gunpowder-mills and Mr. Winslow's oil-mills; and, in its course through Isleworth, where it enters the Thames, turns the flour-mills of Mr. Merchant. *See Marble Hill and Strawberry Hill.*

TYBURN, anciently a village, west of London, on the rivulet Tyburn, whence it took its name. Here the city had

had nine conduits, erected in 1238. Close to Tyburn Bridge stood the Lord Mayor's Banqueting House, to which it was usual for his Lordship to repair with the Aldermen and their ladies, in waggons, to view the conduits; after which they had an entertainment at the Banqueting House. This edifice was taken down in 1737, and Tyburn is now only known by having been, till 1783, the place of execution for London and Middlesex.

V

VALENTINE HOUSE, the seat of the late Sir Charles Raymond, Bart. and now of Donald Cameron, Esq. at Ilford, in Essex. This house was given by King William to Mrs. Tillotson, on the death of her husband, the great and good Archbishop. In a hot-house, here, Mr. Cameron has a vine, which is almost incredibly productive. *

VAUXHALL, one of the six precincts of the parish of

* The following account of this vine is taken from Mr. Gilpin's Reflections on Forest Scenery: "This vine was planted, a cutting, in 1758, of the black Hamburgh sort; and as this species will not easily bear the open air, it was planted in the hot-house; though without any preparation of soil, which in those grounds is a stiff loam, or rather clay. The hot-house is a very large one, about 70 feet in the front; and the vine, which is not pruned in the common way, extends 200 feet, part of it running along the south wall on the outside of the hot-house. In the common mode of pruning, this species of vine is no great bearer; but managed as it is here, it produces wonderfully. Sir Charles Raymond, on the death of his lady, in 1781, left Valentine House; at which time the gardener had the profits of the vine. It annually produces about 400 weight of grapes; which used formerly (when the hot-house, I suppose, was kept warmer) to ripen in March; though lately they have not ripened till June, when they sell at 4s. a pound, which produces about 80l. This account I had from Mr. Eden himself, the gardener, who planted the vine. With regard to the profits of it, I think it probable, from the accounts I have had from other hands, that when the grapes ripened earlier, they produced much more than 80l. A gentleman of character informed me, that he had it from Sir Charles Raymond himself, that, after supplying his own table, he made 120l. a year of the grapes, and the same gentleman, who was curious, enquired of the fruit-dealers, who told him, that in some years, they supposed the profits have not amounted to less than 300l. This does not contradict Mr. Eden's account, who said, that the utmost he ever made of it (that is, I suppose, when the grapes sold for 4s. per pound in June) was 84l. At the lowest calculation, the profits were prodigious. The stem of this vine was, in the year 1789, 13 inches in circumference.

Lambeth. There is a tradition, that the infamous Guy Faukes resided in the manor-house of Vauxhall or Fauxhall, the site of which is now occupied by Marble Hall and the Cumberland Tea Gardens. But there does not appear the least ground for this tradition except the coincidence of names.* In the road from Vauxhall to Wandsworth, is an almshouse for seven poor women, founded, in 1612, by Sir Noel Caron. Over the gate is a Latin inscription, importing, that it was founded in the 32nd year of his embassy, "as an insignificant monument of what he owed to the glory of God, in gratitude to the nation, and in munificence to the poor." The present income of these houses is 28l. per annum, payable out of Caron Park, the villa of Charles Blicke, Esq. (exclusive of a legacy of 1,100l. bequeathed to the almspeople, in 1773, by the Dowager Countess Gower. These women must be parishioners of Lambeth, and upward of 60 years old. They are allowed (which is a very pleasing circumstance) to get an addition to their income, if they can, by the exertions of industry. Farther on, is a fine spring called Vauxhall Well; which, in the hardest winter, is never known to freeze. See *Lambeth, Sculp.*

VAUXHALL GARDENS, the most celebrated public gardens in Europe, situated near the Thames, in the parish of Lambeth. The time when this enchanting place was first opened for the entertainment of the public is not easy to be ascertained. In the reign of Queen Anne, it appears to have been a place of great public resort; for in the *Spectator*, No. 383, dated May 20, 1712, Mr. Addison has introduced his favourite character, Sir Roger de Coverley, as accompanying him in a voyage from the Temple Stairs to Vauxhall.† The gardens appear to have been originally planted with trees, and laid out into walks, for the pleasure of a private gentleman.‡ Mr. Jonathan Tyers having taken

* See Lysons' *Env. of Lond.* p. 323

† Long after we find, in the *Connoisseur*, No. 68, a very humorous description of the behaviour of an old citizen, who, notwithstanding his penurious disposition, had treated his family here with a handsome supper.

‡ Sir Samuel Morland, Knight, who displayed in his house and gardens, many whimsical proofs of his skill in mechanics.

a lease of the premises in 1730, opened Vauxhall (then called Spring Gardens) with an advertisement of a Ridotto al Fresco. The novelty of this term attracted great numbers; and Mr. Tyers was so successful in occasional repetitions of the same entertainments, as to be induced to open the gardens every evening during the summer. To this end, he was at a great expence in decorating the gardens with paintings, in which he was assisted by the humorous pencil of Hogarth. He likewise erected an orchestra, engaged a band of music, and placed a fine statue of Handel, by Roubiliac, in a conspicuous part of the gardens.

The season for opening the gardens commences some time in May, and continues till toward the end of August. Every evening (Sunday and Friday excepted) they are opened at half past six.

On entering the great gate, to which you are conducted by a short avenue from the road, you pay two shillings for admittance. The first scene that salutes the eye, is a noble gravel walk, 900 feet long, planted on each side with a row of stately elms, which form a fine vista, terminated by the representation of a temple, in which is a transparency, emblematic of gratitude for the liberal encouragement of the public.

Advancing a few steps within the garden, we behold, to the right, a quadrangle, called the Grove. In the centre, is a magnificent orchestra of Gothic construction, ornamented with carvings, niches, &c. The ornaments are plastic, a composition something like plaster of Paris, but known only to the ingenious architect who designed this beautiful object. In fine weather, the musical entertainments are performed here by a band of vocal and instrumental performers. At the upper extremity of this orchestra, is a fine organ; and, at the foot of it, are the seats and desks for the musicians, placed in a semicircular form, leaving a vacancy at the front for the vocal performers. The concert is opened with instrumental music at eight o'clock, after which the company are entertained with a song; and in this manner other songs are performed, with concertos between each, till the close of the entertainment, which is at eleven.

In the front of a large timber building, which you approach

proach from the middle of the great room, is a painted landscape, called the Day Scene. At the end of the first act, this is drawn up, to exhibit the scene of a cascade, with a very natural representation of a water-mill, and a bridge, with a mail coach, a Greenwich long stage, and a party of soldiers passing over it, all well-illuminated by concealed lights. At the expiration of ten minutes, it is down again, and the company return to hear the remaining part of the concert. A glee and catch, in three or four parts, are performed in the middle and at the end of the musical bill of fare, which always consists of sixteen pieces.

In that part of the grove which fronts the orchestra a number of tables and benches are placed for the company, and, at a small distance from them, fronting the orchestra, is a large pavilion of the composite order, built for the late Prince of Wales; and his grandson, the present Prince, has often supped in it. The ascent is by a double flight of steps. In the ceiling are three little domes with gilt ornaments, from which descend three glass chandeliers. Behind this pavilion is a drawing-room; and to this is an entrance, from the outside of the gardens, for the admittance of any of the royal family.

The grove is illuminated in the evening by about 2000 glass lamps, which glitter among the trees, in addition to which a great number of variegated lamps are interspersed, which produce a fine effect; and the groups of figures moving about, and varying in age, dress, &c. give great vivacity to the numberless beauties of the place.

In cold or rainy weather the musical performance is in a rotundo. This rotundo, 70 feet in diameter, is on the left side of the entrance into the gardens, nearly opposite the grand orchestra. Along the front, next the grove, is a colonnade, formed by a range of pillars, under which is the entrance from the grove. Within this room, on the left hand, is the little orchestra, inclosed by a balustrade. In the centre of the rotundo hangs a glass chandelier. The roof of this noble room is a dome, slated on the outside, and within resembling a shell. Its roof is so contrived, that sounds never vibrate under it: and thus the music is heard to the greatest advantage. It is now made to represent a
magnificent

magnificent tent, the roof of which is of blue and yellow silk in alternate stripes; it seems to be supported by 20 pillars, representing Roman fasces, set, and bound together by deep rose-coloured ribands, with military trophies in the intervals. The sides of the tent being drawn up, and hanging in the form of festoons, the rotundo has the beautiful appearance of a flower garden; the upper part being painted all round like a sky, and the lower part, above the seats, with shrubs, flowers, urns, and other rural decorations. At the extremity of this rotundo, opposite the orchestra, is a saloon, the entrance of which is formed by columns of the Ionic order, painted in imitation of scagliola. In the roof, which is arched and elliptic, are two little cupolas in a peculiar taste; and in the summit of each is a skylight divided into ten compartments; the frames in the Gothic style. Each cupola is adorned with paintings: Apollo, Pan, and the Muses, in one, and Neptune with the Sea Nymphs in the other. Above each cupola is an arch divided into compartments; and, from the centre of each, which is a rich Gothic frame, descends a large glass chandelier. Adjoining to the walls are ten three-quarter columns for the support of the roof. They are also of the Ionic order, painted in imitation of scagliola. Between these columns are four pictures, in magnificent gilt frames. They were executed by the masterly pencil of Mr. Hayman.

The first represents the surrender of Montreal, in Canada, to General (now Lord) Amherst. On a stone, at one corner of the picture, is this inscription:

POWER EXERTED,
CONQUEST OBTAINED,
MERCY SHEWN!
MDCCLX.

The second represents Britannia, holding a medallion of his present Majesty, and sitting on the right hand of Neptune, in his chariot drawn by sea-horses. In the background is a representation of the defeat of the French fleet in 1756, by Sir Edward (afterward Lord) Hawke, in 1759. Round the chariot of Neptune are attendant sea nymphs, holding medallions of the most distinguished Admirals in
that

that glorious war. For that of Lord Hawke, his Lordship sat to the painter.

The third represents Lord Clive receiving the homage of the Nabob of Bengal.

The fourth represents Britannia distributing laurels to the principal officers who served in that war; as the Marquis of Granby, the Earl of Albemarle, General (now Marquis) Townshend, Colonels Monckton, Coote, &c.

The entrance into this saloon, from the gardens, is through a Gothic portal, which is the best entrance, when the candles are lighted, for viewing the whole to advantage, the prospect being uninterrupted, and a brilliant company adding lustre to the grandeur of the place.

On each side of this entrance, on the inside, are the pictures of their Majesties, in their coronation robes.

About six years ago, a new room 100 feet by 40, was added to the rotundo. This room is now opened as a supper room. The roof, which is elliptic, is supported by two rows of double fluted columns, twelve on each side. The sides of this room are ornamented by landscapes, divided into compartments by paintings of fluted columns, corresponding with those that support the roof. In a recess, at the end of this room, is placed the beautiful marble statue of Handel, which formerly stood in the open gardens. He is represented, like Orpheus, playing on the lyre. This was the first great display of the wonderful abilities of Roubiliac, at least for the public eye; a singular instance of a statue erected to living merit. Although not so large as the life, it is very like the original. The excellence of the sculpture exhibits a model of perfection both in the design and execution. In fine, this combination of rare talents in the person represented, and the happy idea of the sculptor, gave rise to the following well-turned compliment:

Drawn by the fame of these embower'd retreats,
See Orpheus risen from th' Elysian seats!
Loft to th' admiring world three thousand years,
Beneath great Handel's form he re-appears.

The grove, already mentioned, is bounded by gravel-walks, and a considerable number of pavilions, ornamented with paintings from the designs of Hayman and Hogarth; and

and each pavilion has a table that will hold six or eight persons. To give a list of the paintings in these pavilions, we must begin with our entrance into the garden. The first is on the left hand, under a Gothic piazza and colonnade, formed by a range of pillars, which stretch along the front of the great room. Many years ago, a colonnade, which forms a square, was erected in the walks round the orchestra. It is an admirable protection to the company, from a shower of rain. The sides are enriched with numberless lamps. The whole illuminations remind the reader of the magic representations in the Arabian Nights Entertainment.

The expence of this erection, which cost 2000*l.* was defrayed by a Ridotto al Fresco. The paintings in the pavilions are, 1. Two Mahometans gazing in astonishment at the beauties of the place; 2. A shepherd playing on his pipe, and decoying a shepherdess into a wood; 3. New River Head, at Islington; 4. The game of quadrille, and the tea-equipage; 5. Music and singing; 6. Building houses with cards; 7. A scene in the Mock Doctor; 8. An Archer; 9. Country dances round the maypole; 10. Thread my needle; 11. Flying the kite; 12. Pamela revealing to Mr. B's house-keeper her wishes to return home; 13. Jobson, Nell, and the Conjuror, in the Devil to Pay; 14. Playing at shuttlecock; 15. Hunting the whistle; 16. Pamela flying from Lady Davers; 17. Falstaff in the basket; a scene in the Merry Wives of Windsor; 18. A sea engagement between the Spaniards and Moors.

The pavilions continue in a sweep which leads to a beautiful piazza and a colonnade 500 feet in length, in the form of a semicircle, of Gothic architecture, embellished with rays. In this semicircle of pavilions are three large ones, called temples: one in the middle, and the others at each end, adorned with a dome; but the two latter are now converted into portals, (one as an entrance into the great room, and the other as a passage to view the cascade) which are directly opposite to each other: however, the middle temple is still a place for the reception of company, and is painted, in the Chinese taste, by Risquet, with the story of Vulcan catching Mars and Venus in a net. On each side of this temple the adjoining pavilion

pavilion is decorated with a painting; that on the right represents the entrance into Vauxhall, with a gentleman and lady coming to it; and that on the left, Friendship on the grass drinking. The paintings in the other pavilions of this sweep are landscapes.

Having traversed this semicircle, we come to a sweep of pavilions that lead into the great walk: the last of these is ornamented with a painting representing Black-eyed Susan returning to shore.

Returning to the grove, where we shall find the remainder of the boxes and paintings better than those heretofore seen, and beginning at the east end, which is behind the orchestra, and opposite the semicircle above mentioned, the pavilions are decorated with the following pieces: 1. Difficult to please; 2. Sliding on the ice; 3. Bagpipes and hautboys; 4. A bonfire at Charing-Cross, the Salisbury stage overturned, &c. 5. Blindman's buff; 6. Leap frog; 7. The Wapping landlady, and the tars just come ashore; 8. Skittles.

Proceeding forward we see another range of pavilions, in a different style, adorned with paintings, and forming another side of the quadrangle. These are, 1. The taking of Porto Bello; 2. Mademoiselle Catherine, the dwarf; 3. Ladies angling; 4. Bird-nesting; 5. The play at bob-cherry; 6. Falstaff's cowardice detected; 7. The bad family; 8. The good family; 9. The taking of a Spanish register-ship, in 1742.

