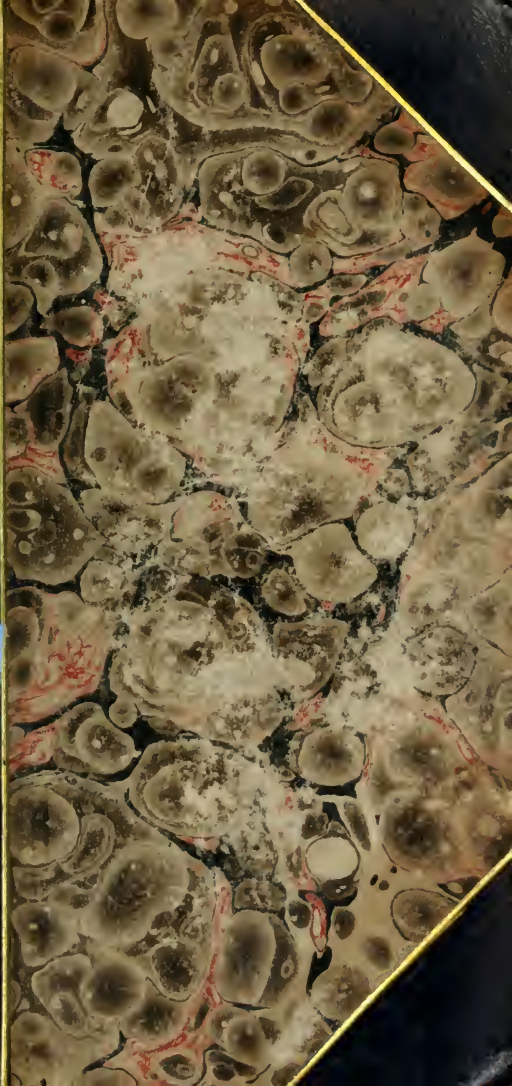


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TOPOGRAPHY

OF

**Great Britain,**

OR,

**BRITISH TRAVELLER'S**

*POCKET DIRECTORY;*

BEING AN ACCURATE AND COMPREHENSIVE

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION

OF

**ALL THE COUNTIES**

IN

**England, Scotland, and Wales,**

WITH THE

**ADJACENT ISLANDS:**

ILLUSTRATED WITH

*MAPS OF THE COUNTIES,*

WHICH FORM

**A COMPLETE BRITISH ATLAS.**

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*BY G. A. COOKE, ESQ.*

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**VOL. V.**

CONTAINING

**SURRY AND SUSSEX.**

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**London:**

*Printed, by Assignment from the Executors of the late C. Cooke,*

FOR

**SHERWOOD, NEELY, AND JONES, PATERNOSTER-ROW;**

AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

FOR THE

REVENUE

OF THE

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A  
TOPOGRAPHICAL  
AND  
STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION  
OF THE  
**COUNTY OF SURREY;**

*Containing an Account of its*

Situation,	Mines,	Agriculture,
Extent,	Fisheries,	Curiosities,
Towns,	Manufactures,	Antiquities,
Rivers,	Trade,	Natural
Lakes,	Commerce,	History,

Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, &c.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

*The Direct and Principal Cross Roads,  
Distances of Stages, Inns, and  
Noblemen and Gentlemen's Seats:*

ALSO,

A LIST OF THE MARKETS AND FAIRS,

*And an Index Table,*

Exhibiting, at One View, the Distances of all the Towns from  
London, and of Towns from each other: .

*The whole forming*

A COMPLETE COUNTY ITINERARY.

---

BY G. A. COOKE, ESQ.

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Illustrated with a  
MAP OF THE COUNTY.

—◆—  
**London:**

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J. G. Barnard, 57, Skinner Street, London.

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**A TABLE**  
OF THE  
**PRINCIPAL TOWNS**  
IN THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

Their Distance from London, Number of Houses and Inhabitants, and the Time of the Arrival and Departure of the Post, with the Price of Postage throughout the County.

Towns.	Dist.	Markets.	Houses.	Inhabitants.	Post arrives.	Post departs.
Bletchingley ..	20		185	1116	8 morn.	8 morn.
Chertsey .....	20		652	3629		
Cobham .....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$		250	1275	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ aft.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
Croydon .....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sat.	1394	7801	10 aft.	4 morn.
Dorking .....	24	Thurs.	589	3259	4 morn.	9 aft.
Epsom .....	15		397	2515	2 morn.	11 aft.
Esher .....	19		159	863	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ aft.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
Ewell .....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Thurs.	225	1135		
Farnham .....	41	Thurs.	527	2911	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ morn.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
Godalming .....	34	Sat.	672	3543	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ aft.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ morn.
Guildford .....	30	Sat.	495	2974	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ aft.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ morn.
Haslemere .....	43	Tues.	147	756	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ morn.	10 aft.
Kingston .....	10	Sat.	716	4144	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ aft.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ morn.
Leatherhead ..	13 $\frac{1}{2}$		212	1209	3 morn.	10 aft.
Mitcham .....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		672	4175		
Mortlake .....	7		346	2021		
Reigate .....	21	Tues.	208	1128	11 aft.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ morn.

The price of Postage for a single Letter varies from 4d. to 6d. throughout the County.

# INDEX OF DISTANCES FROM TOWN TO TOWN, In the County of Surrey.

The names of the respective towns are on the top and side, and the square where both meet gives the distance.

	<i>Distant from London</i> .....										<i>Miles,</i>								
Chertsey .....	20										20								
Cobham.....	25	6									19½								
Croydon .....	10	19	20								19½								
Dorking.....	12	13	15	14							24								
Epsom .....	9	13	15	6	9						15								
Esher.....	15	7	12	11	5						19								
Ewell.....	10	14	16	5	10	1					12½								
Farnham .....	34	17	14	34	22	26	24	27			41								
Godalming .....	23	15	14	27	13	21	18	22	9			34							
Guildford .....	24	10	10	24	12	16	14	17	10	4			30						
Haslemere .....	29	22	30	37	20	31	27	32	11	10	15			43					
Kingston .....	31	10	15	8	16	6	4	5	29	22	18	30			10				
Leatherhead.....	12	12	13	13	5	4	6	5	22	16	13	24	9			18½			
Mitcham .....	18	16	22	4	15	7	10	6	33	28	23	35	6	12			7½		
Mortlake .....	19	13	18	10	19	11	10	10	32	28	24	35	5	14	7			7	
Reigate .....	5	16	20	11	5	7	12	8	20	18	19	24	13	7	14	5			21

# INSPECTION TABLE FOR THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

SURREY is comprised within the Diocese of Winchester, and Province of Canterbury.

<i>Bounded by</i>	<i>Extent,</i>	<i>Contains</i>	<i>Sends to Parliament,</i>	<i>Produce and Manufactures.</i>
On the north by Middlesex, from which it is separated by the Thames.	In length, from east to west, 37 miles.	13 hundreds. 140 parishes.	14 Members, <i>viz.</i> 2 the County, 2 Bletchingley,	The agricultural produce consists chiefly of hay, house-lambs, and hogs.
On the east by Kent.	In breadth, from north to south, 27 miles.	11 market towns.	2 Gatton,	The manufacturers are distillers, vinegar makers, potters, hat-makers, wax bleachers, snuff makers, gunpowder makers, starch makers, paper makers, leather dressers, and the whole branch of calico printers, &c.
On the south by Sussex.	And about 811 square miles in circumference.	55,444 inhabited houses.	2 Guildford,	
And on the west by Hampshire and Berkshire.		323,851 inhabitants.	2 Haslemere, 2 Reigate, 2 Southwark.	

The name of the county is derived from the Saxon word *Sud rea*; the word *Sud* signifying south, and *Ea*, water, referring to the situation of the county, south of the Thames.

AN ITINERARY  
OF ALL THE  
DIRECT AND PRINCIPAL CROSS ROADS  
IN  
SURREY.

In which are included the STAGES, INNS, and  
GENTLEMEN'S SEATS.

*N. B.* The first Column contains the Names of Places passed through; the Figures that follow shew the Distances from Place to Place, Town to Town, and Stages; and in the last Column are the Names of Gentlemen's Seats and Inns. The right and left of the Roads are distinguished by the letters R and L. Turnpike Road, T. R. and Turnpike Gate, T. G.

LONDON TO GUILDFORD.

Newington		$\frac{1}{4}$	
Vauxhall		$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Battersea Rise		$2\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Wandsworth, on L, a T. R. to Clapham		$1\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$
— — —			On L see <i>St. John's Place, S. Kingsford, Esq.</i>
— — —			<i>The iron railway goes from the Thames to Croydon: <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> m. from Wandsworth on R is West Hill, — Henley, esq.; near are Melrose Hall, D. H. Rucker, Esq. and Wimbledon Park, Earl Spencer.</i>
— — —			Inn— <i>The Spread Eagle.</i>
Putney Heath On R, a T. R. to Richmond.		$1\frac{3}{4}$	7
			<i>End of the Heath on R, Richmond Park; end of the Park on L, Combe House, Earl of Liverpool.</i>
Robin Hood		$1\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$
			<i>A little before see a Seat of the Earl of Besborough.</i>



KINGSTON	3	11½	Before, on L, see Norbiton Place, C. N. Palmer, esq. Through, on R, a fine view of Hampton Court Palace.
On R a T. R. to Staines, and thro' the town on L to Ewell.			
— — —			Inns—Castle, Griffin, and Sun.
Thames Ditton	1½	13	Beyond, on R, see Ember Court, — Taylor, esq.
Esher	2½	15½	On L, Clock House, J. James, esq. Beyond, see on R Esher Place, J. Spicer, esq. Through Esher, on L, Claremont Park, Prince Leopold. 1½ m. on R, Burwood Park, Sir J. Frederick, bart.
— — —			Inns—Bear & White Lion.
Cobham Street	3½	19	½ m. before, on L, Fair Mile Farm, T. Butcher, esq.; the Cottage, Mrs. Boyd; just through, 1 m. on R, Burwood House, Lord Louvain; on L, Stoke Daubernon Park, H. Smith, esq. See on L Pain's Hill, Earl of Carhampton; at Church Cobham, Cobham Park, — Combe, esq.
Cross the Mole, which runs from Leatherhead to the Thames.			
— — —			Inns—George and White Lion.
Wisley Common	1¼	20¼	1 m. on L, Pointers, T. Page, esq.
Ripley	2¾	23	On L, Ockham Park, Lord King.
— — —			On Ripley Green, on R, is Dunsboro' House, Rev.

				<i>G. W. Onslow; between Ripley and Guildford, on R, is Sutton Place, T. W. Weston, esq.</i>
—	—	7	30	Inn— <i>Talbot.</i>
<b>GUILDFORD</b>				<i>Within 1 m. on R, Stoke Park; just through, on L, the Ruins of St. Catharine's Chapel and Shalford House, H. E. Austen, esq.</i>
—	—	—		Inns— <i>Crown and White Hart.</i>

### GODALMING TO GUILDFORD.

Godalming to <i>Cross the Wey River.</i>				
Pease Marsh } Common }	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$		
Catharine Hill	$\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$		
<b>GUILDFORD</b>	$\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$		Inns— <i>Crown, White Hart.</i>
<i>At Guildford a T. R. to Leatherhead, and another to Alford, R.</i>				<i>The Paddock. Near is Sutton Place, J. W. Weston, esq.</i>

### REIGATE TO LONDON.

Reigate to Gatton Inn	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$		<i>Upper Gatton House, Duke of St. Albans, R.</i>
Ruffet, T. G.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	3		
Tadworth, T. G.	2	5		<i>At Tadworth, on L, Tadworth Court, R. Hudson, esq. see Shabden, John Fanshave, esq. on R.</i>
<i>At Tadworth, on L, a T. R. to Ewell.</i>				
<i>Over Bansted</i>				
Downs to Sutton.	4	9		Inn— <i>Cock.</i>
Sutton		$9\frac{1}{2}$		<i>Sutton Lodge, Foggart,</i>

Mitcham	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	Inn— <i>Buck's Head. At Mitcham Bridge, on L, Mitcham Grove, Henry Hoare, esq.</i>
Lower Tooting <i>At Lower Tooting, on L, a T. R. to Epsom.</i>	$1\frac{3}{4}$	15	<i>J. Evans, esq.</i>
Upper Tooting	$\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{3}{4}$	Inn— <i>Wheatsheaf.</i>
Balham Hill	1	$16\frac{3}{4}$	Inn— <i>George.</i>
Clapham Common <i>At Clapham, on L, a T. R. to Kingston.</i>	2	$18\frac{3}{4}$	Inn— <i>Plough. On Clapham Common are too many elegant villas for enumeration.</i>
Stockwell	1	$19\frac{3}{4}$	Inn— <i>Swan.</i>
Kennington, T. G.	1	$20\frac{3}{4}$	
LONDON,	$1\frac{1}{4}$	22	

## HORSHAM TO LONDON,

THROUGH DORKING AND EWELL.

Horsham to Kingfold, T. G.	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	
Capel	$2\frac{3}{4}$	7	<i>Hill Place, Duke of Norfolk; at Springfield, T. Thornton, esq. and Horsham Park, R. Hurst, esq.</i>
Bear Green	2	9	<i>Two miles on the L. of Warnham is Strood, J. Comeral, esq.; and Field Place, Sir T. Shelley, bart.</i>
— — —	—	—	<i>Chant Park, T. Hope, esq.</i>
Dorking	4	13	Inns— <i>Red Lion, White Horse.</i>
— — —	—	—	<i>Shrub Hill, Countess of Rothes. Denbys, W. J. Denuison, esq. L. See</i>

			<i>over Dorking, Deepden, T. Hope, esq.</i>
Burford Bridge	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>The Grove, Zadic Lavin, esq. R, under Box Hill, Burford Lodge, G. Barclay, esq. R.</i>
Mickleham	1	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Juniper Hill, Sir Lucas Pepys, bart. R. Juniper Hall, T. Broadwood, esq. R. At Mickleham, on L, Sir G. Talbot.</i>
—	—	—	<i>Norbury Park, William Lock, esq.</i>
—	—	—	<i>Near Leatherhead, Gibbon Grove, H. Boulton, esq. The Parsonage House, T. Dickons, esq. and Thorncroft, — Sterling, esq.</i>
Leatherhead	2	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Inn—Swan.</i>
—	—	—	<i>Fetcham, B. Hankey, esq.</i>
—	—	—	<i>Ashstead House, C. Walsham, esq.</i>
Ashstead	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Ashstead Park, Col. Howard, esq.</i>
—	—	—	<i>Horton Park, J. Troder, esq. and Horton Lodge, J. Browning, esq.</i>
Epsom	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Inn—Spread Eagle.</i>
—	—	—	<i>Durdans, Sir G. Heathcote, bart. and Woodcot Park, Mrs. Teissier.</i>
—	—	—	<i>York House, Lord Arden, R.</i>
—	—	—	<i>Seats of T. Reid, esq. J. Woodman, esq. R. — Williams, esq. L.</i>
EWELL	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Inn—Bull's Head.</i>
<i>At Ewell, on L, a T. R. to King-</i>			<i>Ewell Court, H. Barrett, esq.</i>

ston; on R to Sutton.			
Morden	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$26\frac{3}{4}$	Inn—George. At Morden, Morden Park, G. Ridge, esq. L. Morden Hall, W. Linch, esq.
— — —			
Cross the Wandle River.			
Merton	$2\frac{1}{4}$	29	Inn—George. Hotham Place, James Farquhar, esq. L. Groove House, J. Ward, esq. Groove House Lodge, W. East, esq. Collyers Wood House, W. Mead, esq.
— — —			
Lower Tooting	1	30	
At Lower Tooting, on L a T. R. to Epsom.			
— — —			Seat of J. H. Hodges, esq. R.
Upper Tooting	$\frac{3}{4}$	$30\frac{3}{4}$	Inn—Wheatsheaf.
Balham Hill	1	$31\frac{3}{4}$	Inn—George.
Clapham Common	1	$32\frac{3}{4}$	Inn—Plough.
At Clapham, on L, a T. R. to Kingston.			
Stockwell	1	$33\frac{3}{4}$	Inn—Swan.
Kennington, T.G.	1	$34\frac{3}{4}$	
LONDON	$1\frac{1}{4}$	35	

## EAST GRINSTED TO LONDON,

THROUGH CROYDON.

East Grinsted to		Saint Hill, — Crawford, esq.
------------------	--	------------------------------

Fell Bridge	1½	1½	<i>Fell Bridge Park, — Dupree, esq.</i>
New Chapel Green } 2	3½		<i>Fell Court, Sir T. Turton, bart. L.</i>
<i>At New Chapel Green, on L, a T. R. to Lindfield.</i>			
Blue Anchor, } 2	5½		
T. G.			
Godstone Green	4	9½	<i>Inn—White Hart. Flower House, Hon. G. Neville; and Rooksnest, M. Wilkes, esq. R.</i>
— — —			<i>Marden Park, W. Wilberforce, esq. L.</i>
— — —			<i>Purley House, T. Leverton, esq. and Purley Oaks, — Harrison, esq.</i>
<i>A T. R. to East Bourne.</i>			
CROYDON	9¼	18¾	<i>Inns—Greyhound, King's Arms. At Croydon, Haling Park, W. Hammond, esq. L. Addiscomb House, a seminary of cadets for the East India Company; and at Addington Place, the Archbishop of Canterbury.</i>
— — —			<i>On Streatham Common, Grove House, — Borra-daile, esq. L.</i>
Streatham	4¼	23	<i>At Streatham, W. Borra-daile, esq. L. On R, Earl of Coventry; and Russell House, L. Cowlans, esq.</i>
<i>At Streatham, on R, a T. R. to Mitcham.</i>			
— — —			<i>Near Streatham is Mount Nod, Wm. Adams, esq. R.</i>
Brixton Causeway } 2	25		<i>At Brixton Causeway, see</i>

<i>At Brixton Causeway, on L a T. R. to Clapham.</i>			<i>about two miles on R Knight's Hill, late Lord Thurlow.</i>
Kennington, T. G.	2	27	
LONDON.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	

## LEATHERHEAD TO GUILDFORD.

Leatherhead to Bookham	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inn— <i>White Hart.</i>
Effingham	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inn— <i>Horse and Jockey.</i>
East Horsley	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inn— <i>Crown.</i>
Merrow	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	
GUILDFORD	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inns— <i>Crown, White Hart.</i>

## REIGATE TO HOUNSLOW,

THROUGH EWELL AND KINGSTON.

Reigate to Walton Heath	3	3	<i>Upper Gatton House, Duke of St. Albans, R.</i>
Tadworth, T. G.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Tadworth Court, R. Hulson, esq. L.</i>
<i>A. T. R. to Sutton, on R.</i>			
Borough Street	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	
EWELL	3	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inn— <i>Bull's Head.</i>
<i>At Ewell on L a T. R. to Epsom; on R to Tooting and Sutton.</i>			<i>A seat of Lord Arden.</i>
Talworth Court	2	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Talworth	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Surbiton	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	
<i>A T. R. to Guildford, L.</i>			
KINGSTON	1	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inns— <i>Bull, Castle, Griffin, Sun.</i>
<i>At Kingston, on R a T. R. through</i>			

Putney & Wandsworth to London			
Hampton Wick	$\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
At Hampton Wick, on L. a T. R. to Hampton Court			
Teddington	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	Strawberry Hill, Earl of Waldegrave.
At Teddington, on R. a T. R. to Hampton Court.			
Twickenham	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	The seat of Baroness Howe, on the site of Pope's villa.
At Twickenham, on R. a T. R. to Brentford & Richmond			
— — —			Whitton Dean, J. Campbell, esq. L.
Worton	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	
HOUNSLOW	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inns—George, King's Head, Red Lion, Rose and Crown.

## GUILDFORD TO LEWISHAM,

THROUGH EWELL AND CROYDON.

Guildford to Merrow	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Clandon Park, Earl of Onslow.
— — —			Hatchland Park, G. H. Sumner, esq. L.
— — —			Seat of — Wood, esq.
East Horsley	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inn—Crown, Horsly Place, W. Currie, esq.
Effingham	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inn—Horse and Jockey.
Bookham	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	Inn—White Hart. Bookham Lodge, T. Bazelgate, esq.; Eastwick Park, — Laurel, esq.



— — —			<i>Fetcham Park, Barnard Hankey, esq. L.</i>
<i>Cross the Mole River.</i>			
Leatherhead	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inn— <i>Swan.</i>
Ashstead	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Ashtead Park, Col. Howard. R Ashstead House, C. Walsham, esq. Fetcham Park, Barnard Hankey, esq. L.</i>
Epsom	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inn— <i>Spread Eagle. Durdans, a seat of Sir J. Heathcote, bart. &amp; Woodcot Park, Mrs. Teissier. Seats of — Robinson, esq. and Lady Bayley, R.</i>
— — —			
EWELL	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inn— <i>Bull's Head. Near Ewell, York House, Lord Arden.</i>
<i>At Ewell, a T. R. to London and Kingston.</i>			
— — —			
Cheam	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	— <i>Antrobus, esq. Near Cheam, Nonsuch Park, S. Farmer, esq.</i>
Sutton	1	21	
<i>At Sutton, on L a T. R. to London; on R to Brixthelmstone.</i>			
— — —			
Carshalton	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>The Oaks, Earl of Derby. Inn—Greyhound. At Carshalton, seats of J. Grigg, esq. — Beunom, esq. Carshalton Park, J. Taylor, esq. and — Mitchell, esq.</i>
Beddington	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inn— <i>Plough. At Beddington, seat of J. H. Tritton, esq. and at Beddington Park, Mrs. Gee.</i>

—	—	—		<i>Haling Park, William H. Hammond, esq. R.</i>
Whaddon		$\frac{3}{4}$	$24\frac{1}{2}$	<i>At Whaddon, are — Smithson, esq. W. H. Cazenove, esq. — Warrington, esq. and Whaddon Lodge, — Smith, esq.</i>
CROYDON		1	$25\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Inns — Greyhound, King's Arms.</i>
—	—	—		<i>Seat of John Brickwood, esq. L.</i>
—	—	—		<i>Addiscombe Park, Seminary for Cadets for the East India Company, L.</i>
AlmersEndGreen		$3\frac{1}{2}$	29	<i>Eden Farm, Lord Auckland, R.</i>
—	—	—		<i>Langley Park, Lord Gwydir.</i>
Beckenham		1	30	<i>Beckenham Place, late J. Cator, esq.</i>
				<i>A T. R. to London, L.</i>
South End		$1\frac{1}{2}$	$31\frac{1}{2}$	<i>At South End, C. Neale, esq. R.</i>
Lewisham		$1\frac{3}{4}$	$33\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Green Lodge, J. Atlee, esq. R. Brockley House, A. Gruber, esq. L.</i>

## FARNHAM TO LIMPSFIELD,

THROUGH GUILDFORD, DORKING, AND REIGATE.

Farnham to Guildford		$10\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Weston House, Rev. Mr. Godschall. Albury Park, Mrs. Wall.</i>
Shiere		5	$15\frac{1}{4}$	<i>At Shiere, W. Bray, esq. R.</i>

Gunshall	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	Tower-hill, W. Bray, esq. R. Beyond Gunshall, on L, Netley Place, E. S. Lomax, esq.
Abinger Hammer	1	$17\frac{1}{2}$	Wootton Place, the late Lady Evelyn, R.
— — —			The Rookery, the late Richard Fuller, esq. R.
Westcott Street	$3\frac{1}{2}$	21	Bury Hill, Robert Bar- clay, esq. R. Denbus, W. J. Dennison, esq. L.
DORKING	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$	Inns — Red Lion, White Horse. Deepden, T. Hope, esq. R. Shrub Hill, Coun- tess of Rothes.
At Dorking, a T.R. on L. through Epsom to London, on R, to Horsham.			Betchworth Castle, Henry Peters, esq.
East Betchworth	3	$25\frac{1}{2}$	
Buckland	1	$26\frac{1}{2}$	At Buckland, T. Beaumont, esq. R.
REIGATE	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$28\frac{3}{4}$	Inns — Swan, White Hart. At Reigate, Baron Ma- seres. Ray Farm, C. Birk- head, esq. The Priory, Hon. J. S. Cocks.
At Reigate, a T.R. to Kingston, and through Sut- ton to London, L to Brighthelm- stone, R.			
Water Street	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$30\frac{1}{2}$	
Nutfield	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$32\frac{3}{4}$	
Bletchingley	$1\frac{1}{4}$	34	
Godstone Green	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$35\frac{3}{4}$	Inn — White Hart. Flower Place, Hon. G. Neville. L.
Rooksnest	$1\frac{1}{4}$	37	Seat of — Wilkes, esq.
Lakstead Street	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$38\frac{1}{2}$	
Limpsfield	$1\frac{1}{2}$	40	

END OF THE ITINERARY.

A  
LIST OF ALL THE FAIRS  
IN  
SURREY.

- Bletchingley* — June 22, Nov. 2, horses, bullocks, and toys.
- Bookham* — Old Michaelmas-day, cattle, horses, &c.
- Camberwell* — August 18, toys, &c.
- Chertsey* — First Monday in Lent, horses, cattle, and hops; May 14, horses, and cattle; August 6, September 25; horses, cattle, and hogs.
- Cobham* — March 17, Dec. 11, horses and sheep.
- Croydon* — July 5, Oct. 2, 3, 4, horses, bullocks, toys, and sheep.
- Dorking* — The day before Ascension-day; horses, bullocks, sheep, and toys.
- Dulwich* — Monday after Trinity-Mond. toys, &c.
- Egham* — May 30.
- Epsom* — August 5, toys.
- Esher* — Old Bartholomew-day, Sept. 4, horses.
- Ewell* — May 12. Oct. 29, horses, bullocks, sheep, and toys.
- Farnham* — Holy Thursday, June 24, horses, cattle, sheep, & hops; Nov. 13, horses and cattle.
- Frogerheath* — June 16, pedlar's-ware.
- Godalming* — Feb. 13, horses, cattle, sheep, and hops; July 10, horses, cattle, sheep, and store pigs.
- Guildford* — May 4, Nov. 2, 22, horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs.
- Ham, near Richmond* — May 26, pedlar's-ware.
- Haslemere* — May 12, September 25, horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs.
- Hardwick Court* — Whit-Tuesday.
- Katharine Hill* — October 2. horses, household goods, and apparel.
- Kingston* — Thursday, Friday and Saturday in Whitsun-week, horses, & toys; Aug. 2, horses; August 3, 4, fruit and pedlary; Nov. 13, horses, cattle, and toys.
- Knaphill* — Nov. 9, cattle.

- Leatherhead*—Old Michaelmas-day, Oct. 10, horses, cattle, &c.
- Limpsfield*—May 22.
- Lingfield*—May 12, June 29, July 15, 25, Oct. 10, cattle and pedlary.
- Mitcham*—Aug. 12, toys.
- Mortlake*—July 19, toys, &c.
- Oakley*—May 22.
- Peckham*—Aug. 21, toys, &c.
- Ripley*—Nov. 10, 11, cattle, sheep, pigs, and pedlary.
- Reigate*—Whit-Monday; bullocks & horses; Dec. 9; first Wednesday in every month, a market for cattle; Sept. 14.
- Sydenham*—Trinity Monday, toys, &c.
- Thorp, near Egham*—May 29, pedlary.
- Walton*—Wednesday in Easter-week, horses, cattle, and sheep.
- Wanbro', near Guildford*—Sept. 4, horses, cattle, and sheep.
- Wandsworth*—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in Whitsun-week, horses and toys.
- Woking, near Ripley*—Whit-Tuesday, toys.

END OF LIST OF FAIRS.

TITLES CONFERRED BY THE COUNTY.

GUILDFORD, the county town, gives the title of Earl to the North family; the Howards have the same title from the county. The Mordaunts derive that of Baron from Reigate; the St. Johns the same from Battersea. Compton gives the distinction of Baron to the families of Ferrers and Compton. Effingham gives the title of Earl to the Howard family. The Russels are Barons of Sneatham, and the Stanhopes of Petersham. The Onslows derive the title of Viscount and Baron from Cranley; and St. Clair Erskine the same from Longborough. Pepper Harrow gives this distinction to the Middletons; as does Ember Court to the Onslows.

# GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

## NAME AND ANTIENT HISTORY.

**O**N the division of the kingdom into shires, this district, from its situation on the south of the Thames, received the name of Suthrea, from Suth, south, and rea, the river or water. The aboriginals were the Legentiaci or Belgæ. After the Romans had gained possession of this island, this portion was part of the province named *Britannia Prima*. During the Saxon Heptarchy it formed, with Sussex, a distinct state, under the South Saxons. This was founded by Ella, about the year 491, and had its own monarchs till 725, when it was subdued by Ina, king of Wessex.

## SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AND EXTENT.

Surrey is an inland county, lying in the south-eastern part of the kingdom. It is bounded on the north by Middlesex and a very small point of Buckinghamshire; on the west, by Berkshire and Hampshire; on the south, by Sussex; and on the east by Kent. The greatest length of Surrey, from north to south, is about 27 miles, and its greatest breadth, from east to west, about 37 miles. It contains nearly 811 square miles, or about 519,000 acres.

## CLIMATE AND SOIL.

The climate of Surrey is almost as varied as the soils and surface: but it is a general opinion that less rain falls in most parts of it than in the metropolis, or in the vale of London; so that the climate on the whole may be regarded as dry, though the southern border is necessarily moist and damp, from the flatness of the surface; hence, also, the low parts near the Thames are considered damp. On the other hand, the atmosphere of the chalk, which runs across the whole county, from east to west, is dry, and rather keen and bracing. On the

wide and exposed heaths about Bagshot, Aldershot, and Hind Head, a similar climate prevails, so that the whole west side, with a small exception, has a dry and rather cold atmosphere. The spring is in general early, and vegetation is not so often checked by cold and raw mornings, as in some of the more southern counties. The summers are commonly dry and warm, and the harvest generally commences in the first ten days of August; and from the steadiness of the weather there is seldom any corn out in the fields after the first week in September.

The soil is extremely various, but may be reduced to the four general heads, of clay, loam, chalk, and heath. The most extensive tract of uniform soil is that which extends along the whole southern border of the county, and forms what is called The Weald of Surrey. Northward, a district of sandy loam stretches across the whole county. It is difficult to conceive a worse kind of soil than that of the heaths, and these occupy a very large portion of the west side of the county. The under soil is of different strata, but principally composed of chalk and gravel. The woods, of which there are but few, are flourishing.

#### POPULATION.

There were in 1811, 55,434 inhabited houses; 151,811 males and 172,040 females; making a total population of 323,851; having increased since the census of 1801 above 54,000. The increase of the population, since 1811 and the return of peace in 1814, as well as the houses, must evidently have been much greater, and may be more accurately stated in the next census.

#### RENT AND SIZE OF FARMS.

The size of farms in Surrey varies extremely, so that it is impossible to ascertain exactly the average size, though they are certainly more uniform and stationary in the Weald than in any other district.

There are scarcely any farms here which reach 300 acres, and the smallest do not contain more than 40 or 50 acres. About Bagshot and Cobham there are few farms of more than 200 acres; on the borders of the Downs there are some very large farms; viz. from 600 to 1200 acres. The largest farm in the county is at Wauborough, between Guildford and Farnham, and contains 1,600 acres. Within a few years past, this farm was in the hands of Mr. Morris Birkbeck, now a resident in the Western States of America. Excepting that part of Surrey that lies within the influence of the London markets, the rents of the farms in this county may be reckoned low, as the best lands near Godalming, run from 25s. to 30s. an acre. In the clays of the Weald, the farms are let as low as 10s. an acre. However, before the conclusion of the late war in 1814, rents in Surrey were beginning to look upwards.

#### TITHES.

On this subject the complaints of the farmers in Surrey are as general as in the other parts of England. The objections against them are grounded upon their rigid exaction in kind. It is proper, however, to remark, that in Surrey, as well as in many parts of England, the most valuable tithes are in the hands of laymen, who are as strict as the clergy, and sometimes more so, in drawing the utmost from this kind of property. When enclosures take place, the tithe is generally commuted.

#### TENURES

Are principally freehold; there is not much copyhold. In the Weald of Surrey, Christ Church Hospital possesses a considerable estate; and in different parts of the county a good deal of land is held under Church leases.

#### LEASES.

“Most farms in Surrey,” Mr. Stevenson says,



“ are let on leases for twenty-one years. A few are let on three lives, the lease being renewable generally on the payment of one year and a half’s rent; sometimes two years rent are paid, besides the usual fee to the steward of the manor. Church lands are commonly let for twenty-one years, renewable every seven. Some extensive farms, however, are held without a lease, from year to year, entirely at the will of the landlord. The repairs during the lease lie upon the landlord or tenant, according to agreement. The usual term of entry to the arable farms is at Michaelmas; the out-going tenant keeping possession of the barns till the following May.”

## FARM-HOUSES AND OFFICES.

In the vale, or Weald, of Surrey, the ruinous and mean appearance of the farm-houses form striking contrasts with those in other parts of the county, though the size, mode, and materials, of their construction vary with their age. The oldest are entirely of brick, and their covering is generally of large heavy slate. Others are of brick nogging, covered with tiles, and many are built of a framing of wood, lathed and plastered and rough-cast. Some of the barns in Surrey are built of clay walls, but in general they are made of timber, on a foundation of brick or stone. They are very large, and double doors have been some time in use.

Stables, though large, are objectionable, for want of a proper division between the horses: hence, accidents are frequent; and an unruly or vicious horse may not only injure his neighbour, but the confusion will almost unavoidably spread over the whole stable. Where horses are fed without any division between them, it is impossible that each can get his due and proper portion of food; a timid horse, or a slow eater, will always be wronged by his neighbour.

The Cow-houses are well built, especially in the

immediate neighbourhood of London, and in those parts of the county where the rearing of calves is an object to the farmer; and the manner of fastening up the cows here, secures the animal from any danger.

#### COTTAGES.

The cottages, in some parts of the county, go along with the farms; in this case, the farm servants are much benefited. In other parts, the latter must take cottages where they can. These are in general sufficiently large and convenient for the people who occupy them; the rent runs from two to five pounds per annum, varying according to their size, or their vicinity to London. A small piece of ground, sufficient to grow potatoes, is generally attached to them; and their front is not unfrequently covered with a vine. Upon the whole (the Weald excepted), these buildings may be considered as equal, in point of goodness and convenience, to those of most counties.

#### CARRIAGES.

Waggons are much more common in Surrey, among the farmers, than in Middlesex. They are generally twelve feet long, eighteen inches deep on a medium; three feet before, and three feet six or eight inches in the hinder part. The carts used in Surrey, near London, are much the same as those employed in Middlesex, holding from 50 to 60 cubical feet, when not heaped; when heaped with dung, they carry about 70 or 80. They are generally drawn by three horses in summer and four in winter. There are small carts drawn by four horses, but very few one-horse carts.