Next is a semicircle of pavilions, with a temple and dome at each end, and the space in front decorated with trees. In the centre, is the entrance of an anti-room, which leads to the Prince's gallery. This room, which was built in 1791, and which is opened on masquerade and gala nights only, is near 400 feet long. It is adorned, on each side, by landscapes in compartments, between paintings of double columns, encircled in a spiral form by festoons of flowers. On the side next the entrance, are four recesses for the occasional serving of refreshments; over each of which is a music gallery. At one end, is a fine transparency, representing the Prince of Wales in armour, leaning against his horse, which is held by Britannia, while Minerva is holding the helmet, and Prudence

Science fixing the spurs; and Fame appears above, with her trumpet in one hand, and a wreath of laurel in the other. At the opposite end, is a bar for the serving of tea and coffee; at the back of which is a landscape. When this room is opened, it is finely illuminated by a number of chandeliers and a profusion of lamps. At the masquerade, May 31, 1792, there were ranges of tables, the whole length of this room; which very conveniently accommodated one thousand persons, who sat down to an elegant cold collation, and had the best attendance, with excellent wines; while other parts of the company were well accommodated in the anti-room, &c. The anti-room, erected in 1792, is open every evening, for the accommodation of the company with coffee, tea, and biscuits, till after the second set. It is fitted up all round with Arabesque ornaments, on pannels of a white ground, between fluted pilasters.

The remainder of the paintings in this range are, 1. Bird-catching; 2. See-saw; 3. Fairies dancing by moonlight; 4. The milk-maid's garland; 5. The kiss stolen.

Here ends the boundary of the grove on this side; but, turning on the left, we come to a walk that runs along the bottom of the gardens: on each side of this walk are pavilions, and those on the left hand are decorated with the following paintings: 1. A northern prince and princess in a traineau. 2. Hot cockles; 3. A gypsy telling fortunes by the coffee-cups. 4. The cutting of flour, a Christmas gambol; 5. Cricket.

On the opposite side is a row of pavilions; and, at the extremity of this walk, is another entrance into the gardens from the road. At the other end of the walk, adjoining to the Prince's pavilion, is a semicircle of pavilions ornamented with three Gothic temples.

From the upper end of this walk, where we concluded the list of the paintings, is a narrow vista that runs to the top of the gardens: this is called the Druid's or Lover's Walk: on both sides of it are rows of lofty trees, which, meeting at the top, and interchanging their boughs, form a fine verdant canopy. In these trees build a number of nightingales, blackbirds, thrushes, &c. whose sweet harmony adds to the peculiar pleasure which these shades afford.

The anti-room runs across one part of this walk.

Returning to the spot where once stood the statue of Handel, we may, by looking up the garden, behold a noble vista, which is called the grand south walk, of the same size as that seen at our first entrance, and running parallel with it. This vista is formed by lofty trees on each side, and terminated by a Gothic temple, which is opened on gala nights, and exhibits four illuminated vertical columns, in motion, and, in the centre, an artificial fountain: all which is effected by very complicated and ingenious machinery.

In the centre of the cross gravel walk, is a temple, the largest of the kind in England, built in 1786, by Mr. Smith of Knightsbridge, and brought here in three pieces only, though the diameter is 44 feet, and the dome is supported by eight lofty pillars. On the right, this walk is terminated by a fine statue of Apollo; and, at the extremity on the left, is a painting of a stone quarry in the vicinity of Bristol.

From our situation to view this painting is another-gravel walk that leads up the gardens, formed on the right side by a wilderness, and on the left by rural downs, as they are termed, in the form of a long square, fenced by a net, with little eminences in it after the manner of a Roman camp. There are likewise several bushes, from under which, a few years ago, subterraneous musical sounds were heard, called by some the fairy music; which put many people in mind of the vocal forest, or that imaginary being called the genius of the wood; but the damp of the earth being found prejudicial to the instruments, this romantic entertainment ceased. The downs are covered with turf, and interspersed with cypress, fir, yew, cedar, and tulip trees. On one of the eminences, is a statue of Milton, cast in lead by Roubiliac, but painted of a stone colour. He is represented seated on a rock, listening to subterraneous harmony:

Me, goddess, bring
To arched vaults of twilight groves,
And shadows brown, that sylvan loves,
Of pine or monumental oak:
There let some strange mysterious dream

Of lively portraiture displayed,
 Be softly on my eye-lids laid ;
 And as I wake, sweet music breathe
 Above, around, or underneath,
 Sent by some spirit to mortals good
 Or th' unseen genius of the wood.

IL PENSORSO.

At the upper end of these downs is a gravel walk, formed on each side by lofty trees. This walk runs across the gardens, and terminates them this way.

The principal parts of all these walks form the boundaries of wilderesses composed of trees which shoot to a great height, and are all inclosed with a rude, but suitable fence, somewhat in the Chinese taste.

In a dark night the illuminations are very beautiful, and cannot fail to surprize and delight every susceptible spectator ; but in a moon-light night there is something more peculiarly pleasing, which so strongly affects the imagination, that it almost instils an idea of enchantment.

When the music is finished, great numbers of the company retire to the pavilions to supper. To detain their visitors, the proprietors have engaged a band of wind music to continue playing in the grand orchestra, while, at intervals, a band of Savoyards, in a small moveable orchestra, contribute also to enliven the festive board or the nocturnal promenade. This extraordinary music is engaged at a great expence ; and not one of these performers is permitted to take money, or any refreshment, from the company. On gala nights, the band of the Duke of York's regiment of guards, dressed in full uniform add to the splendour of the gardens by the magnificence of military harmony ; and, on the last birthday of his royal highness, the walk between the two temples mentioned above was occupied by a real street camp, which produced a very pleasing effect. In a word, nothing is wanting that can heighten the pleasure of this entertainment : every thing is served in the best manner, and with the greatest readiness.

About one hundred nights, make the season of Vauxhall ; and the average of one thousand persons a night is supposed to make a good season to the proprietors. More than 11,000 persons have been assembled in these

gardens at once; and of these, on so small a spot, not less than 7000 were accommodated with provisions and refreshments.

The proprietors of this enchanting place have spared no expence, to augment or to heighten its beauties. Beside the covered walks, all paved with composition, instead of clinkers or gravel, almost all the pavilions have colonnades in front, seven feet broad, which effectually shelter them from rain; and there is a handsome waiting-room 30 feet by 20, near the coach entrance into the gardens.

Here it may not be improper to subjoin an account of the provisions and wines as they are sold in the gardens.

	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
Champagne	10 0	A dish of ham	2 0
Frontinac	6 6	A plate of ham	1 0
Burgundy	7 0	A plate of beef	1 0
Claret	5 0	A plate of collared beef	1 0
Ditto double bottle	10 0	A potted pigeon	1 0
Old Hock, vintage 1748	9 0	A lettuce	0 6
Ditto, vintage 1786	6 0	A cruet of oil	0 4
Rhenish	3 0	A lemon	0 3
Madeira	4 6	A slice of bread	0 1
Sherry	3 6	A biscuit	0 1
Calcevella	2 6	A pat of butter	0 2
Mountain	2 6	A slice of cheese	0 2
Lisbon	2 6	A tart	1 0
Old Bottled Port	2 6	A custard	0 4
Arrack, per quart	8 0	A cheesecake	0 4
Sugar for a bottle	0 6	A heart-cake	0 2
Ditto for a pint	0 3	A Shrewsbury cake	0 2
Cyder	1 0	A plate of Anchovies	1 0
Two pounds of ice	1 0	A plate of Olives	1 0
Table-beer, a quart mug	0 6	A cucumber	0 6
A chicken	3 0	A jelly	0 6
A pulled chicken	4 0	Wax lights	1 4

Upward of 14,000 lamps have been used, at one time, in the lighting of these gardens, which, are every night illuminated with neat splendour. The refreshments of tea and coffee, mentioned above, it is to be observed, are allowed without any addition to the price of admission.

VERULAM,

VERULAM, a town celebrated in remote antiquity, was situated close by St. Alban's. In the time of Nero it was a *municipium*, or town, the inhabitants of which enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens. By Tacitus it was called *Verulamium*; and, by Ptolemy, *Urolanium*. After the departure of the Romans, it was entirely ruined by the wars between the Britons and Saxons; and nothing remains of ancient Verulam, but the ruins of walls, tessellated pavements, and Roman coins, which are sometimes dug up. The site of it has been long converted into corn-fields: *Seges est, ubi Troja fuit.* See *St. Alban's*.

VETERINARY COLLEGE, a new and singular institution in this country, established in the year 1791, under the auspices of persons of the first rank and fortune in the kingdom. The design is for the improvement of farriery and the treatment of cattle in general; but, perhaps, it is more immediately intended to promote a reformation in that particular branch of veterinary science, called Farriery; and to rescue the management and cure of disorders incident to horses, and frequently the lives of those truly valuable animals, from the hands of the unskilful and illiterate. It is calculated also to render that a respectable profession, which has hitherto been considered a disreputable occupation, beneath the study and attention of men of liberal education. From the nature of this institution, it cannot fail to be of great national utility.

The Duke of Northumberland was the first President of the College. There are likewise, eleven Vice-presidents, 24 Directors, a Treasurer, Professor, Secretary, and Collector. The President, Vice-Presidents, and ten of the Directors, the Treasurer, and Collector, are chosen annually, by ballot. The entire management of the College is in the Council, which consists of the President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors; subject to the controul of four quarterly general meetings of the subscribers. The College is situated in Camden Town, in the parish of St. Pancras. It extends in front 270 feet, and consists of a house for the Professor, and Secretary; apartments for the Pupils; committee-rooms, &c. In the plan likewise, was included an amphitheatre, a museum, a laboratory, a room for pharmacy, an operating room, a forge, very commodi-

ous stabling for 500 horses, a spacious riding house, a botanical garden, &c. The depth of the building is 650 feet. The whole is designed by Mr. James Burton, Architect, of New Bridge Street. A school for the instruction of Pupils in the Veterinary Science is to be under the direction of the Professor; and diseased horses of any description, are to be admitted, upon certain terms, into the infirmary. A volume of the transactions of the society is to be published annually, and presented to each subscriber gratis. The sum of two guineas is a qualification for an annual member, and a subscription of 20 guineas constitutes a perpetual member.

UPMINSTER, a village in Essex, 15 M. F. L. in the road to Tilbury Fort, called Upminster, from its lofty situation. Dr. Derham, author of two excellent works, *Astro-Theology*, and *Physico-Theology*, was Rector here from 1689 to 1735. In this parish is a spring, which he mentions in the latter work, as a proof that springs have their origin from the sea, and not from rains and vapours. This spring, in the greatest droughts, was little, if at all diminished, after an observation of above twenty years, although the ponds all over the country, and an adjoining brook, had been dry for many months.

Upminster Hall, the ancient seat of Mr. Branfill, was granted by King Harold to the Abbey of Waltham Holy Cross, and was the hunting-seat of the Abbots. The house is supposed to have been erected in the reign of Henry VI, and to be the same house that was inhabited by some of the Abbots. The situation is beautiful, the grounds being well wooded, and falling in a fine slope from the house, the back front of which commands a delightful distant view of Laindon Hills in the same county, and of the high hills of Kent on the other side of the Thames, of whose water, between them, a glimpse is sometimes caught. Here Mr. Esdaile has a beautiful seat, called Gaines, from a mansion house belonging to the family of Engaine, which once stood on the same spot.

UXBRIDGE, a market town in Middlesex, 15 M. F. L. in the road to Oxford. Though it is independent, and governed by two bailiffs, two constables, and four headboroughs, it is only a hamlet to Great Hillingdon. The river

river Coln runs through it in two streams; and, over the main stream, is a stone bridge. The chapel was built in the reign of Henry VI. This town is distinguished by the whiteness of the bread. There are many corn-mills at a small distance, and a considerable number of waggon-loads of meal are carried hence every week to London. A treaty was carried on here between Charles I, and the Parliament in 1644. The house in which the plenipotentiaries met is still called "The Treaty House," and is situated at the lower end of the town, on the left hand. Near Uxbridge are the remains of an ancient camp.

W.

WALLINGTON, a hamlet of the parish of Beddington, situated on the banks of the Wandle. It is more populous than the village to which it is a hamlet. Here is a considerable calico-printing manufactory. In a field, near the road, is an ancient chapel, built of flint and stone, now used as a cart-house and stable. Its origin cannot be traced. The present proprietor would have pulled it down, but was opposed in his intention by the parishioners.

WALTHAM ABBEY, or **WALTHAM HOLY CROSS**, a market town, in Essex, $12\frac{1}{4}$ M. F. L. had its second appellation from a holy cross, said to have been miraculously conveyed here from some distant spot: its first name it received from a magnificent abbey founded here, in honour of this cross, by the unfortunate King Harold. This abbey was so much distinguished by a series of royal and noble benefactors, that it was one of the most opulent in the kingdom, and its Abbot was one of the twenty-eight mitred Abbots that sat in the Great Council of the Nation. Henry III, to avoid the expences of a court, used frequently to reside in it; in consideration of which he granted to the town of Waltham a market and fair. At the Dissolution, this abbey was granted to Sir Anthony Denny, from one of whose descendants it came, by purchase, into the family of Sir William Wake, Baronet, who had, on the site of it, a modern-built seat, called "The Abbey House." This he sold to James Barwick, Esq. who pulled it down, in 1770, and has let the site, and the grounds belonging to it, to a gardener.

The

The tower of the church was erected in the time of Queen Mary; but the inside of the church is a beautiful specimen of the Saxon architecture. This, however, is only the nave of the original church; the cross aisles having extended beyond what is now the chancel; and the old tower, which fell down after the Dissolution, rose, in course, as the centre of a cross. A few beautiful fragments of the abbey still remain, in a style of architecture much later than that of the church; particularly, a Gothic arch, which formed the entrance, and terminated a noble vista of tall trees which no longer exist; and, adjoining to this gateway, is still standing the porter's lodge. Within the precinct of the abbey is also a celebrated tulip tree, said to be one of the largest in England.

King Harold, and his two brothers, after the battle of Hastings, in which they were slain, were interred at the east end of the ancient church, at the distance of 40 yards from the extent of the present structure. A plain stone is said to have been laid over him, with this expressive epitaph, "Harold Infelix;" and a stone coffin, said to have been his, was discovered, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the gardener of Sir Edward Denny: the bones, upon the touch, mouldered into dust. About three years ago, another coffin was found, nearly on the same spot, which contained an entire skeleton inclosed in lead. If this were not the skeleton of one of Harold's brothers, it is in vain to form any other conjecture.*

At

* An incident occurred in this town, which is memorable as having been one of the principal circumstances that led to the Reformation. It is related by several historians, and particularly by John Fox, who here compiled his celebrated Martyrology. This was the fortunate introduction of Dr. Thomas Cranmer, afterward Abp. of Canterbury, to the notice of Henry VIII. The King, it seems, had a small house on Rome Land (a parcel of land near the abbey, so called from having been granted by Henry II, to Pope Alexander) to which he occasionally resorted for his private amusements; as may be inferred from Fuller, who says, that "Waltham bells told no tales when the King came there." He took this place in his way, when he commenced a journey to dissipate the chagrin, he felt, from the obstructions to his divorce from Queen Catherine, Stephen Gardiner, his Secretary of State, and Edward Fox, his Almoner, by whom he was accompanied, spent the evening at the house of Mr. Cressly, to whose fons Dr. Cranmer was preceptor. As the divorce became the subject of conversation, Cranmer observed, that the readiest

At Waltham Abbey, are some powder-mills, in the hands of Government; some manufactories for printed linens, and some newly-erected buildings for the manufacture of pins, which happily affords employment to a great number of children of both sexes. The river Lea here forms several islands.