#### CATTLE.

The cows, kept almost exclusively by the cow-keepers, are the short-horned, or Holderness; but for gentlemen's families, the Jersey, Alderney, and Suffolk breeds are kept, and by the farmers at a distance from town, the Welsh, Devonshire,

Sussex, and Staffordshire. Most of the cattle that are fattened for killing used to be in the hands of the great distillers at Battersea, Vauxhall, &c. The cattle most conspicuous on the barren flat heaths of Surrey are small and mean-looking; their bone is in general remarkably fine, and they are of a quality intrinsically good. Of sheep, some of all the varieties are kept in Surrey. Among the horses there is little or nothing peculiar or remarkable. Hogs are kept in greater or less numbers by most of the farmers; chiefly the Berkshire or China breeds.

#### IMPLEMENTS.

It has been said, that there is perhaps a greater variety of ploughs to be seen in Surrey than in any other county in England, there being at least twelve kinds. The common harrows are three feet wide in front, and four feet in the middle and back part. The implements are in general much the same as those used in the neighbouring counties.

#### ROADS AND IRON RAILWAYS.

The chief causes of the badness of the roads in many parts of Surrey are various, but have been principally occasioned by the neglect to use the flints, which lie in great abundance on the hills. The cross roads are good on the hills, and in some other parts of the county, but on the clays of the Weald, and on the sands, as well as in the low parts, near the Thames, at some distance from London, they are very indifferent.

The iron railway between Wandsworth, Croydon, and Mestham, is the first instance of the application of this mode of forming roads for general use, being projected and begun in 1802: the part that runs from Wandsworth to Croydon was soon completed, and the success of the undertaking induced the proprietors to carry it on to Mestham; but this division of the railway running through a tract of country destitute of manufactures, and having only

had the lime, fullers-earth stone, and corn, to depend upon at the further extremity, has not paid very well.

#### ENCLOSURES.

Surrey is certainly behindhand with most other counties that have been enclosed and brought into cultivation: however, during the first forty years of his late Majesty's reign, five acts passed for the enclosure of between five and six thousand acres in this county. Since enclosures have taken place, the rent of the common fields, in several parts, has risen double; but the expense attending the making of enclosures is one of the principal causes why they are not more general.

Gates are mostly strongly made, and seem sufficient for every purpose.

#### WASTES.

The quantity of waste land in this county till the late enclosures took place was immense, and bore a very great proportion to the whole surface; it being the general computation, that the sixth part of the land was waste, though it appears that the soil of almost all the heaths might be planted with every prospect of success, and that there are very few commons that would not bear good crops of corn. It may be sufficient to remark, that the unenclosed commons and heaths, before the year 1794, amounted to about one hundred in number in Surrey alone: more than a tenth part of these waste lands have been enclosed and cultivated since that period.

#### FISH PONDS.

In the western part of the county, particularly on the wide and desolate heaths, are several very large and extensive ponds, which appear to have been used nearly two centuries in keeping and feeding carp and other fish for the London market. Shire Pond, between Cobham and Byfleet, and one near Frensham, three miles in circumference, containing about 150 acres, are among the most exten-

sive. In the winter this is much frequented by wild fowl. In the south-eastern parts of the county also, near Godstone, there are ponds, though not so large as those on the heaths, employed for the same purpose, of feeding fish for the London market.

Fish ponds on the western heaths have paid better than any other mode of manuring the land. The dams are generally formed of stones and earth, some of them of chalk. In order to prevent the escape of the small fish, several of these are formed one below the other, so that if the small fish get over the uppermost dam with the waste water, or in a flood, the lower dams prevent them from getting further. Carp is the principal fish with which they are stocked; and 4000 have been annually sent to the London market by one person.

## BANKING HOUSES.

<i>Place.</i>	<i>Firm.</i>	<i>On whom they draw in London.</i>
Chertsey	La Coste and Co.	Williams and Co.
Guildford	W. Haydon & Co.	Marryat and Co.
Guildford	Sparkes and Co.	Esdaile and Co.
Kingston	{ Shrubsole and Lambert }	Curries and Co.
Reigate	Piper and Co.	Jones, Loyd & Co.
Reigate	Piper and Co.	Everett and Co.
Farnham	J. Stevens and Co.	Lubbock and Co.
Godalming	Mellersh and Co.	Frys and Chapman.
Godalming	Moline and Weale	Barclay and Co.

## LITERATURE AND LEARNED MEN.

George and Robert Abbott were natives of Guildford; the first a prelate and polemical writer, the second also a divine. Thomas Cromwell, Sir Robert Dudley, Dr. Samuel Croxall, John Evelyn, Sir John Leake, Edward Gibbon, Dr. Henry Hammond, Charlotte Smith, &c. &c. were also natives of Surrey.

On account of the proximity of this county to the metropolis, it affords but one provincial paper,

the Surrey Gazette, printed every Saturday in Southwark.

#### QUARTER SESSIONS.

The assizes for the county are held at Kingston-upon-Thames, alternately with Guildford and Croydon.

#### CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

The county of Surrey is divided into 13 hundreds, containing 140 parishes and 10 market-towns, viz. Chertsey, Croydon, Dorking, Epsom, Farnham, Godalming, Guildford, Haslemere, Kingston, and Reigate; and sends fourteen members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for each of the following boroughs, Gattton, Haslemere, Bletchingley, Reigate, Guildford, and Southwark. This county is in the province of Canterbury, and the diocese of Winchester.

#### RIVERS AND CANALS.

The Thames, though it rises in Gloucestershire, it is well known does not bear that name till it joins with the Isis, below Dorchester, in Oxfordshire. The inclination of these rivers, thus united, is towards Reading, in a south-east direction, where it receives the Kennett; here, turning to the north north-east, it is joined by the Loddon near Wargrave; and passing Henley, flows in an east course to Cookham; near this place it receives the Wide, and runs in a south-east course past Windsor, Datchet, Staines, and Chertsey; turning again to the east north-east, it is joined by the Wey and Mole; and passing Kingston, inclining to the north, near the town of Brentford, it is further increased by the Brent, and unites with the Grand Junction Canal; from whence it glides, in a serpentine course, through the delightful villages of Mortlake, Barnes, Chiswick, Hammersmith, Putney, Fulham, and Wandsworth, where it receives the Wandle; and passing Chelsea, soon after reaches the

metropolis, from whence the following water itinerary commences, describing its several beauties.

The river Mole, which rises on the south-east side of the county, and is supposed to derive its name from its sinking into the swallows at the foot of Box Hill, and working its way under ground, until it comes to Leatherhead, where it rises again, and pursuing a northward course, falls into the Thames at Moulsey.

The river Wandle rises near Croydon turnpike, and being increased by the waters of other springs at the back of the town, takes its course through Waddon, Beddington, and Wallington, where it is joined by another river, formed by several springs, but particularly by two arising in the park of George Taylor, Esq. as well as two from out of the grounds of Thomas Durand, Esq. These collecting into a large and beautiful sheet of pellucid water in the very centre of the village of Carshalton, pass from thence through Mitcham and Merton to Wandsworth, where it empties itself into the Thames.

The river Wey enters the county from Hampshire near Farnham, runs east to Godalming, and there turns north, where it becomes navigable to the Thames at Weybridge, supplying the county with all sorts of necessaries, particularly coals from London. It is here worthy of remark, that the first locks that were constructed were erected upon this river, by a gentleman of the name of Weston.

## CANALS.

Under this head Mr. Stevenson observes, there is good reason to believe that the first locks erected in the kingdom were those on the Wey. Sir Richard Weston, of Sutton, near Guildford, brought this contrivance over with him from the Netherlands. Under his direction the Wey was made navigable from Guildford to Weybridge about the end of the century, though the bill for that purpose was passed in parliament in 1665. In 1760 the navigation was

extended to Godalming. The next canal in Surrey is that from Basingstoke to the Thames, and which passes out of Hampshire into this county near Dradbrook. This canal was completed, and made navigable to London, in 1796.

The dock of the Grand Surrey Canal at Rotherhithe will contain about 100 sail of square-rigged vessels, at any draught of water in which they can approach the pool. This public work was first suggested and laid out by Mr. Dodd, the engineer, and an act of parliament immediately after obtained for its execution. The dock and main line of canal, and collateral cuts, are as follows: the Ship Dock immediately communicating with the river Thames, a little below King's Mills, Rotherhithe, gives admission into the Grand Dock or Basin. On the north, south-east, and west sides of the latter is an extensive site for building wharfs; warehouses, &c. and in the centre of the dock or basin a large island for the same purpose, to which there is access by a draw-bridge. The convenience of this dock for the erection of warehouses, granaries, depôts for coals, &c. so near the metropolis, sufficiently speaks for its utility. The main line of canal passing from the dock or basin runs nearly in a south line on the west of Deptford, and from thence in a west line crossing the Kent, Camberwell, and Clapham roads, enters the Thames again at Vauxhall Creek. Attached to this main line is a collateral cut to Peckham, Horsemonger Lane, Southwark, and Butt Lane, Deptford. The whole of this range of eight miles is upon one entire level, without a lock, and peninsulates the south of the metropolis, with which the Croydon Canal forms a junction. The upper lines and levels of this canal extend from Kennington Common along the Washway to Rushey Green, Stockwell, passing in the vicinity of Clapham and Tooting to Mitcham. The capability of extending this line to Portsmouth has been ascertained and



surveyed by the engineer, who proposed a route through Guildford, Farnham, Alton, and Alresford, to Winchester, there to join the river Itching, which is navigable from Southampton to that place.

### THE WATER ITINERARY.

Since a more pleasant mode of navigation has been introduced by the establishment of steam-packets, which start every day from Queenhithe for Richmond, Twickenham, &c. except on Sundays, when they go from Blackfriars Bridge, the desideratum has been greater than ever to become acquainted with the numerous objects that irresistibly attract the attention of passengers, on the elegantly varied banks of the Thames. The whole voyage exhibits a continued series of villages, magnificent seats, splendid villas, beautiful pleasure grounds, and highly cultivated gardens.

Having passed through the stately bridges between London and Lambeth, we observe on this side the ancient palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury; and on the other, the venerable Abbey of Westminster, with the hall built by William Rufus, lately the brilliant theatre of his present majesty's coronation. As a gloomy, though necessary contrast to these remains of regal magnificence, we next observe the *Penitentiary* on Millbank, with its numerous towers, exciting the idea of its resemblance to the French Bastile. The external wall of this prison encloses no less than eighteen acres of ground, and the six circular buildings within are capable of lodging and employing nearly 150 prisoners each.

Happily, the transient depression excited by objects of this sombrous hue is speedily diverted by casting our eyes towards Vauxhall, on the other side, which naturally recalls the recollection of more cheerful images;—the music, the gardens,

the hilarity and gaiety of that celebrated spot. The approach to Vauxhall from the river is considerably improved by the new bridge, which extends from Millbank to Smith's tea gardens. This consists of nine arches, of equal span, in squares of cast iron, on piers of rusticated stone. The cost of this useful erection was above £300,000.

We now pass Chelsea Hospital, and observe opposite its superb terrace a tea-drinking house, called the Red House, at Battersea. About fifty yards on the west side of this house is the place at which Cæsar crossed the Thames. This ford, from the Red House to the bank near the site of Ranelagh, still remains; and at low water, a shoal of gravel, not three feet deep, and broad enough for ten men to walk abreast, is still to be seen. Its line is only broken on the Surrey side, where it has been deepened by raising gravel. Across this ford the Britons retreated before the Romans, and not near Chertsey, as, with less probability, has been believed: for, landing near Deal, it is natural the Romans would cross the river at some ford nearest that point. Near to Chelsea Hospital is the building called the Royal Military Asylum, for the support and education of children of soldiers of the regular army, who, at a proper age, are disposed of as servants or apprentices, unless the boys choose, of their own free will, to enter as private soldiers.

In Cheyne Walk, facing the Thames, is the house that contained the Museum and Coffee-Rooms of the renowned Don Saltero, though the rarities of many collectors were sold by auction here about twelve years since, when the lease expired; Don Saltero was the nick-name given to the spirited Barber Salter, who was its original founder, and contemporary with the Spectator.

Passing Chelsea Church, the tomb of Sir Hans Sloane, surmounted by the mystic symbols of the egg and the serpent, naturally attract the eye of

persons, at the corner of the church-yard; but though in a good style of sculpture, it has suffered much from its exposure to the elements.

At the upper end of Cheyne Walk is the ancient palace of the Bishops of Winchester; in this plain dwelling the venerable Brownlow North resided, during the thirty-three years that he filled that wealthy see. At the north end of Beaufort Row, about a hundred yards to the west of this, is a paper hanging manufactory, on the spot which was once the residence of the witty Sir Thomas More, and where it is recorded he entertained Erasmus, Henry VIII. &c.

The famous Botanic Garden of the Apothecaries' Company, founded by Sir Hans Sloane, merits notice, though for some years it has been superseded by the Royal Gardens at Kew. The statue of the founder still adorns the spot, and the famous cedars of Lebanon add an air of solemn grandeur to the whole. The conservatories are on a grand scale, and the number of exotics are highly interesting.

Mr. Echard's manufactory by the water side, for stained paper, was formerly an old mansion.

The vicinity of the Queen's Elm, on the Middlesex side, is embellished by a number of small villas and cottage residences; and near this is the burying ground for the Westminster Congregation of Jews.

The elegant villa of the Viscountess Cremorne is on the banks of the Thames, near the western extremity of Chelsea; and at a short distance is the pleasant cottage residence of Joseph Brown, esq., once occupied by Dr. Hoadley, author of the *Suspicious Husband*.

*Park Lodge* belongs to Alexander Stephens, esq., and has behind it a small shrubbery and kitchen garden.

*Park House*, a little further on, is the pleasant habitation of Sir Henry Wilson, bart.

Battersea, situated on the margin of the Thames, is easily distinguished by the tapering spire of its church, and the horizontal wind-mill, belonging to Mr. Hodgson. The manufactory of Mr. Brunell, and its machinery, has long been the subject of universal admiration; it is 144 feet high.

On Mr. Hodgson's ground stood the house of the illustrious Bolingbroke, honoured by the frequent visits of Pope, and the birth-place of the immortal *Essay on Man*; but now appropriated to very different uses. The intelligent owner, however, to the utmost of his power, preserves the remains of the house, often smoking his pipe in Mr. Pope's parlour. This room is wainscotted with brown polished oak, and has a grate and ornaments of the age of George the First. Before the window is a portion of the terrace, still open to the Thames. Mr. Hodgson entertains no doubt that this room had always been called Pope's room, and was the apartment usually occupied by him in his visits to his friend Bolingbroke. This, however, is but a wing of the mansion, which, in his lordship's time, extended to the church-yard.

At Battersea the first asparagus was cultivated in England. One gardener here has fifty acres engaged in the production of this vegetable, and there are above two hundred acres of it within a mile of the church.

The immense pile of brick building, about a hundred yards from Battersea bridge, for the manufactory of soap, is said to have cost £60,000.

A large distillery, which still bears the name of York House, was a seat of the Archbishops of York from 1480 to its alienation. Here, it has been said, Henry VIII. first saw Anne Boleyn, and not at York House, Whitehall.

After passing Battersea, we observe, on the opposite side, the elegant residence of the Bishop of Dublin, with a fine lawn before it, opening upon the Thames.

The side of the Thames which lies in Hammer-smith parish is occasionally beautified by several pretty villas; but

*Brandenburgh House* presents a very indifferent appearance towards the water side. Here, at ten o'clock on the night of August 7, 1821, died Caroline of Brunswick, Queen of England. Brandenburgh House for some time after this event shewed as the mansion of death. The folding doors at the entrance were covered with black cloth; and the vestibule, hung with the same material, was garnished with silver sconces and escutcheons. The church of Hammersmith was also hung in deep mourning.

*Barnes Terrace*, which extends along the Surrey side of the river, contains a number of good houses, most delightfully situated; and among them that in which the Count and Countess d'Antraigues were murdered, by their Italian footman, a few years since. On the opposite side is a tract of newly-made ground, shaped circularly by the winding of the stream, the chord of which extends from Chiswick to Strand on the Green, and upon this is seen the exquisitely beautiful villa of the Duke of Devonshire, where Charles James Fox ended his patriotic career. The portico of this edifice is supported by six fine fluted columns, of the Corinthian order, with a very elegant pediment, forming a front truly magnificent. The octagonal saloon terminates with a dome at the top. Chiswick is about six miles from Westminster Bridge, and is famous for its gardens.

*Grove House*, here, seated near the Thames, is a desirable and sequestered spot, and was formerly the residence of Valentine Morrice, Esq. who about forty years ago bequeathed it to Mrs. Lowth, under the condition that she should keep all the animals upon it till they died a natural death.

*Strand on the Green* is a small hamlet to Chis-

wick, principally inhabited by persons connected with business on the river. The facetious Joe Miller died here, in the year 1738; and one of the best houses in the place was for some years inhabited by the late J. Zoffany, Esq. R. A.

The transit from Barnes to Mortlake is but a few paces; the country is truly fascinating.

Mortlake church-yard, and its ancient church, stand pleasantly on the north side of a large field, across which is a picturesque path to East Sheen. This village contains a number of ancient houses; and the Manor House has been occasionally the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury.

The road from York House to Wandsworth lies across the fields, bounded by the banks of the Thames.

Wandsworth may be approached by a creek, which runs into the Thames, and of course the town is not a very prominent object from the river. It is situated between two eminences, denominated East and West Hill, over which are scattered gentlemen's houses.—Here is a delightful view of the Thames.

Putney, a few miles further on, is close to the Thames, being only separated from Fulham, on the other side, by a bridge. The church of Fulham exhibits a simple, pointed spire; but that of Putney has an old Gothic tower, and a curious chapel at the east end, adorned with rich tapestry.

*Fulham.*—Stourton House, near the bridge, was once the residence of the Lords Stourton. Claybrooke House, now a ladies' boarding school, was a family mansion in Queen Elizabeth's time. Munster, or Muston House, a hunting seat of Charles II. is now occupied by J. W. Croker, Esq. On the east of the bridge, besides several elegant and spacious dwellings, is the residence of Viscount Ranelagh, that of Lady Nepean, General Torrens, &c. &c.

The Episcopal Palace near the banks of the Thames, westward of Fulham, has been greatly improved, within these few years, by Dr. Howley, bishop of London.

It has been already observed, that the Thames taking a sweep from Barnes to Richmond, produces a peninsula, at the extremity of which is the pleasant little village of Kew, and its neat stone bridge of seven arches, over the Thames, which connects it with the eastern entrance into Brentford. On the Kew side of the bridge, from the Star and Garter inn, Kew appears environed with picturesque scenery.

It is to be regretted, that the new castellated palace on the banks of the river, near Kew, was ever placed in such a low and disadvantageous situation, and that its prospect on the other side should be confined to the most unhandsome part of Brentford.

This regal residence has more of the resemblance of a Gothic toy than a real habitation, and has frequently had the misfortune of being mistaken for a prison instead of a palace; which is rather strengthened, by the appearance of a centinel at the entrance from the river, than otherwise.

The boundary wall of Kew Gardens, on the road leading thence to Richmond, has been much admired, in consequence of a representation of seven or eight hundred ships of war, with their names and number of their guns, each five or six feet long, chalked out by a disabled sailor, with no small degree of skill and ingenuity.

At the old palace at Kew, in 1773, his late majesty had a long literary conversation with Dr. Beattie, author of the "Essay on Truth;" this was some time after Dr. Johnson's interview with the king at Buckingham House. Kew Gardens, with the great pagoda, &c. are still objects of peculiar attention.

The village of Kew, is seven miles west south-west from London. In the Church-yard is interred the celebrated artist Thomas Gainsborough.

Kew Gardens are open to the public on Sundays only; the entrance is on the upper side of Kew Green, and the hours of admission, from Midsummer till the beginning of October, are from ten in the morning till the approach of sun-set.

Under the lime trees between Kew and the ruined house of Anne of Cleves, "fragrant with blossom, and musical with bees," the late king and queen, it is reported, used to sit on a summer's evening, their children playing round them on the grass.

At the Star and Garter tavern, on the Middlesex side of Kew Bridge, there are excellent accommodations for dinner or fishing parties, that occasionally resort to this place.

*Sion House*, which has much more of the appearance of a royal residence than the new palace at Kew, is situated near the Thames, in the parish of Isleworth, opposite Richmond Gardens, and is a seat of the Duke of Northumberland. Formerly a nunnery, belonging to the Bridgetines, stood on this spot.

On the small river Crane, which enters the Thames at Isleworth, are some gunpowder and oil mills.

We now approach the glittering height of Richmond, and its beauteous bridge, apparently embosomed in woods, and which,

————— "with modest pride,  
Throws its broad shadow o'er the subject tide;  
There attic elegance and strength unite,  
And fair proportion's charms the eye delight."

RICHMOND, the ancient Sheen, bore this name till the reign of Henry VII.; he having been Earl of Richmond before he obtained the crown. A royal palace once stood here, where many of our



kings and queens lived and died; and here Queen Elizabeth died of grief and vexation, on account of the supposed obstinacy of the Earl of Essex.

This delightful town runs up the hill above a mile, from East Sheen to the New Park, with gardens sloping all the way down to the Thames.

*Richmond Green* is surrounded by lofty elms, and at one corner is a small theatre, open during summer. The church is a neat structure, and contains a tablet to the memory of James Thomson, author of the *Seasons*, whose last abode was in *Rossdale House*, Kew-foot Lane, late in the possession of the Hon. Mrs. Boscawen. This lady repaired Thomson's favourite seat in the garden, and placed there the table upon which he wrote.

Elegant mansions now meet the eye in every direction. It is impossible to pass unnoticed those of the Dukes of Clarence and Buccleugh, the Earl of Leicester, &c. &c.

Mr. Turner and Mr. Hoffland, two of our greatest landscape painters, reside in the neighbourhood of Richmond.

“To the casual visitor, Richmond seems a holiday-spot for ladies and gentlemen, where they lead a happy out-of-door life, and have nothing to do with the work-a-day world.” The principal ingredient in this powerful charm is the river, the beautiful river, for the hill seems much over-rated. The prospect from it is too woody, too leafy; and in summer produces a monotony of vegetation. It is finer when the bare branches of trees will admit the frequent glimpses of houses and villages. Canova said it only wanted crags. But there is no over-rating the river; clear, pure, and calm as the summer sky. Certainly, the Thames is the pleasantest highway in his majesty's dominions. Richmond is nature in a court-dress—gay, happy, and elegant; and yet is no more like the genuine, untrimmed country, than a garden is like a field.

Those who love to contemplate happy faces should go to Richmond on a fine Sunday afternoon, and regale themselves with a sight of the many family parties drinking tea in the meadows, and inhaling fragrance and fresh air, after a week's smoke and dust in London.

Thomson, alluding to this vicinity, as

“To where the silver Thames first rural grows,” continues:—

“There let the feasted eye unwearied stray:  
Luxurious there rove through the pendent woods,  
That nodding hang o'er Harrington's retreat;  
And stooping thence to Ham's embowering walks,  
Here let us trace the matchless vale of Thames,  
Far winding up to where the muses haunt;  
To Twick'nam's bowers; to royal Hampton's pile;  
To Claremont's terrac'd height, and Esher's  
groves.”

Richmond abounds with seats and villas. Ascending the hill, on the right are the Countess of Cardigan's, and Marquis Wellesley's; nearly opposite, Lady Elliker; at a little distance, that of Lady Morshead; and opposite to the Star and Garter, Miss Darell; and further on, that of the Hon. R. I. Greville. Near Richmond Bridge is the seat of Samuel Paynter, esq.; and Richmond House, the Duchess of Buccleugh's.

In Richmond Park are the seats of Viscount Sidmouth and the Dowager Countess of Pembroke.

*Ham House*, between Richmond and Kingston, the seat of the Earl of Dysart, is situated near the Thames, and was built in 1610, for the residence of Henry, Prince of Wales. It is still a curious specimen of a mansion of that age; with its dark shadowy front, its steps and terraces, its marble basins, and its deep silent court, whose iron gate, as Horace Walpole complained, is never opened. Here the very flowers are old fashioned! No American borders! No China roses! None but

flowers of the olden time; gay, formal knots of pinks, and sweet peas, and larkspurs, and lilies, and hollyhocks, mixed with solid cabbage-roses, and round Dutch honeysuckles.

PETERSHAM, nine miles and a half from London, derives much of its beautiful scenery from the proximity of the Thames. Petersham Lodge, which distinguishes this village, was erected after one of Lord Burlington's designs, for William, first Earl of Harrington. In 1790, it was bought by the Duke of Clarence, but at present belongs to Sir William Manners, bart. The beautiful pleasure grounds extend almost to Richmond Park, a small part of which was added to them by his late majesty, including the mount, upon which it is related that Henry VIII. stood to see the signal for Anne Boleyn's execution. Near the seat of Sir William Manners, is that of the Marchioness of Bute, Sudbrook Park, &c. &c.

TWICKENHAM, on the Middlesex side of the Thames, lies in the hundred of Isleworth, ten miles from London. The church is a modern, plain building, and contains monuments to the memory of Mr. Pope and his parents.—Pope's house at Twickenham has been visited by a number of persons from distant parts. The swans still float by Pope's grotto, and the arch over Strawberry Hill, previous to our landing at Hampton Court.

*Ragman's Castle* is on the banks of the Thames, at Twickenham, the seat of G. Pococke, Esq. a pretty box, nearly hidden by trees. It was once the residence of Mrs. Pritchard, the celebrated actress.

RICHMOND HOUSE, on the banks of the Thames, near Twickenham, was the seat of the Earl of Bradford, in the reign of James II. It has been recently occupied by the family of Buccleugh.

*Marble Hall*, the villa of the late Earl of Buckingham, 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 small, without wings.

*Marble Hall Cottage*, at the same place, formerly called Spencer Grove, near the Thames, was fitted up with great delicacy of taste by the late Lady Diana Beauclerk, but is now the seat of Timothy Brent, Esq. Mrs. Clive, the celebrated actress, was for some time a resident in the original cottage. Between Twickenham and Richmond Bridge are also the seat of Lady Howe, and York House, Hon. Miss Byng.

*Strawberry Hill*, now the residence of Earl Waldegrave, near Twickenham, is situated on a small eminence. This fanciful building was erected by the late Horatio Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford, between the years 1753 and 1776, with the intention of exhibiting the most beautiful examples of the *Pointed Style*, absurdly termed Gothic. Its mullioned windows, numerous pinnacles, and embattled towers, agreeably delude the judgment, which a near approach undeceives, as the walls are slight, and the pinnacles, which rise so proudly, are merely wood. Here is a fine lawn in front, at an agreeable distance from the road, under which is a subterranean grotto, communicating with the Thames, with a terrace commanding a view of the objects on the water: here are many objects, very gratifying to see, and which the present proprietors permit the public to avail themselves of. Tickets for admission may be obtained by respectable persons, upon application to the housekeeper.

Close to Strawberry Hill, and nearer the river, is *Little Strawberry Hill*, a small neat mansion, built by the late Lord Orford, for his friend Mrs. Katherine Clive. This was the retreat of the late lord mayor of London, Matthew Wood, Esq. M. P., and hither the citizens of London have made delightful aquatic excursions during the summer season.

They generally travel by land to Kew, where they embark in the city barge, and proceed to Hampton, the accustomed spot of destination.—The beautiful swans belong to the several city companies, who pay them particular attention during what is called swan-hopping time. This is the period when the companies visit the boundaries of the city's jurisdiction on the Thames, which extends almost from its source in Gloucestershire to the sea, near South-end, in Essex.

*Kingston*, on the opposite side, is one of the largest towns in Surrey, and was the occasional residence of many of the Saxon kings. It contains about 800 houses, and upwards of 4000 inhabitants. One mile below Kingston, the river presents its first lock and a wear, only completed within these few years. Previous to this, in dry seasons, the upper waters were so shallow that vessels were frequently in want of a fresh to carry them over.

*Teddington*, on the opposite side, is a small rural village, and as the tide does not flow beyond this place, or Kingston, the improvement of the locks has been found very beneficial. On the banks of the Thames, near Teddington, are several good houses, including the *Manor House*, on the site of a former one built by the celebrated Lord Buckhurst in 1602, which now belongs to Edward Fletcher, Esq.

*Bushy Park* and *Hampton Court* are the next objects of attention. Near the village of Hampton is a ferry over the Thames to West, and a bridge to East Moulsey, places famous, or rather infamous, for boxing matches.

At the end of *Hampton Court Gardens*, opposite Thames Ditton, is the lodge called the Pavilion, lately belonging to the Duke of Kent, as ranger of Hampton Court Park.

*Hampton Court Green* is a spacious area, con-

taining many large houses, one of which was inhabited by Sir Christopher Wren.

*Hampton Wick* is a hamlet in the neighbourhood of Kingston Bridge. Here Sir Richard Steele built a handsome house, which he called the *Hovel*.

*Hampton House*, in this vicinity, was once the residence of David Garrick, Esq.; he bought it in 1754. The usual approach to Hampton Court, the most magnificent of all the royal palaces in England, is from the west. Here, on the right and left, are seen ranges of subordinate chambers and domestic offices, portions of the building constructed by Wolsey, and on the latter side are also the royal stables, with evident marks of modern alteration.

The west front of the palace comprises three stories. The materials are brick, with embellishments of stone; and the same mode of construction prevails throughout the whole of the edifice. Over the portal is a bay window, adorned with the royal arms.

After passing through the archway of the portal is the first, or Entrance Court. This quadrangle is in dimensions, 167 feet, 2 inches, from north to south; and 141 feet, 7 inches, from east to west. On the west side is a bay window, with the royal arms: on the turrets are placed the initials *E. R.*; on the face of the towers are introduced busts of Roman emperors.

Through a groined archway, finely ornamented, we pass to the second, or middle quadrangle, which measures 133 feet, 6 inches, from north to south, and 91 feet, 10 inches, from east to west. On the turrets are again introduced busts of the *Cæsars*. Immediately over the passage of entrance are the arms of Henry VIII. On the face of the embattled towers are busts of the *Cæsars*. On the left side is the Great Hall: by direction of George the

First this venerable hall was fitted up as a theatre, in the year 1718! It was intended that dramatic pieces should have been represented twice in the week, during the summer season, by the king's company of comedians; but only seven plays were performed, in the whole, before George I. It was not used after the year in which it was constructed, except for one evening, in the month of October, 1731, when a play was performed for the entertainment of the Duke of Lorrain, afterwards Emperor of Germany. On the front of the third story is a large and curious astronomical clock, made by Tompion; on the south side is a stone colonnade of fourteen columns, that leads to the great staircase.

The third great quadrangle is usually termed the Fountain Court, and consists chiefly of buildings constructed by Sir Christopher Wren, when the palace underwent considerable alterations in the time of King William. This quadrangle is in dimensions 110 feet, 7 inches, by 117 feet, 3 inches. In the area is a fountain. On each side of the court is a beautiful colonnade of the Ionic order, with duplicated columns. On the south side, over the windows, are the twelve labours of Hercules in fresco; and on the north side is the queen's staircase, the ceiling of which is 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 chapel is situated on the north of the fountain court, and forms the south side of a small quadrangle. On the outer wall, at each side of the door, are the arms of Henry VIII. impaled with Seymour; and the initials H. I. united by a true-lover's knot. The interior of the chapel was fitted up, as it is now seen, in the reign of Queen Anne. The original roof remains, and is ornamented with

ranges of large pendants, each pendant being formed into the representation of a balcony, on which are placed winged angels with musical instruments: the altar-piece is Grecian, and adorned with Corinthian columns. In this, as in several other parts of the chapel, is some excellent carving, said to be executed by Gibbons. The floor is of black and white marble, and the pews are formed of Norway oak. The west end is occupied by a gallery, containing the royal pew, the ceiling of which is painted with a group of cherubims, who sustain the British crown, and wave over it an olive-branch. Divine service is performed in this chapel on every Sunday.

Great eastern façade, or grand front of the palace.—The more modern buildings of Hampton Court comprehend the great eastern and southern fronts, and the whole of the state apartments contained in those divisions. The work was begun in 1690, and the whole completed in 1694, after the designs of Sir Christopher Wren.

The grand elevation towards the east is about 330 feet in extent. The material chiefly used is brick, of a bright red hue; but the numerous decorations are of stone. Four fluted three-quarter columns of the Corinthian order sustain an angular pediment, on which are sculptured, in bas-relief, the triumphs of Hercules over Envy. On each side are two pilasters of the same order, supporting a continuation of the entablature.

The southern front is 328 feet in length, and has a central compartment of stone, but of a less embellished character than that towards the east. On the entablature, which is sustained by four columns, not fluted, is inscribed GULIELMUS ET MARIA R. R. E. On the parapet, in a line with the inner columns, are placed four statues—Flora, Ceres, Diana, and Pomona. This front looks toward the privy garden, and the ground was here



sunk 10 feet, for the purpose of obtaining from the lower apartments a view of the river Thames.

## PAINTED GALLERY.

The state apartments are approached by means of the king's staircase, which is painted by Antonio Verrio, an Italian artist. The following is an explanation: On the left side are represented, Apollo and the Nine Muses, at whose feet sits the god Pan with his unequal reeds, and a little below is the goddess Ceres, holding in the one hand a wheat-sheaf, and with the other pointing to loaves of bread. At the feet of Ceres is Flora, surrounded by her attendants, and holding in her right hand a chaplet of flowers. Near her are the two river gods, Thame and Isis, with their urns, and in the centre is a large table decorated with flowers. On the ceiling are Jupiter and Juno, with Ganymede, riding on Jupiter's eagle, and offering the cup, and in the front is Juno's peacock. One of the *Parcæ*, with her scissors in her hand, seems to wait Jove's orders to cut the thread of life. These figures are covered with a fine canopy, and surrounded by several zephyrs with flowers in their hands; and on one side of them is Fame with her two trumpets. Beneath is a beautiful figure of Venus riding on a swan, Mars addressing himself to her as a lover, and Cupid riding on another swan. On the right hand are Pluto and Proserpine, Cœlus and Terra, Cybele crowned with a tower, and other figures. In the front are Neptune and Amphitrite, with two attendants, who are serving them with fruit. Bacchus is leaning on a rich ewer, and being accompanied by his attendants, places his left hand on the head of Silenus, who sits on an ass that is falling down, he seeming to catch at a table to which Diana above is pointing with her finger: 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 of it is Hercules leaning on his club:

between these is Peace, holding in her right hand a laurel, and in her left a palm branch over the head of Æneas, who seems inviting the twelve Cæsars (among whom is Spurina, the soothsayer) to a celestial banquet. Over their heads hovers the Genius of Rome, with a flaming sword and a bridle; the latter the emblem of government, and the former that of destruction. 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.

#### STATE APARTMENTS.

The first room entered is the guard chamber, a large spacious room, which contains arms for a thousand men, placed in various forms. This room also contains portraits of many distinguished admirals; over the fire-place is Vespasian's amphitheatre at Rome; and opposite is George, Prince of Denmark.

The king's first presence chamber is hung with rich tapestry. Opposite the entrance is the chair of state, surmounted by its canopy, the furniture being of crimson damask, richly embroidered with the symbols of royalty. In this room is a picture, by Kneller, of William III. on a grey horse; the Marquis of Hamilton; the Shepherds' Offering, by Old Palma; two pieces, one of Ruins, the other of Architecture; and on the left is Queen Esther and Ahasuerus.