WALTHAM CROSS, or WEST WALTHAM, a village in Herts, on the west side of the river Lea, is situated on the road to Ware, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. F. L. It takes its first appellation from the cross erected here by Edward I, in honour of his Queen Eleanor. It was a noble structure, and round it were several effigies, with the arms of England, Castile, Leon, Poitou, &c. which are now greatly defaced. It is situated near the entrance into the parish of Cheshunt.*

WALTHAMSTOW, a village in Essex, 5 M. F. L. on the road from Lea Bridge to Epping, has many handsome houses; particularly, Higham Hall, the seat of Governor Hornby, situated on the side of the road, in a line between the houses of Mr. Goddard and Mr. Moxon at Woodford. It was built by Anthony Bacon, Esq. and named Higham Hall, from a once magnificent mansion house, at Higham Hill, near Clay Street, which was purchased by Mr. Bacon. Near Marsh Street, is an ancient mansion, the residence of Thomas Grosvenor, Esq. and here are the seat and pleasure grounds of Sir Charles Pole, Bart.

way, either to quiet the King's conscience, or to extort the Popes consent, would be to consult the universities of Europe on this controverted point. If they approved of his marriage with Catherine, his remorse would naturally cease: if they condemned it, the Pope would find it difficult to resist the solicitations of so great a monarch, seconded by the opinion of all the learned men in Christendom. When the King was informed of this proposal, he was delighted with it; and, with more alacrity than delicacy, he swore, that, "Cranmer had got the right sow by the ear." He sent for that divine, adopted his opinion, and ever after entertained for him the highest regard. Mr. Cressy's house is not now to be found.

* This cross, we understand, is to be removed for the better preservation of it, into Theobalds Park. An idea of peculiar sanctity was once annexed to these crosses. Thus Shakspere:

She doth stray about

By holy crosses, where the kneels and prays

For happy wedlock hours.

The

The church of Walthamstow is a large edifice, and consists of three aisles: that on the north side, built by Sir George Monox, Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Henry VIII, is called Monox' aisle.

WALTON, a village in Surry, on the Thames, between Weybridge and Moulsey. Here are the remains of an ancient camp, supposed to have been Roman; and from this village runs a rampart of earth, with a trench, as far as St. George's Hill in the same parish.

Here was a curious bridge over the Thames, erected, in 1750, by Mr. Decker. But it has since been taken down, and a new one erected in its stead. In this parish is Apps Court, the seat of Jeremiah Hodges, Esq; Ashley Park, the seat of Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. and the seat of the Earl of Tankerville. *See Burwood Park.*

WALWORTH, a village in the parish of Newington, in Surry, between that and Camberwell. It was probably the birthplace of the celebrated Sir William Walworth, the story of whose exploit in Smithfield, in killing the rebel Wat Tyler, is handsomely painted on the sign of one of the public-houses here.

WANDLE, or VANDAL, a river, which rises near Carshalton in Surry, and passing by Croydon and Merton, falls into the Thames at Wandsworth. It is a fine trout stream; but more celebrated for the consequence which Pope has given it in his "Windfor Forest:"

"The blue transparent Vandalis appears."

WANDSWORTH, a village in Surry, five M. F. L. is situated in the road to Kingston, near the confluence of the Wandle with the Thames, and between two hills called East Hill and West Hill. At the close of the last century many French refugees settled here, and established a French church, which is now used as a meeting by the methodists. The art of dying cloth has been practised at this place, for more than a century, and there are two dyers here, Mr. Barchard and Mr. Williamson; the former a scarlet dyer. There are likewise several considerable manufactories here: namely, one for bolting cloth; Mr. Henschell's iron-mills; the calico-printing manufactories of Mr. Gardiner and of Messrs. Lawrence and Harris; Mr. Rigby's manufactory
for

for printing kerseymeres; Mr. Dibble's for whitening and preiling stuffs; Mr. Were's linseed oil and white lead mills; Mr. Shepley's oil mills; Messrs. Gattey's vinegar works; and the distilleries of Messrs. Bush and Co.

The tower of the church is ancient; but the church itself is a modern edifice. Beside the small cemetery contiguous to this, there is a more spacious one at East Hill, at the entrance into the town from London.

On East Hill, on the right, are the houses of Thomas Tatlock, and Richard Bush, Esquires. Farther on, to the left, fronted by fine tall elms, and surrounded by a large pleasure-ground and gardens, is the manor-house, formerly of the family of Porter, and afterward the residence of the Hon. Edward Digby, whose sons, Henry, now Earl Digby, and Admiral Robert Digby, were born here. It is now in the possession of the right honourable Sir James Sanderfon, Lord Mayor of London, M. P. for Malmesbury, and Vice-President of the Philanthropic Society. Next is the handsome house of Miss Elizabeth and Miss Harriet Howard; and opposite this is the elegant villa of John Webster, Esq. All these houses have a delightful view of the Thames, between the bridges of Putney and Battersea. The two churches of Fulham and Putney to the left, embosomed, as it were, in woods, form, with the bridge, a picturesque appearance; and the prospect is greatly improved by a view of Harrow-on-the-Hill in the front, and of Hampstead and Highgate to the right.

On West Hill, to the left, is Down Lodge, the excellent new house of Henry Gardiner, Esq. To the right, is West Hill House, lately the residence of Sir George Collier, which is greatly enlarged and improved by Henry Goodwin Esq. Farther on, to the left, is the new capital mansion, erected by John Anthony Rucker, Esq. whose pleasure-grounds are contiguous to Lord Spencer's Park at Wimbledon, and seem to be part of it, and whose fine situation commands a view of the Thames toward London, as well as of the delightful country toward Merton, Tooting, Dulwich, Sydenham, and Shooter's Hill. A little farther, to the right, facing Putney Heath, is the handsome villa of Philip De Visme, Esq.

Here is a Quaker's meeting-house, rebuilt in 1787, and two

two schools for children of that persuasion; at one of which, that excellent citizen, senator, and magistrate, Sir John Barnard, received his education.

In Garret Lane, between this village and Tooting was formerly a mock election, after every general election, of a *Mayor of Garret*, to which Mr. Foote's dramatic piece of that name gave no small celebrity.

WANSTED, a village, six M. F. L. on the skirts of Epping Forest, is adorned with several villas; among which, that of George Bowles, Esq. is distinguished for extensive pleasure-grounds. But these are all eclipsed by the magnificence of Wansted House.

In 1787, the foundation of a beautiful church was laid here by Sir James Tylney Long, Bart. and was finished in 1790. Simplicity and neatness were aimed at in this rural temple, by the architect, Mr. Thomas Hardwick. The portico is of the Doric order; and the cupola supported by eight Ionic columns. The whole of the external part of the edifice is faced with Portland stone. The internal order is Corinthian. The pavement of the church, remarkable for its beauty and neatness, was brought from Painswick in Gloucestershire: that of the chancel is of the same kind of stone, intermixed with black marble dots. The window of the chancel is of stained glass; the subject, Our Saviour bearing the Cross: the circular windows, at the east end of the galleries, are also of stained glass; that, on the right of the altar, being the royal arms; and the correspondent one, the arms of the Patron, Sir J. T. Long. These stained windows were executed by Mr. Eginton of Birmingham. The pews in the church are of wainscot; and, in the christening pew, is a font of excellent workmanship in artificial stone. In the chancel is a monument of white marble (removed from the old church) to the memory of Sir Josiah Child. The ground on which the church was erected, was given to the parish, by Sir J. T. Long, out of his own Park; from this pious motive, that the remains of the persons interred in the old church and churchyard might not be disturbed, and that divine service might continue, without interruption while the new structure was erecting.

WANSTED HOUSE, the magnificent seat and extensive park and gardens of Sir James Tylney Long, Baronet,
M. P.

M. P. for Wilts, and Hereditary Warden of Epping Forest. The ancient manor was granted, by Edward VI, to Robert Lord Rich. He sold it to Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester, who, in 1578, entertained Queen Elizabeth here. Reverting to the Crown, King James gave it to Sir Henry Mildmay, who having been one of the Judges of Charles I, it was forfeited. Charles II gave it to the Duke of York, who sold it to Sir Robert Brooks. Of the representatives of this gentleman it was purchased by Sir Josiah Child, Bart. a considerable merchant, author of some valuable commercial tracts, and grandfather to the late Earl Tylney, from whom it descended to his nephew, the present proprietor.

Sir Josiah Child planted a great number of trees in avenues leading to the site of the old mansion. His son laid out some extensive grounds in gardens; and, after these were finished, he employed the celebrated Colin Campbell, to build the present structure, which is cased with Portland stone, and is upward of 260 feet in length, and 70 in depth. It is one of the noblest houses in Europe; and its grand front is thought to be as fine a piece of architecture as any in Italy. It consists of two stories, the basement and the state story. It is adorned by a noble portico of six Corinthian columns. In the tympanum of this portico (which we ascend by a double flight of steps) are the family arms; and, over the door which leads into the Great Hall, is a medallion of the architect.

The Great Hall is 53 feet by 45. On the ceiling are Morning, Noon, Evening, and Night, by Kent. The pictures are, Mr. Kent, the Painter; and three by Casali, the subjects Coriolanus, Porfenna, and Pompey taking leave of his Family. This hall is also decorated by two antique statues of Agrippina and Domitian; four statues of Poetry, Painting, Music, and Architecture; and four vases. We then enter

A Dining Room, 27 feet square; the pictures, St. Francis; a Madonna; a Ruin; and six Family Portraits.

A Drawing Room, 27 feet square; the pictures, a Magdalen; Herodias; and a Madonna.

A Bed Chamber, 24 feet by 20: it has five Views, and a beautiful chest inlaid with mother of pearl.

In a *Light Closet* adjoining, are three Madonnas ; and in another light closet, two pictures.

These rooms form the front line to the left of the Hall ; returning to which, we enter the suite of apartments to the right. First,

A Dining Room, 25 feet square. On the ceiling are painted the Seasons ; and the pictures are, Lord Chief Justice Glyn and his Family, Lely ; a Holy Family ; three Landscapes ; and two Ruins.

A Drawing Room, 30 feet by 25 ; the ceiling painted with the story of Jupiter and Semele : the pictures, three flower-pieces, by Baptist. The chimney-piece is elegant : an eagle taking up a snake, in white marble, is let into the centre of it : this is the family crest.

A Bed Chamber, 25 feet by 22 ; the pictures, Apollo and Narcissus ; Satyrs ; Cupids ; a Madonna ; and St. John and the Infant Jesus.

The Ball Room, 75 feet by 27, extends the whole depth of the house : it is splendidly fitted up with gilded ornaments of all kinds, in the taste of that period ; and hung with tapestry, in two compartments, the subjects Telemachus and Calypso, and one of the Battles of Alexander. Over the chimney, is Portia, by Scalken. From this room we enter the suite of apartments in the back front. First,

A Bed Chamber, 27 feet by 22 ; the pictures, Venus Sleeping ; Adonis Sleeping ; Venus and Psyche ; and Diana and Endymion.

A Dressing Room, 27 feet by 25 : it has four Landscapes.

Anti-Chamber, 40 feet by 27 : it has seven pictures of Ruins, and is ornamented with a curious cabinet, a chimney piece of white marble, and marble tables.

A Saloon, 30 feet square : over the white marble chimney-piece, is a picture of Pandora, by Nollkens, father of the present sculptor of that name : and this room is adorned with three statues ; namely, Apollo, antique ; Flora, Wilton ; and Bacchus, Ditto.

A Dining Room, 40 feet by 27 : the pictures, Alexander directing Achilles to paint Camoaspe, Cafali ; the Continnence of Scipio, Ditto ; Sopnon.sba taking Poison, Ditto ; two Landscapes ; and three Ruins.

A Drawing Room, 27 feet square : it is adorned with the picture of Angelica and Medora, by Cafali. A

A Bed Chamber, 27 feet by 21 : it is hung with rich figured velvet : the bed the same, and lined with a white Indian satin, trailed with coloured flowers and Chinese figures. In this room is a picture of Ruins.

A Dressing Room, 26 feet by 18 ; it has a picture by Nollkens.

Under the Great Hall is a noble arcade, from which we enter a common Dining Parlour, 40 feet by 35, and hence into a Breakfast Room, 32 feet by 25, ornamented with prints by the most eminent masters, pasted on a straw-coloured paper, with engraved borders.

In the avenue leading from the grand front of the house to Laytonstone, is a circular piece of water, which seems equal to the length of the front. There are no wings to the house, although they were included in the original design. On each side, as we approach the house, is a marble statue; that on the left, Hercules, and the other Omphale; and hence, to compensate, as it were, for the defect of wings, obelisks and vases extend alternately to the house. The garden front has no portico, but a pediment, enriched with a bas-relief, and supported by six three-quarter columns. From this front is an easy descent, through a fine vista, to the river Roding, which is formed into canals; and, beyond it, the walks and wildernesses rise up the hill, as they sloped downward before. Highland House, the elegant seat of Isaac Currie, Esq. built of stone, forms a beautiful termination to the vista. Among other decorations of the gardens is a curious grotto.

Mr. Young, in his "Six Weeks Tour," observes, that "Wansted, upon the whole, is one of the noblest houses in England. The magnificence of having four state-bed chambers, with complete apartments to them, and the ball-room, are superior to any thing of the kind in Houghton, Holkam, Blenheim, and Wilton. But each of these houses is superior to this in other particulars; and, to form a complete palace; something must be taken from all. In respect to elegance of architecture, Wansted is second to Holkam. What a building would it be, were the wings added, according to the first design!"

WARE, a market town in Herts, on the great north road, and on the river Lea, 21 M. F. L. In 1408, the

town was destroyed by a great inundation ; and sluices and weirs being made in its river to preserve it from future floods, Camden supposes, that it hence acquired the name of Ware. The church is large, in the form of a cross, and has a gallery erected by the Governors of Christ Hospital in London ; but the school, which was for the younger children of that hospital, is removed to Hertford. Here is a considerable market for corn ; and 5000 quarters of malt and other corn are frequently sent in a week to London, by the barges, which return with coals.

In the vicinity of Ware are several good seats ; of which the principal are Ware Park, the seat of Thomas Hope Byde, Esq. Cold Harbour, the seat and park of T. Caswell, Esq. Blakesware and Gilston Park, the seats of William Plumer, Esq. who resides in the latter ; Bury Park, the seat of Job Tiger, Esq. and New Hall, the seat of William Leake, Esq. *See Amwell.*

WARE PARK, the seat of T. H. Byde, Esq. beautifully situated upon a hill, rising above the rich vale, terminated by Ware and Hertford. The park has all the advantages which result from inequality of ground, abundance of water, fine plantations, and a rich circumjacent country. In the beginning of the last century, this was the seat of Sir Henry Fanshawe, whose garden Sir Henry Wotton calls “ a delicate and diligent curiosity, without parallel among foreign nations.”

WARLEYS, the beautiful seat and park of Mr. Urquhart, two miles N. E. of Waltham Abbey.

WATFORD, a market town in Herts, 14 M. F. L. upon the Coln, where it has two streams that run separately to Rickmansworth. *See Cashibury and Russel Farm.*

WATTON WOOD HALL, an elegant seat, five miles from Hertford, built by the late Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart. The park is planted with great taste ; and a beautiful rivulet called the Rib, which runs through it, is formed into a spacious canal, with islands for the haunts of swans. This estate was sold, in 1792, to Sir H. G. Calthorpe, Bart.

WELWYN, a village in Herts, 25 M. F. L. in the road to Bedford. Of this place, the celebrated Dr. Young was Rector, and here was the scene of his melancholy, but pleasing effusions, “ The Night Thoughts.”

WESTCOMB

WESTCOMB PARK, in the parish of Greenwich, was the manor of Mr. Lambard, author of the "Perambulation through Kent." It came, after a succession of different proprietors, into the possession of the late Earl of Pembroke. This nobleman, whose fine taste and skill in architecture have been justly celebrated, pulled down the old house, which stood on the spot now occupied by the stables, and rebuilt it in its present situation, about the year 1732. Of Lord Pembroke it was purchased by Charles third Duke of Bolton, who resided here, upward of twenty years, with Miss Lavinia Fenton (the celebrated Polly Peachum) whom he married in 1751; and who continued here, as Duchess Dowager of Bolton, from 1754, till her death in 1760, when this seat became the property of her son, the Rev. Mr. Powlett. After her death it was successively occupied by Lord Clive, the Marquis of Lothian, the Duchess of Athol, and Mr. Halliday, the Banker, whose widow now resides in it. The house is highly finished with carving and rich ceilings. The wainscot and chimney-pieces appear to be of an older date, and were probably brought from the ancient mansion. The principal beauty of Westcomb Park is the terrace, near the house, which, in the Duke of Bolton's time, was kept, no doubt, in smooth and proper order. The prospect it commands of Shooter's Hill, from the summit to the base, and of a long extent of the river, which terminates in several windings under Charlton Wood, is beautiful and magnificent.

WESTERHAM, a market town, $21\frac{3}{4}$ M. F. L. in the road to East Grinstead. Near this place is the noble seat of John Ward, Esq. called Squirries. It stands on a small eminence with respect to the front; but, on the back of the edifice, the ground rises very high, and is divided into several steep slopes. Near the house are some woods, through which are cut several ridings. On the other side of the hill, behind the house, arise nine springs, which, uniting their streams, form the river Darent. Near this place also is Hill Park, the seat of John Cotton, Esq; famous for its fine cascades, formed by the Darent.

Westerham is celebrated as the birthplace of that eminent defender of civil and religious liberty, Dr. Hoadly, Bp. of Winchester. Here also General Wolfe was born:

he is buried in the church; and on his monument is this inscription:

James,
 Son of Colonel Edward Wolfe, and
 Henrietta his wife,
 Was born in this parish, January 2, 1727;
 And died in America, Sept. 13, 1759,
 Conqueror of Quebec.
 While George in sorrow bows his laurel'd head,
 And bids the artist grace the soldier dead;
 We raise no sculptur'd trophy to thy name,
 Brave youth, the fairest in the lists of fame:
 Proud of thy birth, we boast th' auspicious year;
 Struck with thy fall, we shed the general tear;
 With humble grief inscribe one artless stone,
 And with thy matchless honours date our own.

WEY, the principal river in Surry, rises in Hampshire, and, after passing Guilford, flows on to the Thames, which it joins near Chertsey. Pope, in his Windsor Forest, thus characterizes this river,

The chalky Wey, that rolls a milky wave.

WEYBRIDGE, a village in Surry, four miles from Hampton Court, took its name from a bridge formerly erected here over the river Wey. In this village are Say's Place, and Brooklands, the seats of Mr. Payne. *See Oatlands, Ham Farm, and Woburn Farm.*

WHITCHURCH, or LITTLE STANMORE, near Edgware, is celebrated for the magnificent seat built here by James first Duke of Chandos. The church, which is an elegant little structure, contains all that now remains of the magnificence of Canons. The body of it was built by the Duke, who would have erected a new tower also; but the parishioners having sold their bells, in expectation that this munificent nobleman would provide a new set, his Grace took such offence at this circumstance, that he would proceed no farther in his design, than decorating the inside. The organ is placed at the east end of the church, in a recess behind the altar, and not much elevated above it: it is viewed through an arch, supported by Corinthian columns, and forming an opening over the communion-table, which

which produces a fine effect. The sides of the church are enriched with paintings of various subjects from the Old and New Testament; and, at the west end, is a gallery, which was erected for the use of the Duke and his family. There is likewise an elegant chamber, containing monuments of the Brydges family. Passing through an antichamber, which communicates immediately with the church, it is approached by a flight of steps, and immediately in view at the entrance, appears the costly monument of "The Grand Duke" and his two first wives. *See Canons and Edgware.*

WHITTON, a hamlet of the parish of Twickenham, adjoining to Hounslow Heath. Here Sir Godfrey Kneller, the celebrated painter, built a handsome house, adorned with extensive plantations, which have been much enlarged and improved by the present proprietor, Samuel Prime. Esq. In this house Sir Godfrey acted as a Justice of the Peace; and here he died in 1717.

WHITTON DEAN, in the same hamlet, the seat of Mrs. Campbell.

WHITTON FARM, in the same village, the seat of Mr. Aylmer.

WHITTON HOUSE, in the same place, the seat of George Gostling, Esq. *See the next Article.*

WHITTON PLACE, the seat of Sir William Chambers, Knight of the Swedish Order of the Polar Star, was built by Archibald third Duke of Argyle. The spot now occupied by the pleasure-grounds consisted partly of corn-fields, and partly of land taken from Hounslow Heath. To this nobleman, we are principally indebted for the introduction of foreign trees and plants, that contribute essentially to the richness of colouring so peculiar to our modern landscape; and, in forming his plantations at Whitton, his Grace displayed great elegance of taste, although the modern art of gardening was, at that time, in a state of infancy. He planted a great number of cedars, firs, and other evergreens, which now make a majestic and venerable appearance, and are some of the finest to be found in this country. He likewise built a noble conservatory, in which he formed one of the best collections of exotics in England. These are no longer to be seen; but of their number and value, some idea may be conceived, when it is considered
that

that this very conservatory was sufficiently large to be converted into an elegant villa, now in the possession of George Gostling, Esq. After the death of the Duke, this place underwent great revolutions, and had many proprietors. At last, after having been long neglected, it came into the possession of Mr. Gostling's father, who converted the conservatory into a villa for himself; and, having divided the pleasure-grounds into two parts, sold the principal house, with the grounds allotted to it, to Sir William Chambers.

In his improvements of this delightful spot, Sir William Chambers appears to have had in contemplation the decorations of an Italian villa. Temples, statues, ruins, and antiques, are interspersed throughout. In one part appears the imitation of some ancient Roman baths; and in another, a modern temple of Æsculapius, erected in compliment to the Rev. Dr. Willis, to whose skill, under the Divine Blessing, we are indebted for the happy restoration of our beloved Sovereign to health, in the ever-memorable year 1789. In gold letters, over the door, is the following inscription:

ÆSCULAPIO SALV. AVG. RESTITVIT SACR.
MDCCLXXXIX.

The house is fitted up with valuable pictures, ancient marbles, original drawings, &c. There is also an excellent library, in which, in particular, are included the most valuable books in ancient and modern architecture.

WICKHAM, WEST, a parish in Kent, between Croydon and Bromley, containing two villages: the one, at a small distance after having passed Wickham Green from Beckenham; and the other, about a mile farther to the south. In the former is the seat of Richard Jones, Esq. In the latter are the church, and the ancient manor-house, called West Wickham Court, the property of John Farnaby, Esq. In this house lived the celebrated Gilbert West, author of "Observations on the Resurrection of Christ." Here he devoted himself to learning and piety; and, "here," says Dr. Johnson, "he was very often visited by Lyttelton and Pitt, who, when they were weary of faction and debates, used, at Wickham, to find books and quiet, a decent table, and literary conversation. There is at Wickham a walk
made

made by Pitt ; and, what is of more importance, at Wickham Lyttelton received that conviction, that produced his “*Dissertation on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul.*” In a summer-house, Mr. West placed the following inscription, in imitation of Aufonius “*Ad Villam :*”

Not wrapt in smoky London’s sulphurous clouds,
And not far distant, stands my rural cot :
Neither obnoxious to intruding crowds,
Nor for the good and friendly too remote.

And when too much repose brings on the spleen,
Or the gay city’s idle pleasures cloy ;
Swift as my changing wish, I change the scene,
And now the country, now the town enjoy.

WICKHAM, EAST, a village in Kent, ten M. F. L. to the left of the road to Dover. Near the church is an ancient house, once the residence of the Leighs, but for many years uninhabited. Here also is the handsome modern seat of J. Jones. Esq.

WIDBURY HILL, near Ware, is celebrated by Mr. Scott, for the prospect it commands, which, on a fine evening, he observes, is beautiful beyond description.

My roving fight
Pursues its pleasing course o’er Widbury’s mount,
With that fair crescent crown’d of lofty elms,
Its own peculiar boast.

AMWELL.

WIDFORD, a village in Herts, near Hoddesdon. In this parish, on a hill to the west of the river Lea, are two burrows, supposed to have been thrown up by the Danes, in memory of some battle.

WILDERNESS, near Sevenoaks, the small seat and park of Viscount Bayham.

WILLINGALE, DOE and SPAIN, two parishes in Essex, between Chelmsford and Fildes ; of which it is remarkable, that they have each a church, almost close-together, in one churchyard.

WILTON PARK, the elegant seat of Mrs. Dupré, near Beaconsfield in Bucks. It is built of Portland stone, in a very beautiful situation.

WIMBLETON, a village, in Surry, on a fine heath,
seven

seven miles S. W. of London. The manor here, which included that of Mortlake, belonged formerly to the see of Canterbury, and was exchanged by Abp. Cranmer, for other lands, with Henry VIII. We find it afterward successively, by grant, settlement, purchase, or inheritance, the property or residence of Thomas Cromwell Earl of Essex, Queen Catherine Parr, Sir Christopher Hatton, Sir Thomas Cecil, afterward Earl of Exeter; of his father, the great Lord Burleigh, when Sir William Cecil; Edward Cecil Viscount Wimbledon, Queen Henrietta Maria;* General Lambert, the famous parliamentary General; † Queen Henrietta Maria, after the Restoration; George Digby Earl of Bristol; the Duke of Leeds, Sir Theodore Janssen, Bart. and Sarah Duchefs of Marlborough. Her grace pulled down the old mansion house (a magnificent ancient edifice, built in 1588, by Sir Thomas Cecil) and rebuilt it on or near the old site, after a design of the Earl of Pembroke's. She left it to her grandson John Spencer, Esq. whose son, the late Earl Spencer, formed here one of the finest parks in England. It contains about 1,200 acres, and is adorned with fine plantations, beautiful declivities, and a sheet of water, containing 50 acres. The eminences in this park present many varied and delightful points of view—Harrow-on-the-Hill, Highgate, the Metropolis (in which may be distinguished his Lordship's house in the Green Park), Norwood, and Epsom Downs. No less than 19 parish churches may be counted in this prospect, exclusive of those of London and Westminster. This park has been enlarged by a considerable piece of ground, taken from that part of the heath which is in the parish of Wandsworth, for which his lordship pays 50*l.* a year to that parish. The house was burnt down in 1785, and the site of it is now covered with verdure; but some of the offices, that were at a distance from the house, serve for the occasional residence of his Lordship.

* That unfortunate monarch, Charles I, was so little aware of his impending fate, that a few days before he was brought to trial, he ordered the seeds of some Spanish melons to be sown in his garden at Wimbledon.

† When discarded by Cromwell, he turned florist here, and had the finest tulips and gilliflowers that money could procure; he likewise excelled in painting flowers.

On the east side of Wimbledon Common, is a seat, lately the property of M. de Calonne, Comptroller General of the Finances of France, before the Revolution in 1789. The plantations, which contain upward of 70 acres, join Lord Spencer's; and M. de Calonne, when he purchased this place of Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. laid the foundation of a ball-room and two tea-rooms; but he sold the estate, in September 1792, for 15000*l.* to Earl Gower.

Near the church, is the elegant villa of William Beaumaris Rush, Esq. which has likewise fine pleasure-grounds, and commands some extensive views.

On the south side of the Common, is a neat villa, of which the Duke of Newcastle has a long lease; and, next to this, is Wimbledon Lodge, a new and elegant house, built by Gerard De Visme, Esq.

On the west side of the Common are two good houses, both in the occupation of the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas, and the pretty villa of Abraham Aguelar, Esq.

In the lane leading to Kingston is Prospect Place, the seat of James Meyrick, Esq. adjoining to which is the handsome villa of Samuel Castell, Esq. Both these have beautiful pleasure-grounds, and command delightful views of Epsom Downs and all the country adjacent.—There are several other good houses on the Common.

The parish church was rebuilt in 1788 with greystock bricks. It is fitted up in the Grecian style; has galleries on the north, west, and south sides; and is ornamented with a small tower and spire of stone, which have a light and pleasing effect.* The contributions of the inhabitants, on this occasion, were so liberal, that the whole was completed, without the necessity of recurring to Parliament, or to a brief; and it ought to be recorded, to his honour, that Mr. Levi, the Jew, then of Prospect Place, was one of the most considerable subscribers. At one corner of the churchyard, is a sepulchre of brick and stone, for the family of Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. The entrance, which

* The chancel, however which seems to be of the 14th century, underwent no alteration. In it are some remains of painted glass; particularly, in the north window. St. John the Baptist, St. Christopher, and a Crusader completely armed. On the S. side is a small chapel or aisle, for the interment of Lord Wimbledon's family.

is on the outside of the churchyard, is by a flight of steps into a sunk area, fenced in by iron rails. We then enter an apartment, illuminated by the door, and a small window on each side, which are all grated; and opposite the door are four rows of horizontal niches, above each other, being 16 in the whole. Five of these are filled with each a relation of Mr. Hopkins', and the entrance, of course, closed up with marble, on which is inscribed the name, &c. In the churchyard is the tomb of John Hopkins, Esq. celebrated by Pope as Vulture Hopkins: he died in 1732. See Page 182, *Note*.