The second presence chamber is hung with tapestry, the subject Abraham offering up Isaac, the lights of which are in gold, and the shades in silk. The canopy is furnished with crimson damask. The paintings are, Christian IV. of Denmark, by Van Somer; Bandinella, the Sculptor, by Corregio; Queen Elizabeth when a child, by Holbein; Charles I. when young; Prince Rupert; Isaac and Rebecca; Charles I. in armour, on a white

horse. The present royal family, by Knapton; three pieces of ruins and landscapes, by Rousseau.

The audience chamber. From the centre is suspended a silver chandelier of sixteen branches. In this room is likewise a chair of state, the furniture of which is of crimson damask, with fringe and other embellishments of gold. The walls are hung with tapestry, representing part of the history of Abraham. In this room is Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, by Honthorst; two Madonnas; battle of Constantine; Jesus, John, Mary, and Elizabeth, by Bassan; Virgin and Child; Lewis Cornaro and family, *four generations*; his late Majesty, in the forty-second year of his age, and Queen Charlotte, by West.

The drawing room. The tapestry is interwoven with gold, and presents a continuation of the history of Abraham. The principal pictures are Charles I. by Vandyck; David with the head of Goliath, by Fetti; the Deluge, by Bassan; the Muses, by Tintoretto; the Cornaro Family, by Old Stone; the Holy Family, by Corregio. His Majesty George III. reviewing the Light Dragoons at Bagshot, by Sir William Beechey.

The state bed chamber is furnished with a bed of crimson velvet, enriched with gold, and decorated with plumes of feathers. This room is hung with tapestry, descriptive of the history of Joshua. The ceiling is painted by Verrio, and represents Night and Morning. The paintings are, Joseph's Chastity, by Gentilisky; Danaë, by Genaro; Anne, Duchess of York, by Sir Peter Lely; Shepherd and Shepherdess; two Indian Chiefs; over the door are flower pieces, by Baptist. In this room is a clock that goes a year and a day without winding.

The king's dressing room, the ceiling of which is painted by Verrio, and represents Mars reposing in the lap of Venus, while Cupids steal his armour, sword, and spear, and entwine bands of roses round

his legs and arms. The pictures contained in this apartment are, Christ and St. John, by Leonardo da Vinci; St. Peter in Prison, by Henry Steenwick; Lot and his Daughters, by Pœlemburg; Diana and Nymphs bathing, by the same; a battle piece, by Wouvermans; dead game, by Van Oost. Among the portraits are, Henry VIII. by Holbein; Erasmus, by the same; Francis I. of France, likewise by Holbein; Madame Vaugh, by the same; Prince Rupert, by Sir Peter Lely. Landscape, by Paul Brill; Gothic Building, with the Story of the Woman taken in Adultery, and the Annunciation of the Virgin, by Paul Veronese.

In the king's writing-closet are the following pictures, Judith and Holofernes, by Paul Veronese; the Visitation, by Carlo Maratti; Administration of the Sacrament, by Leander Bassan; Nymphs and Satyrs, by Pœlemburg; a landscape with cattle, by Adrian Vandervelde; a landscape, by Wouvermans; a curious picture, representing Charles I. and his queen dining in public: over the door is a flower piece, by Baptist; David with Goliath; Judgment of Paris, a fine drawing in red chalk; Virgin and Child, by Parmigiano; drawing of Henrietta, queen of Charles I. by Gibson; birds, by Baptist: over the chimney is a portrait of Dorothy countess of Sunderland, the Sacharissa of Waller, by Sir Peter Lely.

Queen Mary's closet, hung with needle-work, said to be wrought by herself and her maids of honour. The paintings are, a Holy Family, by Dusso; Moses striking the Rock, by Marco Ricci; St. Jerome, by Mieris; St. Francis, by Teniers; the Ascension of the Virgin, by Denis Calvert; a female to the waist, by Sebastian del Piombo; a landscape, by G. Poussin. Portraits of Lord Darnley and his brother Charles Stuart, by L. de Heere; and of Mrs. Lemon (mistress of the painter), by Vandyck; James I. dining in public, by Bassan; Shepherd's

Offering, by Sebastian Ricci; landscape and figures, by Ditoret; John Balani, Titian's master, by himself; Anne Boleyn, by Holbein; landscape and figures, by Pœlemburg; Fenelon, by Rigaud.

The apartments thus noticed occupy the southern division of the edifice raised by king William. On the east of the same pile are the following rooms, appropriated to purposes of state.

The queen's gallery, hung with seven pieces of tapestry, after the famous paintings of Le Brun; 1. Alexander's triumphal 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 is painted by Sir James Thornhill, with a representation of Aurora rising out of the ocean, in a chariot of gold, drawn by four white horses. The bed is of crimson damask. In this apartment are the following portraits: James I. a whole length, by Van Somer; Anne, the consort of that monarch, by the same; Henry, Prince of Wales; Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia; Nymphs, by Romanelli; and a Hermit by Albert Durer.

The queen's drawing-room is 41 feet 3 inches long, 34 feet 6 inches wide, and 30 feet in height. The ceiling is painted by Verrio, and represents Queen Anne, in the character of Justice, with Neptune and Britannia holding a crown over her head. This room is hung with green damask, and is embellished with nine large pictures, executed on canvass, in water colours, by Andrea Mantegna. There are likewise two paintings by Sebastian Ricci, Christ and the Woman of Samaria, and the Woman touching the hem of Christ's garment.

The queen's state audience room is provided with a canopy of state, and the walls are hung with tapestry, representing Abraham receiving bread

and wine from Melchisedec. The following pictures adorn this apartment: Bacchus and Ariadne, by Romanelli; the Countess of Lenox, mother of Lord Darnley; Margaret, Queen of Scots; Lord Effingham, Lord High Admiral at the time of the Spanish Armada; a Duke and Duchess of Brunswick, by Mytens.

The dining-room is principally embellished with the following paintings: Christ in the House of Lazarus, by Sebastian Ricci; the Pool of Bethesda, by the same; the Woman taken in Adultery, by the same. Four sea-pieces, by Vandervelde; Bacchus and Ariadne, after Guido, by Romanelli; Judgment of Midas, by Schidone; Christ and the Woman of Samaria, by Old Palma. In this room is a model of a palace, intended to have been built in Richmond Gardens.—This model cost 500 guineas.

The Prince of Wales' presence chamber is hung with tapestry, expressive of the story of Tobit and Tobias; and contains Louis XIII. of France, by Belcamp; portraits of two Spanish Ambassadors, by Blenburg; a Queen of France, by Pourbus.

The Prince of Wales' drawing room is hung with tapestry, representing the miracle of Elymas the Sorcerer struck with blindness, after one of the cartoons. There are in this apartment, portraits of a Duke of Wirtemberg, by Mark Gerards; the consort of Philip II. of Spain, by Mytens.

The Prince of Wales' bed chamber is furnished with green damask. In this room are portraits of the consort of Christian IV. king of Denmark; the Prince of Parma; and the Duke of Luxemburg, by Mytens.

The king's private dining room contains eight fine sea-pieces, six of which are by Vandervelde, and represent the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Over the chimney-piece is a portrait of Charles, Earl of Nottingham, by Zuccherò.

The king's private dressing room is hung with tapestry, which represents the fight off Solbay. In this apartment are portraits of William, Duke of Gloucester (son of Queen Anne), by Kneller; and the first Earl of Sandwich, by Dobson.

In the king's private bed chamber are, Susanna and the Elders, by Paul Veronese; the Lord's Supper, a sketch, by Tintoretto; George II. and Queen Caroline, by Kneller; Sybil, by Gentilisky; Rape of the Sabines; Virgin and Child; Europa; and Jonah sitting under the Gourd, painters not known.

#### CARTOON GALLERY.

This room contains the cartoons; they are the latest and most esteemed works of the ingenious Raffaele; they were executed by desire of Pope Leo X. about 1510.

The cartoons represent, 1. the Miraculous Draught of Fishes. (Luke, chap. v.) 2. The Charge to Peter. (St. John, chap. xxi.) 3. Peter and John healing the Lame at the Gate of the Temple. (Acts, chap. 3.) 4. The Death of Ananias. (Acts, chap. v.) 5. Elymas the Sorcerer struck with Blindness. (Acts, chap. xiii.) 6. The Sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas, by the People of Lystra, a city of Lycaonia. (Acts, chap. xiv.) 7. Paul preaching at Athens. (Acts, chap. xvii.) In this gallery is also a model of a palace intended to have been built in Hyde Park.

The beauty room contains the portraits of Queen Mary, consort of William III. and the following eight distinguished ladies of her court; the Duchess of St. Alban's; Isabella, Duchess of Grafton; Carey, Countess of Peterborough; the Countess of Ranelagh; Mary, Countess of Dorset; Mary, Countess of Essex; Lady Middleton, and Miss Pitt.

#### GARDENS.

The pleasure gardens are very extensive, and were declared, by the ingenious Mr. Brown, who

had his late majesty's permission to make what alterations his fine imagination might suggest, to be incapable of improvement. Opposite the eastern front are two large marble vases, one of which was executed by Mr. Cibber (the father of the poet), and the other was done by a foreigner; that on the right hand, represents the Triumphs of Bacchus, and that on the left, Amphitrite and the Nereids. There are also two large vases at the bottom of the walk, one of which represents the Judgment of Paris, and the other, Meleager hunting the Wild Boar.

Four fine brass statues are in the parterres, which formerly stood at the bottom of the parade in St. James's Park, but were brought to this place in the reign of Queen Anne: one of these statues is an original, and was brought from Rome, being the workmanship of Disetheus, of Ephesus. The second is a young Apollo, the third a Diana, and the fourth, Saturn going to devour one of his own Children.

In the privy gardens are the following figures: Ceres; Bacchus, with Grapes, holding a Cup over his Head; Vulcan; Apollo gazing at the Sun; Pan, and a young Apollo. Also Mars and Hercules, two large figures, that formerly stood on the south front of the palace.

In these gardens is a celebrated vine, allowed by all foreigners to surpass any in Europe; it is 72 feet by 20, and has in one season produced 2272 bunches, weighing 18 cwt. It was planted in the year 1769; the stem is about thirteen inches in girth. In these gardens is also a beautiful walk, called Queen Mary's Bower; and a quantity of fine orange trees, in high perfection. On the north of the palace is a wilderness, in which is a curious maze, that affords great amusement to the juvenile visitors.

*East Moulsey* is situated in Surrey, opposite Hampton Court, and hence is a handsome bridge,



where a high toll is taken of all passengers, carriages, &c. It is now the property of Lord Brownlow. *West Moulsey* has a ferry to Hampton town. Both these villages are situated on opposite sides of the entrance of the river Mole, and are remarkably pleasant in summer time.

Between Hampton and Staines the Thames again forms a peninsula. At the lower extremity is the village of *Shepperton*; and across the river appears *Oatlands*, late the pleasant seat of the Duke of York.

SUNBURY, on the Middlesex side, sixteen miles and three quarters from London, contains a long range of handsome domestic houses and ornamental villas. The front of the Earl of Pomfret's seat seems to be an epitome of part of that of Hampton Court. *Sunbury Place*, the seat of the late Hon. Percy Wyndham, has four fronts, with an ornamental pavilion at each angle. Here are also the villas of Robert Burnett and Charles Bishop, esqrs.

The pleasant village of *Shepperton* is nineteen miles and a half from London, and is much resorted to by the lovers of angling. Hence is a bridge to Walton.

*Halliford House*, near the Thames, in Shepperton parish, was once the residence of the late Alderman Boydell.

THAMES DITTON, below Kingston, is much frequented for excellent angling, being a delightful sequestered spot; and the Swan Inn, on the banks of the river, is very pleasantly situated. The usual method of angling hereabout is from a punt; when, by having a well in the centre of the boat, the fish are kept alive till the party return home. A punt is formed for holding three anglers, one of whom usually fixing the punt in its station, and being in the constant habit of attending parties, is generally a very good fisherman, and knows the best pitches for angling at the different times of the day, and

the resorts of the fish. Such a person has his food and seven shillings a day for his punt and his services. He procures and mixes up ground bait, and, if required, will bait the anglers' hooks. To obviate bad success in favourable weather, it will be proper to shift stations till sport is found. *Bottom fishing* is strictly prohibited during the defence months of March, April, and May, when the fish in the Thames are spawning.—Fly-fishing for the trout and scaggar are however allowable. The river in this neighbourhood abounds in chub, barbel, roach, dace, eels, &c. &c. The latter are here cooked (at the Swan Inn) in every way that the palate of an epicure could demand. Boats or punts for fishing may be hired here for a shilling an hour, including the attentions of a fisherman. As a proof that some sport may be expected in this part of the river, in July 1821 a fine barbel was caught, by a *young and inexperienced angler*, weighing more than *eleven pounds*, exceedingly fat, and in excellent condition; the same fortunate sportsman also succeeded in taking a *Thames turbot*, weighing more than two pounds and a half. Mr. Loek, the civil and obliging host of the Swan, with a laudable attention to the gratification of the angler, caused a portrait of this fine barbel, just mentioned, to be taken by an experienced artist, and it now ornaments the passage of this agreeable house, serving as a powerful stimulus to future sportsmen. The situation of this neat and comfortable inn, "far from the madd'ning crowd's ignoble strife," and equally devoted to the angler and the contemplatist, offers every attraction that the fondest imagination could desire. The house stands in a retired nook by the water side, looking over a little island in the middle of the peaceful stream, in which the swan is seen bending his arched neck with stately pride, and commanding a view of the house and noble grounds of General Moore, on the opposite bank. As a proof

that the beauties of this exquisite little place are justly appreciated by those who have a taste for the never-fading charms of nature, it may be mentioned, that on the day on which the late magnificent coronation of king George IV. was celebrated, the Swan at Ditton overflowed with visitors, and had Mr. Lock's establishment been twice the size, there would not have been room for his guests.

Just below the landing-place at Ditton is *Boyle Farm*, the property of Lord Henry Fitzgerald, and next to this is Lady Sullivan's villa, lately occupied by Lord Cholmondeley.

WALTON is six miles south-west from Kingston. Here the bridge over the Thames consists of four principal arches and several smaller ones on the sides, which are of great use in the time of floods. Near Walton Bridge is the seat of the Earl of Tankerville.

Between the two parishes of Walton and Weybridge we again observe OATLANDS.

This magnificent mansion is situated on a commanding terrace, near the middle of the park; and below the brow of the terrace is a broad piece of water formed by the springs that rise in it, and which is made to appear as if crossed in the distance by Walton Bridge. A delightful walk through the shrubbery leads to a romantic grotto, consisting of two superb rooms encrusted with shells and minerals, and a winding passage, in which is a small bath, paved and lined with white tiles, but supplied by a spring dripping through the rocks. On the side of the park towards Walton, is an arch built by Inigo Jones, but restored by Henry Earl of Lincoln. The park and grounds are nearly six miles in circumference. The late Duchess of York passed much of her time here, and very laudably bestowed much benevolent attention upon the children of the poor, the aged, and infirm. The allowances made

to these, it is said, are continued by the Duke. Oatlands has lately been sold by private contract.

The beauty, variety and extent of the aquatic scenery belonging to the Thames is very conspicuous in the vicinity of *Ham Farm*, near Weybridge. The fine ancient seat of the Earl of Portmore is now untenanted, and in a ruinous state. Here is a good command of water, from 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. A swing-bridge over the *Wey* may be turned at pleasure. What is called *The Virginia Water*, runs from Windsor Great Park, and flows hither through Woburn Farm, the seat of Vice-Admiral Sterling. The views from the terrace next the Thames are excellent. *Staines*, on the Middlesex side of the river, has a cast-iron bridge; and here the boundary of the jurisdiction of the corporation of London over the river, is marked by a stone. Between this place and Egham is the famous RUNNYMEDE, the meadow where, in 1216, the Barons obliged King John to sign the *Magna Charta*.

It was thought that Runnymede would certainly have been enclosed in the year 1821, and the precise day for Egham races was not fixed till a very late date. By the enclosure act of the parish, if these races at any time cease, Runnymede is subject to enclosure.—Near Runnymede is *Magna Charta Island*, at that time the temporary and fortified residence of the Barons.

*Egham*, about 18 miles from London, within a short distance of the Thames, on the Surrey side, contains a number of good houses and several good inns.

*Ankerwyke House*, on the Thames side, opposite Runnymede, is now the seat of J. Blagrove, Esq.

COOPER'S HILL, which overlooks the Thames in every direction, now contains Ankerwyke Furnish, the seat of — Harcourt, Esq. Near this was the

house of Sir John Denham, the bard of Cooper's Hill, but not a trace of it remains.

CHERTSEY, further on, is an ancient market-town, in a low, but not unhealthy, situation. The bridge here, built of Purbeck-stone, has seven arches.

Not far from Chertsey, near Walton Bridge, are *Cowey Stakes*, supposed by some to have been placed across the river by the ancient Britons, to oppose the passage of Cæsar when in pursuit of Cassibelaunus, though others assert that these stakes were merely intended for a fishing weir.

*Windsor* frequently terminates the aquatic excursions this way, of which Denham observes : Windsor the next, where Mars with Venus dwells, Beauty with strength, above the valley swells.

*Monkey Island*, it should have been observed, is one of the most remarkable in the Thames ; it is in the centre of the river, between Maidenhead and Windsor, about three miles from the latter place. Here is a neat house, with convenient offices, built by the late Duke of Marlborough. On the ceiling of the room called *Monkey Hall*, with a variety of such flowers as grow by the water side, several monkeys are represented, some fishing, some shooting, and one sitting in a boat smoking, whilst a female is tugging at the oar as a waterman. This delightful seat is now in the possession of P. C. Bruce, esq.

Still the picture of the Thames in this part would not be complete, without the description of FORMOSA PLACE, or the Island of Formosa ; this is twenty-six miles west from London, exactly opposite the beautiful demesne of Cliefden, in Buckinghamshire. Here three small islands, locally termed Eyotts, but formerly osier beds, covered with water, and a fishery, were purchased several years ago by the late Sir George Young. The names were, Kitchen-door Eyott, Three Dirty Tars, and Grannam's Eyott. On the latter a spacious mansion was built by Sir Charles Young, and since improved by his

son, at an expence of more than £20,000. The plantations and part of the pleasure grounds are on the Dirty Tars' Eyott; and the court house and stabling, on that named Kitchen-door.

DATCHET is situated near the Thames, opposite Windsor Little Park. The wooden bridge here, in 1795 was carried away by the floods. Below the new one, that was finished in 1812, the banks of the river are enriched with handsome villas, which command a fine view of Windsor Castle and its contiguous scenery. *Datchet Mead* is the spot appointed by Shakspeare for the disastrous ducking of Sir John Falstaff.

ETON is a pleasant village, separated from Windsor by the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge; from its vicinity to Eton College, its situation is said to combine a happy union of monastic gloom and rural beauty.

Its royal college and school consists of two quadrangles. The chapel is a stately structure; the walks or play-grounds that adjoin the college are terminated by the winding banks of the Thames.

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## TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

*Journey from Reigate to London; through Gatton, Chertsey, Mitcham, Tooting, and Clapham.*

REIGATE is situated in a valley called Holmsdale, from the holm-trees that abound in it. The name of the town, which in Saxon signifies the course or channel of a river, was given to it from its being seated on a branch of the river Mole. In Domesday it is called *Cherche felle*, and an hundred of the same name, and afterwards *Churchfield* in Reigate.

Reigate is a very ancient borough, having sent members to parliament from the very first. The right of voting is in the freeholders of the place.

The town is governed by a bailiff, chosen annually at the manor court. The market is held on Tuesday.

The church is a handsome building of free-stone; the market-house was formerly a chapel, dedicated to Thomas à Becket.

It is suggested, that in ancient times this vale was for many ages the retreat of the native Britons, whom the Romans could never drive out; and after that it was the like to the Saxons, when the nation was harassed by the Danes, and the country ravaged wherever they came. On this account they retain here, in memory, this rhyming boast—

“ This is Holmesdale,  
Never conquer'd, never shall.”

The vale derives its name from Holm oak, which, with red deer, abound here. It runs south and east, immediately under the hills of Surrey, and is a rough, woody track, stretching into Kent.

There was here a very ancient castle, called Holms Castle, built by the Earls Warren, under which Camden mentions having seen an extraordinary passage, with a vaulted room, hewn with great labour out of the sandy stone, of which the hills about the town are composed. Here, we are told, the barons who took up arms against king John had their private meetings, and especially the evening before the celebrated congress in Runnymede. A gate, with some round towers, were the last remains.

Under the hill adjoining to the south side of the town was a great house, which was formerly a priory of black canons, founded by William Warren, Earl of Surrey, about the year 1245. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and the Holy Cross.

The neighbourhood abounds with fullers'-earth and medicinal herbs and plants.

In Reigate is a curious spot, where the great Earl of Shaftesbury wrote “*The Characteristics.*” It is planted to imitate a park and a garden; the

latter contains a mount, a river, a parterre, a wilderness, besides a lawn, with a few deer, terminated by a small wood, and it is called *All the World in an Acre*, the whole space not exceeding four. Among the remains are two halls, each fifty feet long, the ceilings rather low, the carving of an ancient date. It is surrounded on all sides with hills, and has a sheet of water in its grounds.

GATTON, two miles from Reigate, is an ancient borough by prescription, sending two members to parliament ever since the year 1451, the 29th of king Henry VI. The town is governed by a constable, who is returning officer, and chosen annually at the manor court.

Gatton was formerly a considerable town, though now reduced to a small village, without a market. From the number of coins and other antiquities found here, it is supposed to have been a Roman station. It was once destroyed by the Danes.

*Upper Gatton* is a handsome mansion, standing on the hill next to Chepsted, surrounded by a park of about 100 acres.

*Lower Gatton* stands in the midst of an extensive park, which also contains the church; but all the monuments were removed from it when an alteration was made in the interior by Sir James Wood, who pulled down the parsonage, and laid part of the glebe into a piece of water of 30 acres.

The borough of Gatton now belongs to Sir Mark Wood, who also possesses *Gatton House*, a very elegant mansion. The approach to it, from the lodge on Reigate Hill, is about a mile in length, and the descent to it is enlivened by every redundancy of foliage that can give effect to the scene. The sheet of water in the vale beneath occupies an extent of forty acres, and has the appearance of a small lake, containing two islands of excellent verdure.

From Gatton Park, the road to Banstead passes



through Ruffet and Tadworth, and alternately leads up and down some sharp hills, till we arrive at the first ridge of *Banstead Downs*, and pass at some distance *Walton Heath*, a celebrated hare warren, in the possession of Mr. Alcock.

The river Mole rises in this parish, which is also noted for a quarry of white stone, which is soft, and endures the fire, but neither sun nor air. It is much used for glass-houses, ovens, &c.

About four miles from Reigate, and a mile and a half to the left of our road, is WALTON, "probably so called from the oblong camp on St. George's Hill, of twelve acres, single trenched, 400 paces by 200, with a road through it. In the south-west angle a tump or bastion; a trench running towards the town, in Shepperton parish, on the other side of the river. From this camp, which may have given name to the town, a rampart and ditch runs to St. George's Hill. Salmon supposes it the *Tamese* of Ravennas, the ramparts and graff bigger than Roman, and that a vicinal way led to it from Guildford. *War Close*, where spears, spurs, and bones have been found, is supposed by Salmon to be the field of battle between Cæsar and Cassivelaun. At Walton is a very curious wooden bridge, of three arches, over the Thames, built by Samuel Dicker, Esq. by act of parliament, 1747."

Headley, near Walton, is noted for the remains of a Roman highway.

About three miles before we reach Cheam is the pleasant village of BANSTEAD, where the celebrated downs of the same name begin. It is famous for containing many juniper trees.

CHEAM was anciently spelt *Chieham*; it has been varied to Ceiham, Chayham, and Cheyham, and has, for about two centuries past, been generally written Cheam. The village is situated upon an eminence, commanding an extensive prospect. The manor-house of East Cheam, about a mile and

a half from the village, towards Sutton, Mr. Lysons describes to be an ancient structure, built by Thomas Fromound, who married the daughter and heiress of John Yerde, lessee of the manor, under Archbishop Cranmer. "In the hall window (he says) are the arms of Yerde impaled by Elenbridge. The hall remains in its original form; the upper part being surrounded by an open wooden gallery: adjoining the hall are the buttery and cellar, with ancient doors; in the parlour is some rich mantled carving. The chapel is converted into a billiard room."

Cheam Church is dedicated to St. Dunstan. It was burnt by lightning in the year 1639, but the injury it received was only partial, as the tower and some parts of the church, which are of prior date, still remain. The form of the building, however, has been so changed, that no conjecture can be formed of the date of its structure. The tower, which is built of flint and stone, is low, square, and embattled.

There is a small chapel at the south-east corner of the church, dedicated to St. Mary, which was built prior to the year 1449, as appears from the will of John Yerde, who directs his body to be buried therein; his tomb is still to be seen, with an inscription, on a brass plate, much worn. There are small figures of himself and his wife Ann, who died in 1453. There are also several other ancient memorials, and at the east of the chancel, an aisle built by John, Lord Lumley, in 1592, as a burial place for his family. The roof is enriched with pendant ornaments; against the north wall is the monument of Lord Lumley, and on a large tablet, supported by Corinthian columns, and surrounded with coats of arms of the Lumleys, and families allied to them by marriage, is a long Latin inscription.

Camden speaks of this nobleman as a man of the strictest virtue and integrity; and says, that in his

old age he was a most complete pattern of true nobility.

On the south side of Lumley's chancel is a stately monument of marble, to the memory of Jane, Lady Lumley. The upper part of it exhibits her own effigies in basso-relievo; beneath is an altar-tomb of very large dimensions; on the front, which is divided into two compartments, are the figures of her daughter and two sons, kneeling; and at each end are the arms and quarterings of Fitz-alan and Lumley. The tomb is covered with a slab of black marble, with an inscription, in Latin, round the edge.

On the north side of the same chancel is the monument of Lord Lumley's second wife; her effigies lie at full length, under an arch, the ceiling of which is chequered with cinquefoils and popinjays.

Jane, Lady Lumley, buried in the chancel of Cheam Church, translated the *Iphigenia* of Euripides, and some of the Orations of Isocrates, into English. She died in 1557. Of six successive rectors of Cheam, between 1581 and 1622, five became bishops.

On one of the pillars of the nave is a neat marble tablet, with an inscription to the memory of Sir Joseph Yates, Knight, one of the justices of the King's Bench in 1764, and afterwards of the Common Pleas. He died 7th June, 1770.

A spring, called the *Bonne Eau*, or good water (probably from the Normans), in a field near Cheam church, is remarkable for its temporary and occasional rising.

Adjoining the parish of Cheam is the site of the village of Cuddington, which now no longer exists. In the 18th Henry VIII. the manor came into the possession of that monarch, who, admiring the situation of the village, rebuilt the manor-house, and converted it into a palace; called afterwards, from its splendour and magnificence, Nonsuch. Camden

says, "It is built with so much splendour and elegance, that it stands a monument of art, and you would think the whole science of architecture exhausted on this building. It has such a profusion of animated statues, and finished pieces of art, rivalling the monuments of ancient Rome itself, that it justly has and maintains its name from thence, as Leland sings:—

Hanc quia non habent similem Laudare Britanni  
Sæpe solent nullique parem cognomine dicunt.

"Unrivall'd in design the Britons tell

The wondrous praises of this nonpareil."

A curious and authentic account of this celebrated palace was given by Hentzner, a German, who visited England in the reign of queen Elizabeth; it was printed by the late Earl of Orford, at Strawberry Hill, in 1757, with a translation, and is as follows.

"Nonsuch, a royal retreat, built by Henry VIII. with an excess of magnificence and elegance, even to ostentation; 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 obtain and justify its name of Nonsuch, being without an equal, or as the poet sings:

'This, which no equal has in art or fame,  
Britons deservedly do Nonsuch name.'

"The palace itself is so encompassed with parks full of deer, delicious gardens, groves ornamented with trellis-work, cabinets of verdure, and walks so embrowned by trees, that it seems to be a place pitched on 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 Acteon turned into a stag, as he was sprinkled by the goddess and her nymphs, with inscriptions. There is besides another pyramid of marble, full of concealed pipes, which spirt upon all who come within their reach."

In the survey taken by order of the parliament in 1650, the House of Nonsuch is described as consisting of "a fayer, strong, and large structure, a building of freestone, of two large stories high, well wrought and battled with stone, and covered with blue slate, standing round a court of 150 feet long and 132 feet broad, paved with stone, commonly called the outward court; a gate-house, leading into the outward court aforesaid, being a building very strong and graceful, being three stories high, leaded over head, battled and turreted, in every of the four corners thereof, consisting also of another very faire and curious structure or building, of two stories high, the lower story whereof is of a very good and well wrought freestone, and the higher of wood, richly adorned and set forth and garnished with variety of statues, pictures, and other antick forms, of excellent art and workmanship, and of no small cost; all which building lying almost upon a square is covered with blue slate, and encloseth one faire and large court, of 137 foote broad and 116 foote long, all paved with freestone, commonly called the inner court. Memorandum: That the inner court stands higher than the outward court by an ascent of 80 steps, leading therefrom through a gate-house of freestone, three stories high, leaded and turreted in the four corners. The last mentioned gate-house, standing between the inward and outward court, is of most excellent workmanship, and a special ornament to Nonsuch House. On the east and west corners of

the inner court building are placed two large and well-built turrets of five stories, each of them containing five rooms, the highest of which rooms, together with the lanthorns of the same, are covered with lead, and battled round with frames of wood covered with lead. These turrets command the prospect and view of both the parks of Nonsuch, and most of the country round about, and are the chief ornaments of Nonsuch House." The materials of the house were valued at 7020*l*. Not a vestige is now standing, but the coloured bricks, stones, &c. plentifully introduced into the houses and garden walls of Cheam, prove that the materials have not been entirely destroyed.

Queen Mary granted the manor of Cuddington to Henry Earl of Arundel, who finished the building begun by Henry VIII. During the life of this nobleman Queen Elizabeth was frequently at Nonsuch. Charles II. granted the palace to the Duchess of Cleveland, who pulled it down, and disparted the land, which comprised about 671 acres. Leland, speaking of Cuddington, says, "Crompton, of London, hath a close by Codington, in Southerey, wher the king buildeth. In this close is a vaine of fine yerth, to make molds for golde-smithes and casters of metal, that a load of it is sold for a croune of golde. Like yerth to this is not found in all Englande."

At SUTTON, about a mile from Cheam, near the turnpike-gate, is a very large chalk-pit, which produces a variety of extraneous fossils. According to Domesday Book, there were once two churches in this parish; there is at present only one, a small structure, consisting of a nave and a chancel. On the outside of a north window of the nave is the following mutilated inscription, cut in stone:

PRI. PUR WILL EM FOUL. ALICIE  
MAT: ILLI. S.

“ Pray for the soul of William Foul and Alice his mother.”

In the church are several handsome monuments, and in the church-yard a sarcophagus of white marble, almost overgrown with ivy, to the memory of Cecil, daughter and heiress of Charles Mathews, Esq. of Castle Menyche, in Glamorganshire, wife of Charles Talbot, Esq. barrister-at-law, (afterwards lord high chancellor of England.) She died at this place, in the 28th year of her age, in the year 1720; at the south-east corner of the church-yard is a large mausoleum, built in the year 1777, by James Gibson, Esq. of London, for the interment of his family.

The mutton grazed upon the extensive downs in this parish is noted for its small size and fine flavour.

About two miles east from Sutton is CARSHALTON, anciently Aulton, which signifies Old Town. In the reign of King John it assumed the name of Kersaulton, but for nearly two centuries past has been uniformly called Carshalton.

The river Wandle passes through this parish, and being increased by other streams and several springs, which rise here, forms a large sheet of remarkably clear water in the centre of the village, which gives it a singular, and in summer a very pleasing appearance. Carshalton is celebrated by Fuller for trout and walnuts.

Carshalton is highly picturesque, a profusion of stately oaks, ash, beech, walnut, elm, fir, &c. perfectly embower it, while its broad stream in the centre of the village gives it the appearance of a small lake.

Mr. Taylor, the present proprietor of Carshalton Park, possesses one of the pleasantest spots in this part of the country. One of the heads of the Wandle takes its rise in the upper part of the park; and this is formed of a variety of materials,

to imitate a grotto. The Wandle here appears to issue from a deep bed of chalk rock, forming a large circular pool, in a cavern, from whence arise a variety of trees, and around their roots and stems are seen the best trout of the pool, sailing in silent majesty.

Mr. Taylor's mansion, at the entrance of the park, is a plain white stuccoed house of the Tuscan order, with every convenience attached to it.

*Carshalton House* is the seat of William Reynolds, Esq., and was built by the celebrated physician Dr. Ratcliffe, in the reign of Queen Anne. It is a large roomy building, of remarkably strong workmanship, three stories high, with eleven windows on each floor, in front: the principal entrance is ascended by a flight of stone steps; the private one is through a pavilion on the right-hand side of the house. In this house Dr. Ratcliffe died, in November, 1714.

Here, as well as at *Carshalton Park*, a considerable spring rises, forming a spacious sheet of water, abundantly stocked with trout and wild fowl. The water-works in the grounds here supply every part of the house with water.

There are two good inns at Carshalton, the Greyhound and the King's Arms: the latter is one of the pleasantest in the county, and the accommodations are suitable to the sportsmen in the vicinity, &c. Here is stabling for forty hunters, with conveniences for grooms, excellent beds and spacious sitting rooms. To this house a weekly report is sent where and when the different packs of hounds throw off; among which are Lord Derby's stag-hounds, at the Oaks; Mr. Maberley's fox-hounds; Mr. Jolliffe's, at Merstham; Mrs. Gee's harriers, at Beddington; and the Banstead harriers, kept by subscription among the farmers.

The OAKS, the celebrated villa of the Earl of Derby, is situated on Banstead Downs, between



Croydon and Dorking. The red hall entrance is small, but elegant: the drawing-room commands a view of Norwood, Shooter's Hill, London, Hampstead, Highgate, &c. When Lord Derby acquired a fee-simple of the estate, he added, at the west end, a large brick building, with four towers at the west end, which, with a similar erection at the east end, renders the building uniform.

The Oaks has long been conspicuous as a hunting seat. Here are upwards of fifty bed-chambers, to accommodate sportsmen or other guests, and a pack of stag-hounds belongs to the establishment. When the Earl of Derby is occasionally absent at his seat in Lancashire, some of the younger branches of this noble family are always present at the Oaks, to do the honours of the place.