At the S. W. angle of Wimbledon Common, is a circular encampment with a single ditch, including a surface of seven acres; the trench very deep and perfect. Camden, who says that this camp was called, in his time, Bensbury, is of opinion, that this was the site of a battle between Ceaulin, King of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert, King of Kent, in which the latter was defeated; and which is said to have been fought in 568, at a place called Wibandune. On the same common, near the village, is a well, the water of which is never known to freeze.

At Wimbledon are the copper mines of Messrs. Henckell, Mr. Coleman's calico-printing manufactory, and Messrs. Wall's manufactory of japan ware.

WINDSOR, NEW, a borough and market town, in Berks, 22 M. F. L. situated on the Thames. In the grant of it to the monks of Westminster, by Edward the Confessor, it is called Windleshora, which signifies a winding shore; and hence the derivation of its present name. The Abbot of Westminster exchanged it with William I, for other lands. Edward I, in 1276, made it a free borough, and resided here. Windsor soon became a place of great resort. The corporation consists of a Mayor and 30 Brethren, 13 of whom are styled Benchers; and ten of these Benchers have the title of Aldermen, out of whom the Mayor is annually chosen. The town is well paved and lighted, an act of parliament, for that purpose, having been obtained in 1769. The Guildhall, is a brick structure, with arcades of Portland stone, erected in 1686. In a niche, is the statue of Queen Anne, with an adulatory Latin inscription, in which the sculptor is told, that "a resemblance of Anna is not to

be given by his art ; and that if he would exhibit her likeness, he must attempt a *goddeſs*. In another niche, is a ſtate of her conſort, Prince George of Denmark, with a Latin inſcription, in which he is ſtyled “ a hero, whom future ages muſt revere.” The pariſh church is a large ancient ſtructure.

WINDSOR CASTLE, the moſt delightful palace of our Sovereigns, was built by William the Conqueror, on account of its pleaſant ſituation, and as a place of ſecurity. It was enlarged by Henry I. Our ſucceeding monarchs reſided in the ſame caſtle, till Edward III, who was born in it, cauſed the ancient building to be taken down, (except the three towers at the weſt end of the lower ward) erected the preſent ſtately caſtle, and St. George's chapel ; incloſed the whole with a rampart of ſtone ; and inſtituted the order of the Garter. The rebuilding of the caſtle was principally under the direction of the celebrated William of Wykeham, after ward Bp. of Wincheſter. Great additions were made to it by Edward IV, Henry VII, Henry VIII, Elizabeth, and Charles II. This laſt Prince reſtored the caſtle to its ancient ſplendour. He entirely changed the face of the upper court ; enlarged the windows, and made them regular ; richly furniſhed the royal apartments ; decorated them with paintings ; and erected a magazine of arms. He likewiſe enlarged the terrace walk, made by Queen Elizabeth on the north ſide of the caſtle, and carried another terrace round the eaſt and ſouth ſides of the upper courts. His preſent Maſtey alſo has made many fine improvements.

This caſtle is divided into two courts or wards, with a large round tower between them, called the middle ward ; the whole containing about twelve acres of land ; and it has many towers and batteries. It is ſituated upon a high hill, which riſes by a gentle aſcent. On the declivity of this hill is the fine terrace, faced with a rampart of free ſtone, 1870 feet in length. It is one of the nobleſt walks in Europe, with reſpect to ſtrength and grandeur, and the extenſive proſpect of the Thames and the adjacent country, with a variety of beautiful villas.

From the terrace we enter the Little Park, which extends round the north and eaſt ſides of the caſtle, and forms a beau-

tiful lawn, computed to be four miles in circumference, and to contain about 500 acres of land. This park was enlarged, and inclosed by a brick wall, in the reign of William III, and is admired for its shady walks and natural beauties. It is plentifully stocked with deer, and other game, particularly hares; and here his Majesty frequently takes the diversion of coursing.

Adjoining the park, and opposite the south-east side of the castle, are two neat modern-built mansions; the one named "The Queen's Lodge," which is the royal residence; the other called "The Lower Lodge," for the accommodation of the younger branches of the royal family. Both these buildings are of brick faced with stucco, with an embattled coping. The garden is elegant.

But to return to the castle. The upper court is a spacious quadrangle, containing, on the north side, the royal apartments, and St. George's chapel and hall: on the south and east sides, are the royal apartments, those of the Prince of Wales, and the great officers of state: and, in the centre of the area, is the statue of Charles II, with an inscription, celebrating as *the best of Kings*, the tyrant in whose reign a Ruffel and a Sydney suffered!

The Round Tower, which forms the west side of this upper court, contains the Governor's apartments. It is built on the highest part of the mount, and there is an ascent to it by a flight of stone steps. This mount is neatly laid out in sloping walks round the hill, covered with verdure, and planted with shrubs. The apartments command an extensive view to London, and into the counties of Middlesex, Essex, Herts, Bucks, Berks, Oxfordshire, Wilts, Hants, Surry, Suffex, Kent, and Bedfordshire. In the guard chamber is shewn the coats of mail of King John of France, and David King of Scotland, both prisoners here at the same time; and here is the room in which Marshall de Belleisle resided, when a prisoner in 1744.

The lower court is larger than the other, and is, in a manner, divided into two parts, by St. George's Chapel, which stands in the centre. On the north, or inner side, are the houses and apartments of the Dean and Canons of St. George's Chapel, with those of the Minor Canons, Clerks, and other officers; and, on the south and west sides

of the outer part, are the houses of the Poor Knights of Windsor. In this court are also several towers belonging to the officers of the Crown, when the Court is at Windsor, and to the officers of the order of the Garter.

The royal apartments are on the north side of the upper court, and are termed the Star Building, from a star and garter in the middle of the structure, on the outside next the terrace.

The entrance into the apartments is through a handsome vestibule, supported by Ionic columns, with some antique bustos in several niches. Hence we proceed to the great staircase, finely painted by Thornhill with subjects from Ovid. In the dome, Phaeton is represented desiring Apollo to grant him leave to drive the chariot of the sun. In large compartments, on the staircase, are the transformation of Phaeton's sisters into poplars, and of Cycnus into a swan. In several parts of the ceiling are the signs of the zodiac supported by the winds, with baskets of flowers beautifully disposed: at the corners are the four elements, each expressed by a variety of figures. Aurora is represented with her nymphs in waiting, giving water to her horses. In several parts of the staircase are the figures of Music, Painting, and other sciences. The whole is beautifully disposed, and heightened with gold; and from this staircase it a view of the backstairs, painted with the story of Meleagis and Atalanta. From this staircase we proceed through the apartments in the following order.

The Queen's Guard Chamber, which is furnished with guns, pistols, &c. beautifully disposed in various forms. On the ceiling is Britannia in the person of Catherine, Consort to Charles II, seated on a globe, bearing the arms of England and Portugal, with Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, attended by deities, making their respective offerings. On the outer part of this group are the signs of the zodiac; and, in different parts of the ceiling, are Minerva, Mars, Venus, &c. Over the chimney is a portrait of Prince George of Denmark, on horseback, by Dahl; with a view of shipping, by Vandervelde.

The Queen's Presence Chamber. Here Queen Catherine is represented attended by Religion, Prudence, Fortitude, and other virtues: she is under a curtain spread by Time

and supported by Zephyrs, while Fame sounds the happiness of Britain: below, Justice is driving away Envy, Sedition, &c. The room is hung with tapestry, representing the beheading of St. Paul, and the persecution of the primitive Christians; and it is adorned with the pictures of Edward III and the Black Prince, both by Belcamp; and of James I, by Vandyck. In this room also are three of the cartoons of Raphael.

“ Give me, fair Fancy, to pervade
 Chambers in pictur'd pomp array'd !
 Peopling whose stately walls I view
 The godlike forms that Raffaele drew ;
 I seem to see his magic hand
 Wield the wond'rous pencil-wand,
 Whose touches animation give,
 And bid th' insensate canvass live ;
 Glowing with many a deed divine
 Atchiev'd in holy Palestine,
 The Passions feel its potent charm,
 And round the mighty master swarm.”

The first of these celebrated cartoons is the Sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas, at Lystra;* the second, the Miraculous Draught of Fishes; † the third, the Healing of the Cripple at the Beautiful Gate of the Temple. ‡

* The occasion of this is finely told: the man healed of his lameness, to express his sense of the divine goodness which appeared in these apostles, and to shew it to be him, not only a crutch is under his feet on the ground, but an old man takes up the lappet of his garment, and looks upon the limb he remembers to have been crippled, expressing great devotion and amazement; which are sentiments seen in the other, with a mixture of joy.

† Christ appears in this with an air of divine benignity. The exotic birds, the magnificent large fowl placed on the shore in the fore-ground, have a sea wildness in them, and, as their food was fish, contribute to express the business in hand, which is fishing; and being thus placed on the shore, prevent the heaviness which that part would otherwise have had, by breaking the parallel lines that would have been made by the boat and the base of the picture. However, in this cartoon Raphael has made a boat too little to hold the figures he has placed in it; but had he made it large enough for those figures, the picture would have been all boat; and to have made his figures small enough for a vessel of that size, would have rendered them unsuitable to the rest of the set.

‡ In this, all the figures are admirably performed: the boys are done with

The Queen's Audience Chamber. The ceiling is painted with Britannia in the person of Queen Catherine, in a car drawn by swans to the temple of Virtue, attended by Flora, Ceres, &c. The canopy is of fine English velvet, set up by Queen Anne; and the tapestry was made at Coblenz; and presented to Henry VIII. The pictures are, William and Frederic Henry, Princes of Orange, Honthorst; and the Queen of James I, Vanfomer.

The Ball Room. On the ceiling Charles II is represented giving freedom to Europe, by the figures of Perseus and Andromeda: on the shield of Perseus is inscribed *Perseus Britannicus*, and over the head of Andromeda is written *Europa Liberata!* Mars, attended by the celestial deities, offers the olive branch. The tapestry, which was made at Brussels, and set up by Charles II, represents the twelve months of the year; and the room is adorned with the following pictures: William Earl of Pembroke, Vanfomer; St. John, after Correggio; Countess of Dorset, after Vandyck; Duchess of Richmond, Vandyck; a Madonna; and the Duchess of Hamilton, Hanneman.

The Queen's Drawing Room. On the ceiling is painted the Assembly of the Gods and Goddesses. The room is hung with tapestry, representing the seasons of the year, and adorned with the pictures of Judith and Holofernes, Guido; a Magdalen, Lely; Henrietta Duchess of Orleans, in the character of Minerva; Lady Digby, wife of Sir Kenelm Digby, Vandyck; De Bray and his family, by himself; Killebrew and Carew, Vandyck. In this room is a beautiful clock by Vulliamy; the case and figures of Time clipping Cupid's wings are in an elegant taste.

The Queen's Bed Chamber. The bed of state in this room was put up by the Queen: the inside, counterpane, and curtains, are of white satin, embroidered with flowers, in the most exquisite taste, by Mrs. Wright and her assistants. It is said to have cost 14,000*l.* The ceiling is painted with

with great judgment, and by being naked make a fine contrast. The figures are placed at one end near the corner, which varies the side of the picture: and gives an opportunity to enlarge the building with a fine portico, a similar portico is supposed to be on the other side of the main structure; so as to form a noble piece of architecture.

the story of Diana and Endymion; and the room is adorned with the picture of her Majesty at full length, with all her children in miniature, West; six landscapes, Zucarelli; and two Flower-Pieces.

The Room of Beauties, so named from the original portraits of fourteen of the most celebrated beauties in the reign of Charles II; viz. Mrs. Knot and Mrs. Lawson, Wissing; Lady Sunderland, Lady Rochester, Lady Denham and her sister, and Mrs. Middleton, Lely; Lady Byron, Houseman; Duchess of Richmond, Countess of Northumberland, Lady Grammont, Duchess of Cleveland, and Duchess of Somerset, Lely; and Lady Osbory, Wissing; with thirteen portraits of ladies, after Vandyck, by Ruffel.

The Queen's Dressing Room. Here is Anne of Denmark, Queen to James I; and, in a closet, is the banner of France annually delivered on the second of August by the Duke of Marlborough; the tenure by which he holds Blenheim House.

Queen Elizabeth's, or the *Picture Gallery*, is adorned with the following paintings: James I, Vansomer; the Holy Family, after Raphael; Charles V, after Titian; the Offering of the Wise Men, Paul Veronese; the Misers, Quintin Matsys; Perseus and Andromeda, Schiavone; Titian and a Senator of Venice, by Titian; Henry VIII, Holbein; the Battle of Spurs; two Italian Markets, Bomboccio; a Conversation, Teniers; Sir John Lawson, Sir Christopher Minnes, Earl of Sandwich, Sir Thomas Allen, Sir William Penn, Sir George Ayscough, Sir Thomas Tiddyman, Anne Duchess of York, Prince Rupert, Sir Jeremiah Smith, Sir Joseph Jordan, Sir William Berkeley, Duke of Albemarle, and Sir John Harman, Lely; a Boy with Puppies, Murillo; our Saviour and St. John, Vandyck; Expedition of Henry VIII, to Boulogne; St. Joseph, Fetti; a Man's Head, Carlo Cignani; a Boy paring Fruit, Michael Angelo; Men playing at Bowls, Teniers; Ascension of the Virgin, Bassan; Boors drinking, Teniers; St. Charles de Borromeo, Fetti; Angel and Shepherds, N. Pouffin; Interview between Henry VIII and Francis I; our Saviour in the Garden, N. Pouffin; Emanuel Phillibert Duke of Savoy, More; Angel and St. Peter, Steenwyck; Indian Market, Post; Marquis del Guasto

Gualto and Family, after Titian; and Rinaldo and Armida, Romanelli.

Queen Caroline's China Closet, filled with a great variety of curious china, elegantly disposed; and the whole room finely gilt and ornamented: the pictures are, Prince Arthur, and his two Sisters, Children of Henry VII, Mabuse; a Woman with a Kitten, and a Woman squeezing Blood out of a Sponge. In this closet is also a fine amber cabinet, presented to Queen Anne by Dr. Robinson, Bp. of London.

The King's Closet: the ceiling is painted with the story of Jupiter and Leda. The pictures are, Anne Duchess of York, the Princess Mary, and Mary Duchess of York, Lely; a Man's Head, Raphael; St. Catherine, Guido; a Woman's Head, Parmegiano; two Landscapes, Brueghel; a Landscape, Teniers; Thomas third Duke of Norfolk, Holbein; Holy Family, Vanuden; Luther, Holbein; Erasmus, Pens; Queen Henrietta, Vandyck; the Creation, Brueghel.

The King's Dressing Room. On the ceiling is the story of Jupiter and Danae. The pictures are Prince George of Denmark, Kneller; a Magdalen, Dolci; two Views of Windsor Castle, Wofterman; a Man's Head, Da Vinci; a Landscape, Wouvermans; Nero depositing the ashes of Britannicus, Le Sueur; Countess of Desmond, who lived 150 years, wanting a few days, Rembrandt; a Farrier's Shop, Wouvermans; a Youth's Head, Holbein; Charles II, Ruffel; Herodias' Daughter, Dolci; an Old Man's Head, Holbein; James Duke of York, Ruffel; Queen of Charles II, Lely.

The King's Bed Chamber is hung with tapestry, representing the story of Hero and Leander: the state-bed is of rich flowered velvet, made in Spitalfields, by order of Queen Anne; and, on the ceiling, Charles II is represented in the robes of the Garter, under a canopy supported by Time, Jupiter, and Neptune, with a wreath of laurel over his head; and attended by Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The paintings are, Charles II, when a boy, in armour, Vandyck; and Henry Duke of Gloucester.

The King's Drawing Room. The ceiling is painted with Charles II, riding in a triumphal car, drawn by the horses
of

of the sun, attended by Fame, Peace, and the polite arts; Hercules driving away Rebellion, Sedition and Ignorance; Britannia and Neptune paying obedience to the Monarch as he passes. In the other parts of the ceiling are painted the Labours of Hercules. The pictures are, a converted Chinese, Kneller; a Magdalen, Young Palma; the Roman Charity; St. John; St. Stephen stoned; St. Peter, St. James, and St. John, Mich. Angelo Caravage; Cupid and Psyche, Dahl; Endymion and Diana, Genario; Harvest, Bassan; our Saviour before Pilate, Schiavone; Martha and Mary, from Bassan; a Shepherd and Shepherdess, Genario; Danae, Ditto; and Venus turned Painter, a Copy,

The King's Public Dining Room. The ceiling represents the Banquet of the Gods. The pictures are Hercules and Omphale, Cephalus and Procris, the Birth of Venus, and Venus and Adonis, Genario; a Naval Triumph of Charles II, Verrio; the Marriage of St. Catharine, Danckers; Nymphs and Satyrs, by Rubens and Snyders; Hunting the Wild Boar, Snyders; Still Life, Kalf; the Taking of Bears, Bassan; a Bohemian Family, by Purdinoni; Divine Love, Baglioni; Lacy, a Comedian, in Three Characters, Wright; a Sea Piece; Diana; a Family Singing by Candle light, Honthorlt; a Japan Peacock; the Cocoa Tree; Architecture and Figures. The beautiful carving of this chamber is by Gibbons.

The King's Audience Chamber. On the ceiling is represented the re-establishment of the Church of England at the Restoration, in the characters of England, Scotland, and Ireland, attended by Faith, Hope, Charity, and the cardinal virtues; Religion triumphing over Superstition and hypocrisy, who are driven by Cupids from before the church. This room is decorated by the masterly hand of West. The picture, over the door, is the Surrender of Calais. The companion to this is the Entertainment given by Edward to his Prisoners, in which the brave Eustace de Ribauumont, who engaged the King, unknown, in single combat, during the siege of Calais, is introduced. The King makes himself known, and is in the act of nobly rewarding the valour of his enemy with a crown of pearls, and, at the same instant, granting him his liberty.

Under this picture is the third, representing the Passage of the Somme, near Abbeville, in which Edward is opposed by Godemar de Faye, General of King Philip.

The fourth is the Interview between the King and his victorious son, the Black Prince, after the battle of Crecy. The monarch is tenderly embracing his son, who looks with attention on the slain King of Bohemia, lying at his feet. The conduct of this monarch (who was almost blind with age) and of his noble attendants, was truly heroic. They agreed, to prevent being separated, to tie their horses bridles together, and to conquer or die; and, in this situation, the attendants were found, the next morning, near the body of their brave old King.

The fifth is the victory of Poitiers, in which the Black Prince is represented receiving as captives the French King John, and his youngest son Philip.

The sixth is the first Installation of the Garter, in St. George's Chapel. The Bps. of Winchester and Salisbury are performing the service, and the King, Queen, and Knights, kneeling round the altar. In the Gallery appear the King's children, the captive King of Scotland, Bp. of St. Andrews, French prisoners, and spectators. In the foreground are two of the poor Knights of Windsor, kneeling; behind them two Foreign Ambassadors; and, behind these, is the portrait of Sir Benjamin West, &c.

The seventh, over the other door, is the Battle of Nevil's Cross, near Durham, where Queen Philippa, in the absence of the King, takes the command of the army, and defeats, and makes prisoner, David King of Scotland.

Over the chimney is the History of St. George.

The ingenious poet, already quoted, after a fine eulogy of Raphael, and a beautiful compliment to his Majesty, and to the late Sir Joshua Reynolds, introduces the panegyric of Sir Benjamin West, and of these paintings:

Artist supreme! by nature taught
 To clothe with life each glowing thought,
 Too soon the Destinies conspire
 To quench thy pencil's glorious fire;
 Too soon the foul that warm'd thy clay
 Aspir'd to realms of endless day,

On wings of ecstacy to join
 Sages and faints, a band divine,
 Whose awful forms (ere death withdrew
 The veil that darkens mortal view)
 Heav'n bade thy penetrative eye
 Amid her dazzling courts descry ;
 Thence bade thee trace the faultless line,
 Th' expressive grace, the chaste design,
 The men that love and awe inspires,
 And wakes Devotion's purest fires.
 Thy mem'ry still, to genius dear,
 Britain's enlighten'd sons revere ;
 And grateful hail the monarch's name,
 Whose lib'ral care thy labours claim :
 To heights impervious heretofore
 Who bids immortal Science soar ;
 Far seen in venerable pride,
 Whose regal seat, expanding wide
 Its portals, at his high behest,
 Hails ev'ry Art an honour'd guest ;
 Beneath whose mild, auspicious reign
 The Genius of old Greece again,
 Awaken'd from his deep repose,
 In Reynolds' living canvass glows,
 Where grace and energy divine
 With beauty truly blent combine ;
 And braids his deathless bays around
 The British Raffaele's brows renown'd,
 Lo ! by *his* daring hand portray'd,
 The sanguinary scene display'd,
 Where martial peers, in glitt'ring mail,
 Unfold their pennons to the gale ;
 O'er Normandy's dismantled plains
 Where iron-clad Contention reigns :
 And Havock waits (his tresses wet
 With gore) thy nod, Plantagenet !
 Wafted from Albion's Isle afar,
 Where wake her sons the storm of war ;
 Where, ravish'd from the parent-stem,
 To grace the victor's diadem,

Thy lilies, France, no more assume
 The splendour of their wonted bloom,
 No more with peerless lustre glow,
 But soil with blood their native snow.

This is, unquestionably, fine poetry and exquisite painting; but the philosopher can derive no permanent pleasure from the contemplation of victories which were obtained by enforcing the most unjust and impolitic pretensions, which engendered and perpetuated, for ages, the most fatal antipathy between two neighbouring nations; and which, had their great object been attained, might have rendered this island a dependent province of France. The loss of Calais, in the reign of Queen Mary, was a far happier event for Great Britain, than the glorious, but mischievous victories of Crecy, Poitiers, and Agincourt.

The King's Presence Chamber is hung with tapestry, containing the History of Queen Athaliah; on the ceiling, Mercury is represented with an original portrait of Charles II, which he shews to the four quarters of the world, introduced by Neptune; Fame declaring the glory of that Prince, and Time driving away Rebellion, Sedition, &c. Over the canopy is Justice, shewing the arms of Britain to Thames and the river nymphs. At the lower end is Venus in a marine car, drawn by tritons and sea-nymphs. The paintings are, Duns Scotus, Spagnolet; Peter I, of Russia, Kneller; Prometheus, Young Palma; and the other four Cartoons of Raphael. The first is the Death of Ananias; * the second, St. Paul Preaching to the Athenians; † the third, Christ delivering

* The greatest dignity appears in the Apostles. They are, however, only a subordinate group, because the principal action relates to the criminal; thither the eye is directed by almost all the figures in the picture; and what a horror and reverence is visible in the whole assembly, on this mercenary man's falling down dead!

“ Lo! where Dismay, with haggard gaze,
 The death-smote hypocrite surveys;
 Behold his eye convulsive roll,
 And Fate arrest his fordid soul.

† Here the divine orator is the chief figure; but with what wonderful art are almost all the different tempers of mankind represented in that elegant

delivering the Keys to Peter; * the fourth, Elymas, the Sorcerer, struck with Blindness.†

elegant audience! One is eminently distinguished as a believer, holding out his hands in rapture, and has the second place in the picture; another is wrapped up in deep suspense; another saying there is some reason in what he says; another angry and malicious at his destroying some favourite opinion; others attentive, and reasoning on the matter within themselves, or with one another; while the generality attend, and wait for the opinion of those who are leading characters in the assembly; some are placed before the Apostle, some behind, not only as caring less for the preacher or the doctrine, but to raise the apostolic character, which would lose something of its dignity, if his maligners were supposed to be able to look him in the face. This picture is conducted with the greatest judgment. The attitude of St. Paul is as fine as possible, pointing out his hands to the statue of Mercury, alluding to their idolatry; for the men of Lystra would call him by that name, and worship him as a god presiding over eloquence. Thus the picture shews the subject of his preaching. The little drapery thrown over the Apostle's shoulder, and hanging down to his waist, poises the figure, which otherwise would seem ready to tumble forward. The drapery is red and green. The back-ground is expressive of the superstition St. Paul was preaching against. No historian, orator, or poet, can give so great an idea of the eloquent and zealous Apostle as this figure does; for there we see a person, whose face and action no words can sufficiently describe!

“ Lo! motionless Attention stands,
 Where to the firmament his hands
 Sublime the great instructor rears!
 While Athens, rapt in wonder, hears
 Truth's energetic voice proclaim
 Her unknown God's tremendous name!

* This has received some injury, and is not now what Raphael made it. As this is the appearance of our Saviour after the resurrection, present authority, late suffering, humility, majesty, and divine love, are at once visible in his celestial aspect. He is wrapt only in one large piece of white drapery, his left arm and breast are bare, and part of his legs naked, which was undoubtedly done to denote his appearing in his resurrection-body, and not as before his crucifixion, when this dress would have been altogether improper. The figures of the eleven apostles all express the same passion of admiration, but discover it differently, according to their characters. Peter receives his Master's orders on his knees, with an admiration mixed with a more particular attention: the words used on this occasion are expressed by our Saviour's pointing to a flock of sheep, and St. Peter's having just received two keys. The two next express a more open ecstasy, though still constrained by their awe of the divine presence. The beloved disciple has, in his countenance, wonder drowned in love; and the last personage, whose back is toward the presence, one would fancy to be St. Thomas, whose perplexed concern could not be better drawn, than by this acknowledgment of the difficulty to describe

These inestimable cartoons had remained in Flanders, from the time that Pope Leo X sent them thither to be copied in tapestry; the money for the tapestry having never been paid. They were purchased by Charles I, at the recommendation of Rubens. At the sale of the royal pictures in 1653, they were purchased, for 300l. by Cromwell, against whom no one would presume to bid. He pawned them to the Dutch court for upward of 50,000l; and, after the revolution, King William brought them again to England, and built a gallery for their reception in Hampton Court.

The King's Guard Chamber, a noble room, in which are thousands of pikes, pistols, guns, bayonets, &c. disposed in colonnades, pillars, and other devices, by Mr. Harris, then master-gunner of this castle; the person who invented this beautiful arrangement of arms, and placed those in the armory in the Tower of London. The ceiling is finely painted in water colours: in one circle is Mars and Minerva, and in the other Peace and Plenty. In the dome is also a representation of Mars. The pictures are, Charles XI of Sweden, on horseback, Wyck; and eight paintings of battles and sieges, Rugendas. At an installation, the Knights of the Garter dine here in great state, in the absence of the Sovereign.

St. George's Hall is set apart to the honour of the Order of the Garter, and is one of the noblest rooms in Europe. In the ceiling, Charles II is represented in the habit of the

describe it. The apostle who stands in profile, immediately behind St. John, has a yellow garment, with red sleeves, which connects the figure with St. Peter and St. John, whose draperies are of the same species of colours: next is a loose, changeable drapery; then another different yellow with shadows, bearing on purple; all which produce wonderful harmony.

+ The whole body of Elymas, from head to foot, expresses his being blind. How admirable are terror and astonishment expressed in the people present, and how variously, according to their several characters! The Proconsul has these sentiments, but as a Roman and a gentleman; the rest in several degrees and manners. What grace and majesty is seen in the great Apostle of the Gentiles, in all his actions, preaching, reading his garments, denouncing vengeance on the forcerer! The Proconsul has a greatness and grace, equal to what one can suppose in Caesar, Augustus, or Trajan.

Order, attended by England, Scotland, and Ireland; Religion and Plenty hold the crown over his head; Mars and Mercury, with the emblems of war and peace, stand on each side. Regal Government is upheld by Religion and Eternity, with Justice attended by Fortitude, Temperance, and Prudence, beating down Rebellion and Faction. Toward the throne is represented, in an octagon, St. George's cross encircled with the Garter, within a glory supported by Cupids, with the motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*; the Muses attending in full concert.

On the back of the throne, is a large drapery, on which is painted St. George and the dragon, as large as the life; and on the lower border of the diapery is inscribed, *Veniendo restituit rem*, in allusion to William III, who is painted in the habit of the Order, sitting under a royal canopy, by Kneller. To the throne is an ascent of five marble steps, to which the painter has added five more, done with such perfection as to deceive the sight.

This noble room is 108 feet long; and the whole north side is taken up with the triumph of Edward the Black Prince, after the manner of the Romans. At the upper part of the hall is Edward III, the founder of the Order, seated on a throne, receiving the Kings of France and Scotland prisoners; the Black Prince is seated in the middle of the procession, crowned with laurel, and carried by slaves, preceded by captives, and attended by the emblems of Victory, Liberty, and other *insignia* of the Romans, with the banners of France and Scotland displayed. The painter has indulged his fancy, by closing the procession with the fiction of the Countess of Salisbury, in the person of a fine lady making garlands for the Prince, and the representation of the Merry Wives of Windsor. In this last, he has humorously introduced himself in a black hood and scarlet cloak.

At the lower end of the hall is a noble music-gallery, supported by slaves larger than the life, in proper attitudes, said to represent a father and his three sons, taken prisoners by the Black Prince. Over this gallery, on the lower compartment of the ceiling, is the collar of the Order of the Garter fully displayed. The painting of this room was by Verrio.

St. George's, or the King's Chapel. On the ceiling is represented the ascension; and the altar piece is adorned with a painting of the last supper. On the north side of the chapel is the representation of our Saviour's raising Lazarus from the dead, and other miracles, by Verrio; and, in a group of spectators, the painter has introduced his own effigy, with those of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and Mr. Cooper, who assisted him in these paintings. The east end of the chapel is taken up with the closets belonging to his Majesty and the Royal Family. The carved work is done by Gibbons, in lime-tree.