Carshalton Church is an ancient structure, supposed to have been erected in the reign of Richard II. It consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel: the aisles are divided from the nave by ancient pillars of rude workmanship, and not uniform; their capitals are ornamented with feathers and foliage. The church appears to have been originally built of flints. The tower, which is low and embattled, is situated between the chancel and the nave: the upper part of it is built of freestone. In this church are several ancient monuments and memorials: against the north wall of the chancel, near the communion table, is an altar tomb of Purbeck marble; above is a large slab of the same marble, on which are upright figures of Nicholas Gaynesford and his family. These figures have been gilded and enamelled; the enamel in which the drapery of the wife has been painted, still remains, which is a circumstance rarely to be met with in tombs of this kind. Her head-dress, remarkable for its extraordinary size, corresponds with other specimens of the same date; her robe,

which has close sleeves, is of red, edged with gold: of the four sons, the eldest appears in armour, as the esquire; the second is habited as a priest, and the third and fourth as merchants. Gaynesford himself appears in armour, kneeling on one knee, his gauntlet and sword are at his feet.

Against the south wall of the chancel is the following singular inscription, to the memory of William Quelch, a former vicar of this parish:

“ M S.

“ Under the middle stone that guards the ashes of a certain fryer, sometime vicar of this place, is raked up the dust of William Quelch, B. D. who ministered in the same since the Reformation. His lot was, through God’s mercy, to burn incense here about thirty years, and ended his course April the 10th, Anno Dom. 1654, being aged 64 years.”

About three miles from Cheam, upon our road, is MORDEN, which seems to derive its name from its situation on a hill, *Mor* and *Dune* both signifying a hill.

The present church is built of brick, and consists of a nave and chancel. It was erected about the year 1636; the windows, which are of stone, and of Gothic architecture, appear to have belonged to the old church. In the east window are the ten commandments, painted on glass, with the figures of Moses and Aaron, and some fragments of scripture history. The monuments are not worthy of any particular notice.

Here is MORDEN PARK, the elegant villa of George Ridge, Esq.; and MORDEN HALL, the seat of the late Sir Robert Burnett; but the elegant villa occupied by the great capitalist, Abraham Goldsmid, Esq. who here terminated his life, in September 1810, has been sold in lots, and levelled with the ground.

About three miles from Morden, and a mile and a half to the right of our road, is MITCHAM; in Domesday Book written Michelham, or the great dwelling.

MITCHAM, as has been observed, stands in the centre of some hundred acres of physical herb gardens, besides lavender and peppermint grounds. During autumn, the hues of the herbage here are particularly diversified; blue is displayed from the ripe lavender, red and brown from the herbs, rich dark yellow from the wheat, pale yellow and greens of various casts from ripe and unripe barley and oats, purples from seed clovers, and deep browns from the fallow lands.

MITCHAM VILLA, the seat of Mr. Alderman Smith, is situated on a gentle eminence, about half a mile from the Wandle.

MITCHAM GROVE is the seat of Henry Hoare, Esq. In a stream, resembling a canal, here, the trout are numerous and large. The house is an elegant structure, distinguished by three fronts.

Mitcham old Church was built chiefly of flints, and had a square embattled tower, with a turret. This has been taken down, and a new one opened on the 12th of August, 1821.

In the parish register is the following curious entry: "Anne, daughter of George Washford, who had twenty-four fingers and toes, baptized October 19, 1690."

About a mile to the left of our road is MERTON, formerly written Mereton and Meretune, probably derived from *Mere*, signifying either a lake or a boundary. There is some marshy ground near the river Wandle, which was formerly perhaps more extensive.

Mr. Lysons gives the following interesting account of the foundation of Merton Abbey. "Henry the First having given the manor of Merton to Gilbert Norman, sheriff of Surrey, this person,

in 1115, built a convent of Wood at this place. Having done so, he requested and obtained the king's patronage for accomplishing the work. He then applied to the prior of some regular canons, who had long flourished in St. Mary's church at Huntingdon, and promising to become a benefactor to that fraternity, besought his assistance, and desired that he would suffer Robert Bayle, his superior, to superintend the new establishment. This request being granted, he conducted Bayle to Merton, and delivered up to him the newly-erected convent, of which he was constituted prior, giving him at the same time two plough lands, a mill of 60 shillings rent, and some villeins; and promising, if he could obtain the king's licence, to settle the whole of the manor upon the convent. It was not long before persons from various parts of England not only bestowed their goods upon the new monastery, but also took upon them the religious habit there. The founder brought the prelates and nobles of the land to see the place, and recommended the institution to their patronage. Among others Queen Matilda came to see the convent, and was pleased to express a great interest in its welfare. The prior, after having resided there two years, began to be dissatisfied with the situation, thinking the present site of the monastery better adapted to religious retirement; but he had some scruples about making his opinion known, as the founder had already been at so great an expence. The sheriff, however, soon heard of the prior's inclinations, which he immediately resolved to gratify, and began to remove the convent with all possible expedition; a wooden chapel was soon built, and consecrated by William Gifford, Bishop of Winchester, who was entertained with great cost at the founder's house. Some of the cells and a part of the cloisters were at the same time removed. The prior, who had now resided at Merton two years

and five months, went in procession, with fifteen brethren, to the new convent, singing "Salve dies," the founder himself being present at the solemnity, accompanied with an immense crowd. Gilbert, as before, brought the nobles of the land to see the new building, and presents soon flowed in apace. Some brought clothes, others wheat, cheese, wine, &c. Queen Matilda came again to visit the prior in his new habitation, and brought with her the prince her son, that she might interest him for the welfare of the monastery, if he should ever become king. The death of Matilda, which happened the same year, and the unfortunate catastrophe of Prince William, which followed soon after, acted as a severe blow to the convent, and threatened effectually to impede its rising glory, especially as the king, who was averse to the settlement of lands upon religious houses, refused to consent to the founder's giving them the manor. About this time an expedition to the Holy Land was in agitation, and a meeting of the nobles and prelates was to be held at Winchester. It was the founder's proposal, therefore, that a sum of money should be raised by the convent, amounting to 100 pounds of silver, and six marks of gold, and presented to the king at this seasonable juncture, with a view of procuring his consent. The greater part of this sum the founder contributed himself, and accompanied the prior to Winchester; their journey was successful, and they returned with the king's charter of confirmation: this was in the year 1121. On their return the founder assembled all the men of the village into the convent, and surrendered the manor, with all the villeins belonging thereunto, to the prior and convent, which then consisted of twenty-three brethren. In the year 1130 Merton Abbey was first built of stone; the founder himself laid the first stone with great solemnity, the prior laid down

the second, and the brethren, thirty-six in number, each one. The founder died the same year, on the calends of August, and was buried within the walls of the convent, where there was a monument to his memory. The manuscript, from which the foregoing account is taken, informs us that he was born in Normandy and bred a soldier. The splendour and magnificence in which he lived is highly spoken of; and his hospitality is said to have been so great that his doors were constantly kept open, that every one who wished might find ready access, and be entertained according to his rank." The canons entered the new convent in 1136.

In the year 1236, a parliament was held in Merton Abbey, wherein were enacted the statutes which take their name from that place. In this house also was concluded the peace between Henry III. and the Dauphin of France, through the mediation of Gualo, the Pope's legate.

At the dissolution of the monastery its revenues were valued at 957*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.* The prior had a seat in parliament as a mitred Abbot. The site of the abbey was granted by Queen Mary to the priory at Shene. After the dissolution of that monastery, it was kept for some time in the hands of the crown. It was afterwards granted by Queen Elizabeth to Gregory Lovel.

During the Civil Wars, the abbey appears to have been used as a garrison. In the year 1680, Merton Abbey was advertised to be let, and was described as containing several large rooms, and a very fine chapel. At present there is no other vestige of the conventual buildings than the east window of a chapel of crumbling stone, which seems from the style of the architecture to have been built in the fifteenth century. The walls which once surrounded the abbey extend about thirty-six acres, and were constructed of flint.

Within those that remain are the calico printing works and bleaching grounds of Messrs. Simpson and Newton, and Mr. Dennet; hence the Wandle passes to Mr. Lee's ground, and then to the copper-works of Messrs. Shears and Son, where it traverses the right side of the high road, and unites with its back waters at Merton Bridge, which is the boundary of the three parishes of Mitcham, Merton, and Wimbledon. Aged persons remember some stone coffins dug up within the precincts of this abbey about sixty years ago.

MERTON CHURCH is built of flints, and consists of a nave and chancel. The breadth is very disproportionate to the length. In the chancel walls are pointed arches, in the centre of which are narrow windows with sharp points. On the north side is a door, with a semicircular arch, round which are zig-zag mouldings; at the west end is a low spire. This church was erected early in the twelfth century, by Gilbert Norman, the founder of the abbey, who adorned it with pictures and images. Before this time the inhabitants were obliged to carry their dead to the adjacent villages. In the chancel window are some remains of painted glass, amongst which are to be seen the arms of England, and those of the priory of Merton. Against the north wall of the church hangs a large picture, representing Christ bearing the cross, which appears to have been a good painting. There are several ancient monuments, and in the church-yard, amongst others, a memorial for Mr. Francis Nixon, of Merton Abbey, who died in 1768. He is said, in his epitaph, to have been the first who perfected copper-plate calico printing.

Three miles from Morden, on our road, is TOOTING, or Tooting Graveney, an extensive village, containing several well-built houses, and many respectable inhabitants. Here is the villa of William Fuller, Esq., Park Hill, the seat of William

Pearson, Esq., &c. The church is a small structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and south aisle. On the north side is a low circular tower, with a small spire. There are several monuments and ancient memorials, but none particularly interesting.

Three miles from Tooting, upon our road, is CLAPHAM, a very populous parish, and the residence of a great many genteel families. Clapham Common, containing 202 acres, partly in this parish, and partly in Battersea, has been, within a few years past, greatly improved, through the good taste and exertions of Christopher Baldwin, Esq. who has resided many years upon the spot. It was formerly little better than a morass, and the roads were almost impassable. Near the road from Clapham to Wandsworth is a reservoir of fine water, from which the whole village is supplied.

About the beginning of the last century several Roman antiquities were discovered in some fields in this parish, belonging to Mr. Hewer, by some labourers, who were digging for gravel.

The church is a modern structure, erected about the year 1774, at the expence of 11,000*l*. It is built of brick, and has neither aisles nor chancel. The old church stood on an eminence near the Kingston road. No interments are suffered in or about this edifice.

The south aisle, which still remains, is built of brick, and does not exhibit any remains of remote antiquity. It contains some very sumptuous monuments, to the memory of Sir Richard Atkins, Bart. who died in 1689, and of his family. On a tomb of white marble are recumbent figures of Sir Richard and his lady; he is represented in armour, with a flowing peruke; she is habited in a long veil, which hangs down behind. The tomb is surrounded with iron palisades, and ornamented with the arms of the Atkins family and its alliances.



Adjoining to this tomb, on the east wall, is the monument of their three children. Under an arch, supported by columns of white marble with Corinthian capitals, are their effigies as large as life. The son is represented sitting in a Roman dress, with a flowing peruke. The daughters are standing, dressed in gowns with full sleeves, puckered, and plain stomachers.

On the south wall is the tomb of Bartholomew Clark, dean of the arches and lord of the manor of Clapham, who died in the year 1589; under a recess are figures of himself, his wife, and son, kneeling.

There are numerous pleasant villas on Clapham Common, which now resembles a park.

The hamlet of STOCKWELL, about one mile from Clapham, is in the parish of Lambeth. A chapel of ease was built here in the year 1767, towards which Archbishop Secker gave 500*l.*

About the year 1772 a singular imposition was practised at the house of Mrs. Golding, at this place, which was reported to be haunted. Great numbers of people, of all ranks, went to see the feats of this imaginary ghost, who caused the furniture to dance about the rooms in a very surprising manner. The imposture was never completely detected; some suspected Mrs. Golding's daughter, others a maid-servant. After the death of Mrs. Golding and her daughter, ten years after, there was an auction at the house, when the dancing furniture sold at very extravagant prices.

The parish of LAMBETH is about 16 miles in circumference, and contains 2,612 acres of land. It is divided into six divisions, viz. the Bishop's liberty, the Prince's liberty, Vauxhall marsh and wall liberty, Lambeth, Dean, and Stockwell.

A grant of a weekly market at Lambeth was obtained from King John by Archbishop Hubert Walter; also a fair for fifteen days, upon condi-

tion that it should not prejudice the interests of the city of London. In the archbishop's manuscript library, is a charter from the city, signifying their consent, stipulating only, that the fair should begin on the morrow after the anniversary of St. Peter ad vincula. Both have long been discontinued.

The earliest historical fact relating to Lambeth is the death of Hardicanute, which happened here in 1041, whilst he was celebrating the marriage feast of a noble Dane. He died suddenly, during the entertainment, some say of poison, others of intemperance.

Henry III. held a solemn Christmas here in the year 1231, under the superintendence of Hubert de Burgh, his chief justice. A parliament was held the following year at Lambeth, on the 14th September, wherein the fortieth part of all moveables was voted to the king for the payment of a debt, which he owed the duke of Bretagne.

On Sunday, the 19th February, 1642-3, a violent outrage was committed in the church of Lambeth. The story is variously told by the journalists of the different parties. On the one hand it is asserted, that the tumult began in consequence of some of the parish officers rebuking a soldier who sat with his hat on during divine service. That the soldiers were assaulted by the watermen, and driven out of the church, whence they were obliged to retire to their court of guard, where the watermen continued to assault them by throwing stones, until at length they were under the necessity of firing in their own defence, when one person was killed and another wounded. On the other side it is said that the soldiers who had guard of Lambeth House, then a prison, at the instigation of Dr. Leighton, broke into the church with muskets and other weapons, that they tore the common-prayer book to pieces, pulled the surplice off the minister's back, and committed other outrages, to the

great terror of the people, till the watermen came to their rescue. It seems pretty clear that the soldiers were in fault, as the House of Commons, upon the petition of Dr. Featly, and other inhabitants of Lambeth, ordered that they should be removed, and another company placed in their room.

The palace of the archbishop of Canterbury, which is also the Manor House, is situated near the river. It is an extensive pile of building, and exhibits various styles of architecture. It appears that Lambeth Palace was in a great measure, if not wholly, rebuilt by Archbishop Boniface, about the year 1262. The chapel is supposed to be a part of this structure; it has indeed the appearance of still greater antiquity. The windows resemble those of the Temple Church, which was built in the twelfth century; under the chapel is a crypt, the arches of which are built of stone, as is the chapel. The roof of the latter is flat.

When Lambeth palace was purchased by Scott and Hardy, in the seventeenth century, the former having possession of this part of the palace, removed the tomb of Archbishop Parker, whose remains were deposited here, and turned the chapel into a dancing room. The leaden coffin was sold to a plumber, and the Archbishop's corpse was thrown into a hole in one of the out-houses. After the Restoration it was discovered, and reinterred in the chapel. The spot is marked by a marble slab, thus inscribed, "*Corpus Matthæi Archiepiscopi tandem hic quiescit.*"

In the vestry there are some portraits, among which are those of Cardinal Pole; Dr. Williams, Bishop of Chichester in 1696; Dr. Evans, Bishop of Bangor in 1707; Dr. Gardiner, Bishop of Lincoln in 1694; Dr. Whichcote, the learned professor of King's College, writer upon ecclesiastical history.

The great hall was rebuilt by Archbishop Juxon, after the Civil Wars, upon the old model, and at

the expence of 10,500*l.* It is 93 feet in length, and 38 in breadth; it has a gothic roof of wood.

The guard room appears to have been built before the year 1424; its roof is like the hall, and is 56 feet long, and 27½ feet wide. In this room is a whole length picture of Henry Prince of Wales.

The long gallery, built about Cardinal Pole's time, is 90 feet in length, and 16 in breadth. The wainscot remains in its original state, being all of mantled carving. In the windows are the coats of arms of the various Archbishops of Canterbury, painted on glass. Some of more ancient date were removed when the bay window was made; over the chimney-piece is a portrait of Martin Luther, and a fine picture of Archbishop Warham by Holbein. There are also several other curious portraits in this gallery. The view from the bay window of the gallery is remarkably beautiful. St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and the Bridge, are seen to great advantage between the clumps of trees in the pleasure grounds, which exclude the rest of the city.

In the great dining room, which is 38 feet long, by 19 feet wide, are portraits of all the archbishops from Laud to the present time.

The library occupies the four galleries over the cloisters, which form a small quadrangle. It is said, by Aubrey, to have been built by Archbishop Sheldon. During the Civil Wars the books were all seized by the parliament; after the Restoration they were demanded and restored to his successors, who prosecuted the claim. The library was founded by Archbishop Bancroft, and since augmented by Archbishops Sheldon, Tennison, and Secker, particularly the latter. The present number of books is supposed to be about 25,000.

In the windows of the library is some painted glass. Among the pictures are an original one of Archbishop Bancroft, and portraits of Fox, Bishop

of Winchester; Dr. Peter de Moulin, and Dr. Wilkins, two learned divines, the one a librarian, the other a domestic chaplain at Lambeth.

The Library of manuscripts is situated over the western part of that which contains the printed books. It contains many valuable manuscripts, amongst those of singular curiosity are the following:—A translation of the wise sayings of philosophers, by Woodville, Earl Rivers, with a beautiful illuminated drawing of the earl presenting his book to Edward IV.;—a vellum book, containing 35 very rich illuminations representing the “Dance of Machabree,” commonly called Death’s dance;—a curious Saxon MS. of a book, written by Adhelm, Bishop of Shireborn in the eighth century, with a drawing of the bishop in his pontifical chair, and a lady abess presenting to him eight of her nuns;—Archbishop Cranmer’s household book;—and a curious and complete copy of Archbishop Parker’s antiquities, printed in 1572, and interleaved with original MSS. of records, letters, &c.

The great tower at the west end of the chapel, usually called the Lollard’s tower, was built by Archbishop Chichele, in the years 1434, 1435. On the west side of this structure is a gothic niche, in which was placed the image of St. Thomas. At the top of the tower is a small room, called the prison, wainscotted with oak, above an inch thick, on which are several names and broken sentences in old characters, cut with a knife. In the walls of the room are fixed large iron rings, intended, as is supposed, to confine the Lollards, and other unfortunate persons, who are said to have been imprisoned here.