From this chapel we are conducted to the *Queen's Guard Chamber*, the first room we entered; for this is the last of the state apartments at present shewn to the public, the others being only opened when the court resides at Windsor. They consist of many beautiful chambers, adorned with paintings by the greatest masters.

In passing hence, we look into the inner or horn court, so called from a pair of stag's horns of a very extraordinary size, taken in the forest, and set up in that court, which is painted in bronze and stone colour. On one side is represented a Roman battle, and on the opposite side a sea fight, with the images of Jupiter, Neptune, Mercury, and Pallas; and in the gallery is a representation of David playing before the ark.

From this court a flight of stone steps leads to the *King's Guard-Chamber*; and, in the cavity under these steps, and fronting this court, is a figure of Hercules also in a stone colour. On a dome over the steps is painted the Battle of the Gods; and, on the sides of the staircase, is a representation of the Four Ages of the World, and two Battles of the Greeks and Romans in fresco.

St. George's Chapel, or the Collegiate Church, already mentioned as situated in the middle of the lower court of the castle, must not be confounded with *St. George's, or the King's Chapel*, in the Castle. It is a beautiful structure, in the purest style of Gothic architecture, and was first erected, by Edward III, in 1377, for the honour of the Order of the Garter. But however noble the first design, Edward IV, not finding it entirely completed, enlarged the structure, and designed the present building, with the houses

of the Dean and Canons, on the north and west sides of the chapel. The work was carried on by Henry VII, who finished the body of the chapel; and Sir Reginald Bray, K. G. assisted in ornamenting the chapel and completing the roof. The architecture of the inside has ever been esteemed for its great beauty, and, in particular, the stone roof is reckoned an excellent piece of workmanship. It is an ellipsis supported by Gothic pillars, whose ribs and groins sustain the whole roof, every part of which has some different device well finished, as the arms of several of our kings, great families, &c. On each side of the choir, are the stalls of the Sovereign and Knights of the Garter, with the helmet, mantling, crest, and sword of each Knight, set up over his stall, on a canopy of ancient carving curiously wrought. Over the canopy is affixed the banner of each Knight blazoned on silk, and on the back of the stalls are the titles of the Knights, with their arms neatly engraved and blazoned on copper. The Sovereign's stall, on the right hand of the entrance into the choir, is distinguished by rich ornaments. The Prince's stall is on the left, and has no distinction from those of the rest of the Knights; the whole society, according to the statutes of the institution, being companions, equal in honour and power.

In a vault under this choir are interred Henry VIII, his Queen Jane Seymour, Charles I, and a daughter of Queen Anne. In the south aisle, near the door of the choir, is buried Henry VI; and Edward IV is interred in the north aisle.

Let softer strains ill-fated Henry mourn,
 And palms eternal flourish round his urn.
 Here o'er the martyr-king the marble weeps,
 And, fast behind him, once-fear'd Edward sleeps;
 Whom not th' extended Albion could contain,
 From old Bèlerium to the northern main,
 The grave unites; where ev'n the Great find rest,
 And blended lie th' oppressor and the oppress.

POPE.

In 1789, the workmen employed in repairing the church, discovered the vault of King Edward. The body, inclosed in a leaden and wooden coffin, measuring six feet three inches in length, appeared reduced to a skeleton. The bottom of
 the

the coffin was covered with a muddy liquor, about three inches deep, of a strong saline taste. Near this was a wooden coffin, supposed to have contained the body of his Queen, who died three years after the King, in confinement, at Bermondsey Abbey, and is supposed to have been secretly interred. On the sides of this vault were inscribed, in characters resembling those of the times, "Edward IV," with some names, probably those of the workmen employed at the funeral. The tomb of this king is fronted with touchstone: over it is a beautiful monument of steel, said to have been the work of Quintin Matsys.

There are several chapels in this church, in which are the monuments of many illustrious persons; particularly, of Edward Earl of Lincoln, a renowned naval warrior; George Manners Lord Roos, and Anne, his consort, niece of Edward IV: Anne Duchefs of Exeter, mother of that lady, and sister to the King; Sir Reginald Bray, before mentioned; and Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who married the sister of King Henry VIII.

This church was shut up a considerable time, in order to be completely repaired and beautified. It was opened again in 1790. The most conspicuous alterations are, first the altar, which consists of the most curious and delicate workmanship, in various carved devices, surrounding West's picture of the Last Supper. Over this altar is a noble painted window. The subject of this is the Resurrection; and it is divided into three compartments. In the centre is our Saviour ascending from the Sepulchre, preceded by the Angel, above whom, in the clouds, are Cherubims and Seraphims, and among these is a portrait of their Majesties' son, Octavius. In the front ground are the Roman soldiers, thrown in various postures with terror and astonishment. In the right-hand compartment are represented Mary Magdalen, Mary the Mother of James, and Salome, approaching the sepulchre with unguents and spices, in order to anoint the body of their Lord. In the left hand division, are Peter and John, who are supposed to have been informed by Mary Magdalen, that the body of Christ was missing, and are running with the greatest anxiety, astonishment, and speed, toward the sepulchre. This masterly performance was designed

signed by Sir Benjamin West, in 1785, and executed by Mr. Jarvis, assisted by Mr. Forest, between that period and the year 1788.

The organ, of Gothic exterior construction, built by Green, is a noble production of genius. The case is of brown varnish, which covers at the front next the choir some gilt pipes, giving it a fine effect. The carved work to this erection is also very costly. The ascent to the choir from the west door, is by a flight of steps, under an arcade of artificial stone, extending the whole width of the choir; and it affords a pleasing, airy view of the organ, which is supported by its pillars.

The improvements in the choir are general, and particularly the stalls of the Knights of the Garter, which have received great embellishments; the most conspicuous of which is the King's stall, composed of a very curious carved circular front; curtains of purple velvet, bordered with a deep gold fringe and tassels, and cushions of the same: over the stall is a new velvet banner, quartered with the King's arms in embroidered gold, a beautiful helmet and crest, with a Knight's sword suspended. The old banners of the Knights that have been installed, are taken down, and beautiful new silk ones substituted, with helmets, crests, and swords. Vacancies are left for the new-elected Knights. No part of the church appears to have been neglected. Taste, as well as convenience, has been consulted; a great degree of airiness pervades the whole, and the effect of the stone work, with the neatness of the finishing, strikes the spectator with wonder. The *tout ensemble* is one of the most magnificent ever seen in a place of divine worship.

At the east end of St. George's chapel, is a free-stone edifice, built by Henry VII, as a burial-place for himself and his successors; but afterward altering his purpose, he began the more noble structure at Westminster; and this remained neglected until Cardinal Wolsey obtained a grant of it from Henry VIII, and, with a profusion of expence, began here a sumptuous monument for himself, whence this building obtained the name of Wolsey's Tomb House. This monument was so magnificently built, that it far exceeded that of Henry VII, in Westminster Abbey; and, at the time of the Cardinal's disgrace, the tomb was so far executed,
that

that Benedetto, a statuary of Florence, received 4250 ducats, for what he had already done; and 380l. 18s. had been paid for gilding only half of this monument. The Cardinal dying soon after his disgrace, was buried in the cathedral at York, and the monument remained unfinished. In 1646, the statues and figures of gilt copper, of exquisite workmanship, were sold. James II converted this building into a popish chapel, and mass was publicly performed here. The ceiling was painted by Verrio, and the walls were finely ornamented and painted; but the whole having been neglected since the reign of James II, is now in a state of decay, and being no appendage to the college, waits the royal favour, to retrieve it from the disgrace of its present appearance.

The royal foundations in this Castle are the most noble Order of the Garter, which consists of the Sovereign and 25 Knights Companion; the Royal College of St. George, consisting of a Dean, 12 Canons, seven Minor Canons, 11 Clerks, an Organist, a Verger, and two Sacrists; and the Alms Knights, who are 18 in number, viz. 13 of the royal foundation, and five of the foundation of Sir Peter le Maire, in the reign of James I. The Order of the Garter was instituted by Edward III, in 1349, for the improvement of military honour, and the reward of virtue. It is also called the Order of St. George, the patron of England, under whose banner the English always went to war, and St. George's Cross was made the ensign of the Order. The Garter was at the same time appointed to be worn by the Knights on the left leg, as a principal mark of distinction; not from any regard to a lady's garter, "but as a tie or band of association in honour and military virtue, to bind the Knights Companion, strictly to himself, and to each other, in friendship and true agreement, and as an ensign or badge of unity or combination, to promote the honour of God, and the glory and interest of their Sovereign." At that time, King Edward, being engaged in prosecuting, by arms, his right to the crown of France, caused the French motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, to be wrought in gold letters round the garter; declaring thereby the equity of his intention, and, at the same time retorting shame and defiance upon him who should dare to think ill of the just enterprise in which he had engaged, for the support of his right to that crown.

In the Little Park an old oak is said still to exist, by the name of Herne's oak. Those who would investigate the subject we must refer to Mr. Gilpin's Forest Scenery. It is thus celebrated by Shakspeare :

There is an old tale goes, that Herne, the hunter,
Sometime a keeper here in Windsor Forest,
Doth all the winter-time, at still midnight,
Walk round about an oak, with great ragg'd horns ;
And there he blasts the tree, and takes the cattle ;
And makes milch-kine yield blood, and shakes a chain,
In a most hideous and dreadful manner.

Merry Wives of Wind. Act. IV. Sc. 4.

The Great Park, already mentioned, lies on the south side of the town, and opens by a noble road in a direct line to the top of a delightful hill at near three miles distance. This road leads, through a double plantation of trees on each side, to the Ranger's Lodge. William Duke of Cumberland greatly improved the natural beauties of the park, and rendered this villa worthy of a Prince.

The Belvedere, on Shrub's Hill, is a triangular building, with a tower at each corner. It is encompassed by a fine plantation of trees, forming a delightful scene. The noble piece of water, in the valley underneath, was formed at a great expence, and, from a small current, is rendered capable of carrying barges and boats of pleasure. Over this water Duke William built a bridge of curious architecture, being one arch, 165 feet wide in the clear, which is five feet wider than the Rialto at Venice. This piece of water terminated in a beautiful cascade ; but the pond-head blowing up, the rapidity of the torrent did such damage to the bridge, that the whole was obliged to be taken down, and rebuilt with five arches to it. Half a mile from this bridge is the Chinese Island, so named from the building on it, after the Chinese manner ; and near this pond is a beautiful grotto.

Beside these improvements, the Duke laid out the race-ground on Ascot Heath, (which is within the limits of Windsor-Forest already mentioned) at a large expence. In this extensive forest are several towns and villages, of which Wokingham, or Oakingham, near the centre of the forest, is the principal ; and though the soil is generally barren and
uncultivated,



[Specially drawn for THE SUNDAY TIMES by Hanslip Fletcher

The old-world setting of the Henry VIII Gateway at Windsor Castle.

He has now reached his 2,000 runs for the season, and he achieved a double century today in just over five and a half hours. J. G. W. Davies also put his weight behind his bat, and this pair made 100 runs for Kent's third wicket.

Gray put in a lot of hard work from the Pavilion end, but the turf was too slow to help him—or the spin bowlers.

Not So Fast

After Todd had played on to Gray,

human and not infallible. It is so easy to criticise the action of others, particularly when there exists no responsibility for decision on the part of the critic.

The Runners-up

A general review of the results shows that 24 of the competing nations—they totalled 53—placed one or more competitors in the first six. A correspondent has written to me, pointing out that he does not view with favour the pub-

It was an intensely exciting race with the issue of the whole series doubtful until the last leg of the course. Thirteen of the 21 starters capsized but ten managed to right their boats unaided and continue.

Sarby capsized when the tide slipped from his fingers for a critical moment. He was then leading, but although he bailed out his boat, could only finish 14th.

De Jong then led until the 13th buoy. When he failed to con-



uncultivated, it is finely diversified by hills and vales, woods and lawns, and delightful villas. Binfield, in this forest, was the native spot of Pope; here he composed his beautiful poem, "Windfor Forest;" and on one of the trees in a wood in this parish, is cut this inscription:

"HERE POPE SUNG."

WINDSOR, OLD, a village on the Thames, between New Windsor and Egham, is adorned with several handsome villas; particularly, Lord Walsingham's, at the foot of Priest's Hill; The White House, the property of William Pitt, Esq. of Eton, and residence of Rice James, Esq. Bowman's Lodge, late the seat of Warren Hastings, Esq. now of Henry Griffiths, Esq. Crawley House, the seat of Henry Isherwood, Esq. Lord of the Manor; and Grove House, the seat of Lady Onslow.

WOBURN FARM, the seat and beautifully ornamented farm of the Hon. Mr. Petre, near Weybridge in Surry, is in the occupation of Lord Loughborough. It contains 150 acres, of which 35 are adorned to the highest degree; of the rest two thirds are in pasture, and the remainder in tillage. The decorations are communicated, however, to every part; for they are disposed along the sides of a walk, which, with its appendages, form a broad belt round the grazing grounds, and is continued, though on a more contracted scale, through the arable. This walk is properly a garden; all within it is a farm.

These enchanting scenes were formed by the late Philip Southcote, Esq. and exhibit a beautiful specimen of the *ferme ornée*, of which he was the introducer, or rather the inventor; and him, therefore, the Poetical Preceptor of English Gardening thus apostrophizes, immediately after his eulogy on Mr. Kent:

On thee too, Southcote, shall the Muse bestow
No vulgar praise: for thou to humblest things
Couldst give ennobling beauties; deck'd by thee,
The simple farm eclips'd the garden's pride,
Ev'n as the virgin blush of innocence

The harlotry of art .

MASON.

WOKING, a village in Surry, to the S. W. of Ripley. Henry VII repaired and enlarged the manor-house, which had been the seat of his mother, Margaret Countess of Richmond, who died here. Fine brick foundations, and the shell of a guard-room are still remaining.

WOODCOTE, now only a single farm-house, in the parish of Bedington, is supposed to have been a Roman station, from many remains of antiquity found here. Camden, and other antiquaries, contend, that it was the city of Noviomagus, mentioned by Ptolemy; while others maintain that it was in Kent.

WOODFORD, a village, eight M. F. L. in the road to Epping, has some agreeable villas on each side of the road, which command fine prospects over a beautiful country. The most worthy of notice are, Woodford-Hall, close to the church, the seat of John Goddard, Esq; Prospect House, the property of John Moxon, Esq; and the houses of Job Mathew, and Robert Preston, Esqrs. Governor Hornby's elegant house is situated between Woodford Hall and Prospect House; but it is in the parish of Walthamstow. A mineral spring, which rises in the forest, at a little distance from the Horse and Groom, was formerly in great repute, and much company resorted to drink the waters, at a house of public entertainment called Woodford Wells; but the waters have long lost their reputation; and the house having been converted into a private one, is now the property of Mr. Preston. *See Hearts.*

In the churchyard is an elegant monument to the memory of some of the family of the unfortunate Sir Edmundsbury Godfrey, whose murder excited such agitation in the reign of Charles II, (*See Primrose Hill*) and of whom it ought to be recorded, that in the great plague in 1665, he exposed his life to danger, for the good of his fellow citizens, by remaining in London, and faithfully discharging his duty as a magistrate. This monument was designed by the late Sir Robert Taylor. It consists of a Corinthian column, with the base and capital complete: the shaft, which is of coloured marble, was brought from Italy; the base and capital are of white marble; and the whole cost 1500l. In the churchyard is a yew-tree, supposed to be the finest in England.

WOODFORD-BRIDGE, a village in the same parish, nine M. F. L. in the road to Ongar, is situated on a fine eminence, forming a picturesque appearance. Near the bridge, over the Roding, is a pump of excellent water, brought hither, in 1776, at a great expence, by the proprietor of the estate, for the accommodation of the poor inhabitants; and not far from this is a manufactory of artificial stone. In this village is Ray House, the seat of Sir James Wright, Bart. and a pretty villa, built by Cæsar Corfellis, Esq. on the site of a house that had been the residence of Mrs. Eleanor Gwin, mother of Charles first Duke of St. Alban's.

WOODLAND HOUSE, the villa of John Julius Angerstein, Esq. on the north side of Blackheath, toward Charlton. The face of the building is a beautiful stucco. The front, which has a handsome portico, is enriched by a niche on each side, containing elegant statues, representing the young Apollo and the Dancing Faun. Immediately over each niche is a circular basso-relievo, with a semicircular window in the centre. The gardens communicate with a small paddock, and command the same beautiful prospect as Westcomb Park, of Shooter's Hill and the Thames.

WOOLWICH, a market town in Kent, nine M. F. L. is situated on the Thames, and is famous for its fine docks and yards, (where men of war are built, and the largest have, at all times, sufficient depth of water to ride in safety) as also for its vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, cannon-balls, and other military stores. In the lower part of the town, is the Warren, where upward of 7000 pieces of ordnance have been laid up at one time. Here also is the house where the engineers prepare bombs, carcasses, and grenades. In this town is a royal military academy, in which young officers, called Cadets, are instructed in fortification. The church was rebuilt in the reign of Queen Anne, as one of the 50 new churches.

For some years past, two or three hulks have been moored off this town, for the reception of convicts, to the number, sometimes, of 400. It is remarkable, that part of this parish is on the Essex side of the Thames (where there was once a chapel, and where now stands a house called "The Devil's House) and is included in the county of Kent.

WORMLEY BURY, the seat of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart. in the parish of Wormley, near Cheshunt.

WOTTON, a village in Surry, to the S. W. of Darking. Here is the seat of the family of Evelyn, ever since the reign of Elizabeth. It was the favourite retreat of that great philosopher John Evelyn, Esq. who was born here, till he went to Say's Court, in Deptford, which had belonged to his wife's father, Sir Richard Browne. It is now the seat of his great-great-grandson, Sir Frederic Evelyn, Bart.

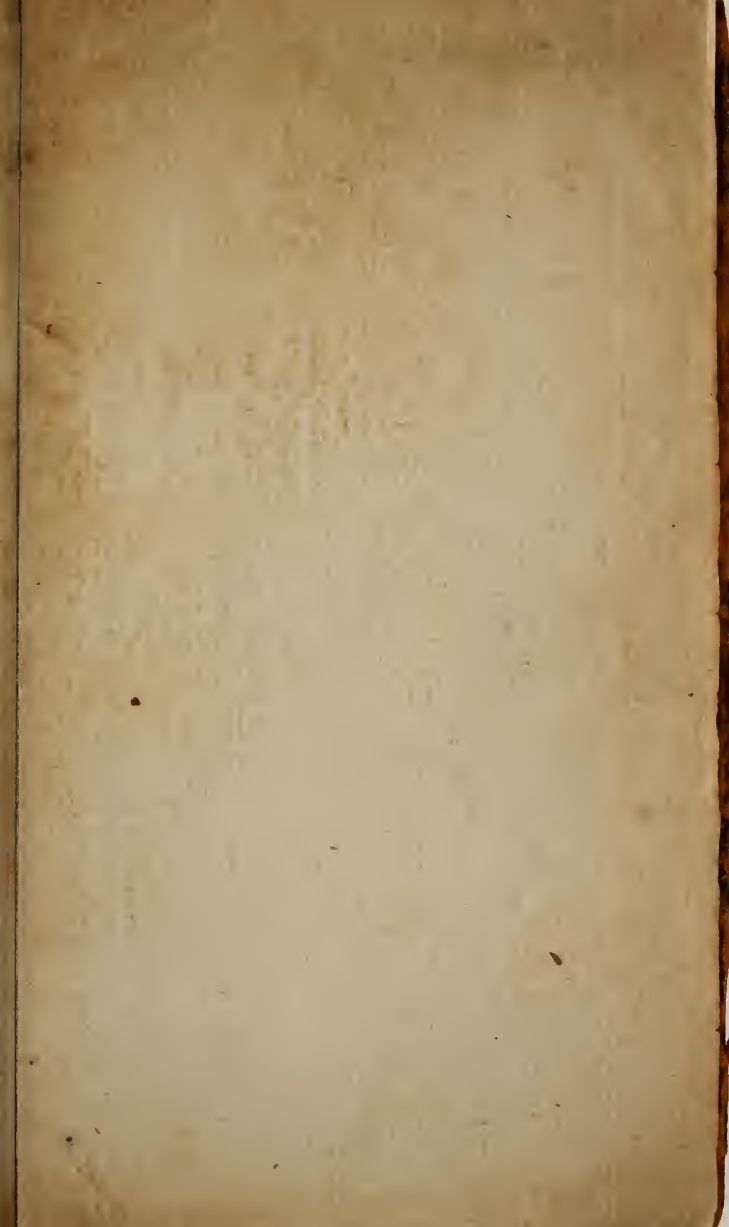
WRAYSBURY, a village of Buckinghamshire, seated on the River Thames, opposite Egham. In this parish is Charter Island, in which Magna Charta was signed. See *Ankerwyke House and Runny Mead.*

WROTHAM, a market town in Kent, $24\frac{1}{2}$ M. F. L. has a large church, in which are 16 stalls, supposed to have been made for the clergy, who attended the Archbishops of Canterbury, to whom the manor formerly belonged, and who had a palace here, till Abp. Islip, in the fourteenth century, pulled it down, and built another at Maidstone. Several pieces of antiquity have been dug up here, particularly some military weapons.

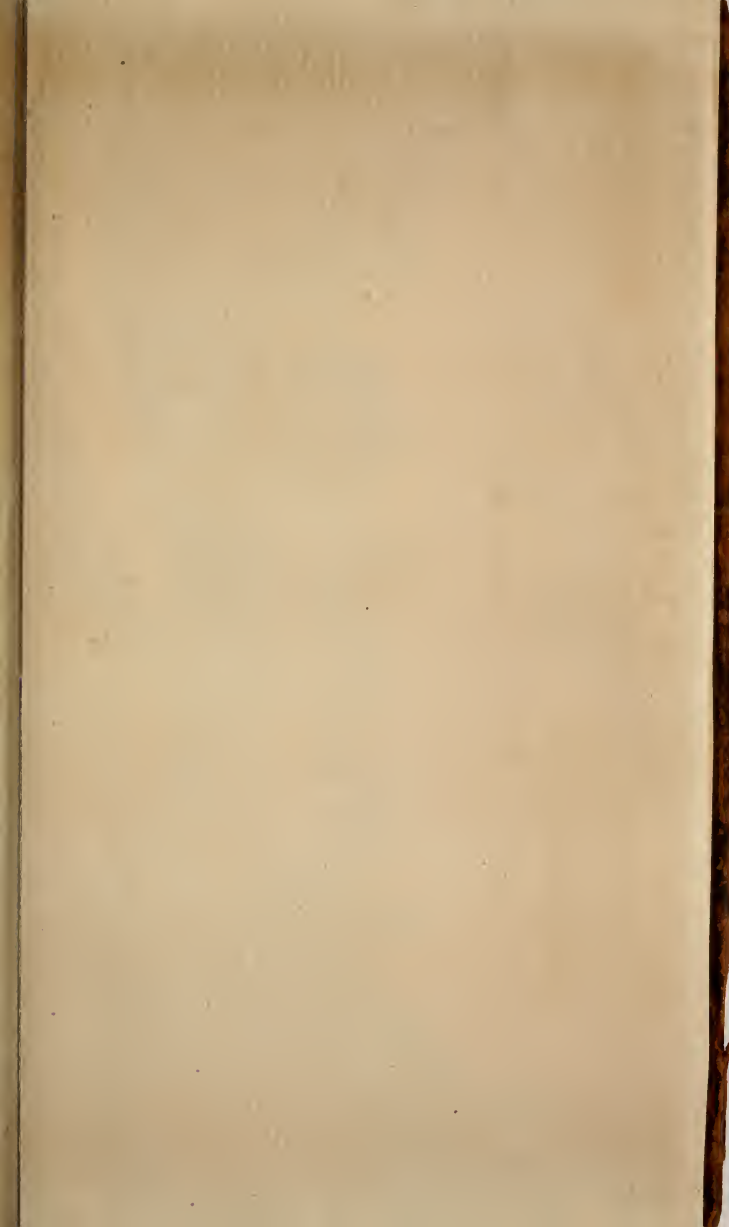
WROTHAM PARK, in the parish of Hadley, in Middlesex, the magnificent seat of George Byng, Esq. was built by his great uncle, Admiral John Byng. The views from the house and park are very fine. The estate probably took its name from the town of Wrotham, in Kent, where the family had been settled upward of 200 years, before John Byng, Esq. father of George first Viscount Torrington, disposed of the family estate in that place.

Y

YOUNGSBURY, the seat of David Barclay, Esq. near Wade's Mill, to the north of Ware.







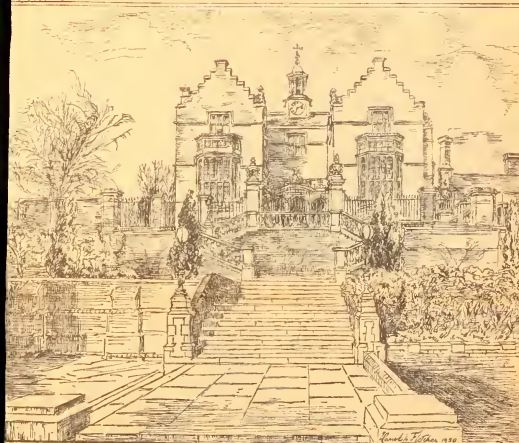
1870
The ground



(Specially drawn for THE SUNDAY TIMES by Dennis Flanders)

Queen's House, Greenwich, built by Inigo Jones for Queen Henrietta Maria, now the National Maritime Museum, as viewed along the colonnades of Greenwich Hospital. Beyond the trees can be seen the Royal Observatory, now being dismantled.

THE SUNDAY TIMES, JANUARY 22, 1950



(Specially drawn for THE SUNDAY TIMES by Hanslip Fletcher)

Old Schools, Harrow, the original building of the school. Dating from 1571 it houses under the clock tower the famous Fourth Form Room which was the room used by the founder, John Lyon.

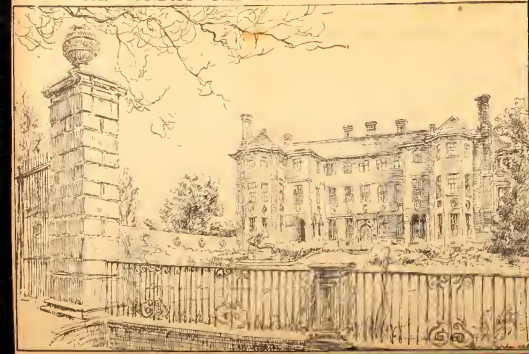
THE SUNDAY TIMES, JUNE 5, 1949



(Specially drawn for THE SUNDAY TIMES by Hanslip Fletcher)

A famous London landmark, the Spaniards Inn on Hampstead Heath, which still preserves old-world charm and—Dick Turpin's alleged pistol.

THE SUNDAY TIMES, FEBRUARY 15, 1948



THE SUNDAY TIMES, MAY 23, 1948



(Specially drawn for THE SUNDAY TIMES by Hanslip Fletcher)

A delightful retreat at Shepperton-on-Thames, Middlesex. The square is mainly Elizabethan, and the church, built from the stones of a Norman foundation, was erected in 1614. The rectory, where Erasmus occasionally stayed, has a fine old oak hall.

Halliday's Steady 100

From ELTON EDE—Bristol, Saturday

ON a wicket which did not in the least justify some of the things other counties have been saying about Bristol, Yorkshire proceeded to lay the foundations of a prosperous score. Halliday and Wilson put on 187 runs for Yorkshire's second wicket by fine enough methods, though the crowd were occasionally moved to ironical applause. A year or two ago the square cut was Halliday's chief scoring stroke, and in some innings it appeared to be his only offensive stroke. I remember hoping against hope that he would one day come to trust his feet and drive the overpitched ball with all his sturdy strength.

That hope has nearly come true, for he no longer remains anchored to his crease. His forward stroke is a push rather than a drive. It is often forcible enough to earn him a boundary, but there is no flinging of the bat at the ball, no following through to speak of, nothing flamboyant, no hint of abandon.

Left Field Standing

He cuts late—a strange accomplishment for a Yorkshire professional. And of course there is still that square cut. Given a shortish ball, Halliday will move a little away from it, if it is too close to his body, and batter it past cover. Cook made

French Derby Challenge

By FAIRWAY

WITH so many doubts and dis-appointments among our own Derby candidates, the horrid fear has arisen that the great race might go to France for the second year running. Fortunately for us the French three-year-olds seem a very average lot this year, and Rigolo, by Blandford's son Puit, d'Amou', who appears to be the best of them so far, has no English engagements.

The very successful orange-jacket of M. Boussac will probably be carried by Djeddah, a chestnut son of Djebel. He was last of four in the Middle Park Stakes last autumn, and never dangerous in the Two Thousand Guineas, and doubt if we have much to fear from him.

A more formidable opponent may be My Love, a half-share in whom was recently bought by the Aga Khan, who is not in the habit of buying indifferent horses. By Vatelior, My Love was placed in both his two-year-old races, and on

McDONALD BAILEY BEATS 10 SECS.

By HAROLD ABRAHAMS

THERE was plenty to please when a number of special Olympic athletic events over metric distances were included during the programme for the Sward Trophy at Chiswick yesterday.

Maureen Gardner gave a delightful exhibition over the 80 metres hurdles, in which she finished on her own in the new British record time of 11.5 sec. She has been so unlucky with her previous record performances that I hope it is going to be all right this time. What wind there was did not favour the runners and all three stop-watches agreed. One, indeed, showed about half a yard faster.

This time is better than the exist-