The gateway and the adjoining tower, which are brick, were built by Archbishop Morton about 1490.

The gardens and park, which contain near thirteen acres, are laid out with great taste. In the

garden, against the wall of the palace, are two fig trees of a very extraordinary size, covering a surface of 50 feet in height, and 40 in breadth. The trunk of the larger is 28 inches in circumference. They are of the white sort, and bear very fine fruit. It is said they were planted by Cardinal Pole.

In Wat Tyler's rebellion, in the year 1381, the commons of Essex came to the palace here, burnt or spoiled all the furniture and books, drank up all the liquors, and destroyed all the registers and public papers. Archbishop Sudbury at the same time fell a sacrifice to their resentment.

Queen Elizabeth frequently visited Lambeth Palace. The following account of her visit in 1573 is in Archbishop Parker's antiquities. "The queen removing from Hampton Court to Greenwich, visited the Archbishop at Lambeth, where she staid all night. That day was Tuesday; the next being Wednesday, it was usual, as it was the season of Lent, that a sermon should be preached before the Queen. A pulpit therefore was placed in the quadrangle near the pump, and a sermon was delivered by Dr. Pearce. The Queen heard it from the upper gallery that looks towards the Thames, the nobility and courtiers stood in the other galleries, which formed the quadrangle. The people from below divided their attention between her majesty and the preacher. When the sermon was over they went to dinner. The other parts of the house being occupied by the Queen and her attendants, the archbishop received his guests in the great room next to the garden below stairs. Here on the Tuesday he invited a large party of the inferior courtiers. In the same room on the Wednesday he made a great dinner; at his own table sat down nine earls and seven barons; at the other table, the comptroller of the Queen's household, her secretary, and many other knights and esquires; besides the usual table for the great officers of

state, where sat the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Admiral, the Chamberlain, and others. "The whole of this charge was borne by the archbishop. At four of the clock, on the Wednesday afternoon, the queen and her court removed to Greenwich."

Lambeth Palace became the first object of popular fury during the Civil Wars in the reign of Charles the First. On the 9th May, 1641, a paper was stuck up at the Old Change, to excite the apprentices to rise and attack the palace at Lambeth. Archbishop Laud, against whom this violence was directed, having had notice of their intention, fortified his house as well as he could. On the 11th, at midnight, it was beset by about 500 men, who continued there two hours, but did no other mischief than breaking a few windows. Whitlock says they set at liberty some prisoners. Some of the ringleaders were apprehended, and one of them was executed for high treason.

In 1642 Captain Brown, with a party of soldiers, entered Lambeth, to keep it for the parliament. Soon after the House of Commons voted that it should be made a prison. Amongst the prisoners confined here during the Civil Wars, were the Earls of Chesterfield and Derby.

In 1648 the palace was put up to sale, and purchased with the manor for 7073l. 8d. by Thomas Scott and Mathew Hardy. The former was the Protector's secretary, and one of the persons who sat on the trial of Charles I. for which he was executed at Charing Cross, in 1660.

During the riots in 1780 the palace was threatened, but being protected by the military, fortunately received no damage.

The parish church of Lambeth is situated near the water side, adjoining the archbishop's palace. The church was rebuilt between the years 1374 and 1377. The tower, which is of free-stone, still remains; the other parts of the present structure

appear to be about the age of Henry VII. It consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel. The nave is separated from the aisles by octagonal pillars, and pointed arches, over which are several coats of arms in stone. The church, which is built of flints mixed with stone and brick, was repaired and ornamented in 1769, at which time the Howard and Leigh chapels were incorporated with it. In one of the windows over the nave is the figure of a pedlar and his dog, painted on glass. The tradition is, that it represents a person of that occupation, who bequeathed a piece of land to the parish, now called Pedlar's Acre. It is, however, more probable that the picture was rather intended as a rebus on the name of the benefactor, than as descriptive of his trade.

On a flat stone, in the north side of the chancel, is the figure of a man in armour, engraven on a brass plate, with the arms of Clere; being the tomb of Thomas Clere, Esq. who died in 1545; over it was formerly a tablet, with an inscription, written by the celebrated Earl of Surrey.

On another slab is the figure of a woman, upon a brass plate; she is habited in a robe, ornamented with coats of arms; at her feet is a squirrel. Some parts of a Gothic canopy, and several labels are to be seen upon the stone, which covers the remains of Catherine, wife of Lord William Howard, who died April 23, 1535.

At the upper end of the chancel, on the north side, is a monument of white and black marble, to the memory of Robert Scott, Esq. In the centre is his bust, well executed; it is surrounded with military trophies in basso-relievo. On the tablet underneath is the following inscription.

“Nere to this place lyeth interred the body of Robert Scott, Esq. descended of the ancient barons of Baweric in Scotland. He bent himself to travel



and studie much, and amongst many other thinges he invented leather ordnance, and carried to the King of Sweden 200 men ; who, after two yeares service, for his worth and valour was preferred to the office of quarter-master-general of his Majesty's army, which he possessed three yeares. From thence, with his favour, he went into Denmark (where he was advanced to be general of that king's artillerie) there being advised to render his service to his own prince, which he doinge, his majestie willinglie accepted and preferred him to be one of the gentlemen of the most honourable privie chamber, and rewarded him with a pencyon of 600l. per annum. This deserving spirit adorned with all endowments befitting a gentleman, in the prime of his flourishing age surrendered his soule to his Redeemer, 1631.

Of his greate worthe to knowe who seeketh more,  
Must mount to heaven where he is gone before.

“ In Fraunce he took to wife Ann Scott, for whose remembrance she lovinglie erected this memoriall.”

In the church yard, amongst others, is the monument of John Tradescant, which was erected in 1662, and repaired by subscription in 1773, when the following inscription was restored.

Know, stranger, ere thou pass, beneath this stone,  
Lye John Tradescant, grandsire, father, son ;  
The last dy'd in his spring ; the other two  
Liv'd till they had travelled art and nature through.  
As by their choice collections may appear  
Of what is rare in land, in seas, in air ;  
Whilst they (as Homer's Iliad in a nut)  
A world of wonders in one closet shut ;  
These famous antiquarians, that had been  
Both gardeners to the rose and lily queen,  
Transplanted now themselves sleep here ; and when  
Angels shall with their trumpets awaken them,

And fire shall purge the world, these hence shall rise,

And change their garden for a paradise.”

Among the charitable institutions of Lambeth parish, may be mentioned the following, viz. a school for twenty boys of the Marsh liberty, founded and endowed in 1661, by Major Richard Lawrence. A master and four overseers are to be chosen by the parish. This school is now incorporated with another in the Back Lane, which was instituted and supported by voluntary subscription. The number of boys now educated herein is fifty, a certain proportion of whom are annually put out apprentices. In the year 1704 a school for the education of twelve girls was founded and endowed by Archbishop Tension. Another charity school for girls was instituted by subscription about fifteen years ago, which has been liberally supported; a house has been built for the purpose, and thirty children are now educated there.

“A trench is said to have been cut through the parish of Lambeth by King Canute, for the purpose of conveying his fleet to the west side of London-bridge, to attack the city by water. The editor of the last edition of Aubrey, says, that some traces of it were visible in his time; from the increase of new buildings no vestiges thereof are now to be seen.”

The celebrated Spring-Gardens, Vauxhall, in this parish, were, in 1615, the property of Jane Vaux, widow. The mansion-house upon the estate, was then called Stockdens. It is not known exactly when these premises were first opened for public entertainment. The Spring Gardens at Vauxhall are mentioned in the Spectator, as a place of great resort. They have been opened three times a week during the greater part of the summer seasons for the reception of company, being illuminated with a great number of lamps.

The entertainment consists of a concert of music, instrumental and vocal, which in fine weather is performed in the open air. The general price for admission is three shillings and sixpence.

Of late years the season has commenced on the 4th of June, and continued till the end of August. In the summer of 1821, these Gardens were closed in July, on account of the weather. They have since been sold by auction.

The manor of Kennington, in Lambeth parish, became vested in the crown, 11 Edward III. and was afterwards made part of the duchy of Cornwall, to which it still continues annexed. There was anciently a palace at Kennington, which was the occasional residence of our kings, until the reign of Henry VIII.

*Journey from East Grinstead to London; through Bletchingley, Croydon, and Streatham.*

Four miles from East Grinstead, to the right of our road, is LINGFIELD, where Lord Cobham in the reign of Henry VI. founded a collegiate church, and endowed it with lands for the maintenance of a provost, chaplains, and clerks, which remained till the general dissolution of monasteries. It was valued at 79l. per annum.

The parochial church at Lingfield was changed into a collegiate by Reginald Lord Cobham in 1431, and a college was built by the same nobleman, which was standing in Aubrey's time; and he says, he had seen no religious house whose remains were so entire. The first story was of free stone, and above that it was composed of brick and timber. Within was a square court with a cloister round it; here was also a convenient handsome hall and a parlour. Above the priests' table was a canopy of wainscot. This building continued standing till about the reign of George I. when the greatest part of it was pulled down, and a farm house erected on its site.

Some curious monuments are still remaining in Lingfield Church. In the nave immediately before the chancel is a large altar tomb, on which lie two whole length figures of white marble of a man and woman, he in armour, with his feet resting on a dog, and his head on a helmet. A glove lies by his right side; he has no beard, and his hair is bound by a fillet over the temples. The woman's feet rest on a winged dragon, and two small angels support her head. At the east end are four shields of arms; at the west end seven; and the same number on the north and south sides.

Adjoining to the screen which separates the east end of the nave from the north aisle, is another tomb without an inscription, upon which lies a whole length figure of a man in armour; his head in mail, resting on a cushion which has been supported by two small figures, now mutilated. His feet rest against the small figure of a man with a long beard, and a turban on his head. This may probably refer to some exploit performed in the crusades; the arms on the tomb are nearly obliterated. Here are several monuments of the Cobhams and Howards of Effingham.

BLETCHINGLEY is about five miles from Lingfield, a little to the left of the road. It is a borough consisting of about sixty small houses; the right of voting is burgage-tenure, and the lord of the manor's bailiff was the returning-officer; but by a resolution of the House of Commons in 1723, he was deprived of that office; and the borough now sends two members to parliament, without a mayor, constable, or any other legal officer, who can claim the exclusive exercise of that authority. Bletchingley sent to parliament 23d of Edward I. The right of election is in the burgage-holders only, without the bailiff. The number of these burgage-holders is ninety; but they are all the property of an individual.

The town stands on a hill, on the side of Holmsdale, with a fine prospect as far as the South Downs and Sussex; and from some ruins of its castle which are still visible, though overgrown with a coppice, there is a prospect into Kent and Hampshire.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large handsome building; the low square tower contains eight bells, and had formerly a lofty spire 170 feet in height, covered with shingles, but burnt with lightning in 1606. The church consists of a nave with a south aisle and a double chancel, and a transept called Ham Chapel. The south chancel is entirely occupied by the magnificent monument of the first Sir Robert Clayton and his lady, with their whole length figures in marble. He is represented in his robes as Lord Mayor of London, with the insignia of his office.

In this church also are interred the remains of Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, who died in 1793, aged eighty-two years. Dr. Thomas succeeded Dr. Herring, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, in this rectory, which he held till his promotion to the See of Rochester in 1775.

Here is also a Free School, and about eleven alms-houses. The ancient manor-house called Bletchingley Place stood in Brewer Street, and was the residence of Edward Duke of Buckingham, beheaded by Henry VIII. It was pulled down by one of the Earls of Peterborough, but the porter's lodge has been transformed into a farm house.

Here is a Charity School for twenty boys, and an Alms-house.

Near Bletchingley, to the left of our road, is NUTFIELD. In a red sandy common here, there is a metalline kind of substance (that looks like cast iron, and is called ragges) much esteemed hereabouts for paving; and there are several pits from which they dig fuller's earth.

In ploughing through a sandy hillock, in a field in this parish, in 1755, was found, an earthen vessel, containing near 900 coins of the lower empire.

About a mile from Bletchingley, to the east, is **GODSTONE**, part in the great road to Sussex, and part, with the church, on an eminence about half a mile higher. It has its name from the excellent stone quarries here.

At Godstone Green, is Flower House, the seat of the Hon. G. Neville; and on the left from Godstone, Marden Park, the seat of Sir W. Clayton.

On **GODSTONE GREEN**, in the way to Bletchingley, are two small barrows, and two in the adjoining fields on the north side of the green. On the Chalk hill on Sir William Clayton's estate is a quarry yielding a kind of free-stone, extremely durable if kept constantly wet or dry. It is used for wet docks, ovens, and other purposes.

About three miles to the south of Godstone, is the well called the **IRON PEAR TREE WATER**, found good in curing the gout and in bilious disorders.

In the parish of Hourne, King Athelstan is said to have had a house, which is supposed to have stood on the site of what is now called Thunderfield Castle, a piece of ground surrounded by two or three ditches, the outermost being mostly filled with water. This place is near a farm house called Harrowsley green, derived, as Mr. Manning thinks, from Harolds Leigh, into whose possession the royal residence of Athelstan might have come.

Near Godstone to the right is **TANRIDGE**, which gives name to the hundred. In the reign of Richard I. Odo Dammartin founded a priory of Austin canons here for three priests, and to support the sick in the neighbourhood, as well as for the entertainment of poor travellers.

At Katerham, which is about three miles from Godstone to the left of the road, are the vestiges of an ancient camp, called Warre Coppice.

KATERHAM stands on a considerable eminence above the road. The country about this spot assumes a novel appearance, rising abruptly from the sides of the road, being interspersed with coppices and deep ravines, skirted with brush underwood. From the abundance of these natural preserves this country possesses plenty of game.

RIDDLEDOWN, beyond Katerham, is a remarkably steep hill, on the opposite side of which, towards Croydon, is Purley, the residence of the late John Horne Tooke, Esq. Here he produced his Grammatical work, entitled, *The Diversions of Purley*.

The Crown Inn, at the foot of Riddledown hill, is the resort of sportsmen in the shooting season. There is a rabbit warren opposite the house, and visitors are allowed the sport of ferreting and hunting the rabbits with terriers.

Two miles from the foot of Riddledown, is SMITHAM BOTTOM, and on the left of it the seat of Col. Byron. An iron rail-way runs through Hooley Lane, for the conveyance of lime and chalk from Mr. Jolliffe's quarries, near Mersterham, whose seat is at the extremity of this lane.

In the parish of Chelsham, four miles to the south-east, on Bottle or Battle-hill, is a Roman camp, oblong and single trenched.

On the left of our road, about a mile and a half before we reach Croydon, is WOODCOTE, which is thus described by Camden, "on the top of a hill is a little wood, now called Woodcote, in which are evident traces of a small town, and several wells formed of flints, and the neighbours talk much of its populousness, and wealth, and many nobles. This was, in my opinion, the city called by Ptolemy NOIOMAGUS, by Antoninus NOVIOMAGUS, nor have I any other authority for my conjecture, except the distance; it being ten miles from London, eighteen from *Vaginiacae*, according to the old Itinerary. They, therefore, who place *Naviomagus*

at *Buckingham* or *Guilford* are very wide of the mark. This was the capital of the REGNI, and known to the old geographer Marinus Tyrius, whom Ptolemy calls to account for placing *Noviomagus* in Britain more north than London in climate, and more south by distance of roads."

Woodcote is now reduced to a single farm house.

Three miles south-east of Croydon, at Addington, are the remains of a castle of Lord Bardolph, who held here certain lands in fee by sergeantry, to find a man to make a dish called malpigernoun, and be diligent in the king's kitchen at the coronation. We shall more fully describe this place hereafter.

CROYDON is a market town, situated about ten miles south of London; the parish is very extensive: in Doomsday book it is said to contain 20 plough lands, and is now supposed to be about 36 miles in circumference; being bounded on the north by Streatham and Lambeth; on the east by Buckingham, Addington, Sandersted, and Coulsdon; on the south by Beddington; and on the west by Mitcham: a considerable part of Norwood is in this parish.

The small river Wandle, which falls into the Thames at Wandsworth, has its source in this parish, near the church. The whole of its course is not many miles, yet there are few rivers on whose banks a more extensive commerce is carried on.

About a mile from the town, near the road to Addington, is a large chalk-pit, which produces a great variety of extraneous fossils.

There are eight hamlets within this parish: Wadden, which consists of several houses, situated to the south of the town; Haling, Croham, and Combe; Benchesham, or Whitehorse, Shirley, Adiscombe, Woodside, and Selsdon.

Some antiquaries have supposed this place to have been the ancient *NOVIO MAGUS*. The Roman



road from Arundel to London passed through or near the town; it is visible on Broad Green.

In the year 1264, during the wars between Henry III. and his Barons, the Londoners, who had taken part with the latter, were defeated at Croydon, with great loss, by the king's forces.

The manor of Croydon has belonged to the see of Canterbury ever since the Conquest, when it appears to have been possessed by Archbishop Lanfranc. The palace, or manorial house, situated near the church, was for several centuries the occasional residence of the archbishops. In the month of July 1573, Archbishop Parker entertained Queen Elizabeth and her whole court for seven days at Croydon, and again in the following year.

In the year 1780, the palace not having been inhabited above twenty years, was become much out of repair; in consequence of which, an act of parliament was obtained for disposing of it by sale, and vesting the produce in the funds towards building a new palace upon Park Hill, about half a mile from the town.

Croydon Church is a handsome structure, built of stone and flint, consisting of a nave, two aisles, and three chancels; at the west end is a handsome square tower with pinnacles. The nave is separated from the aisles by light clustered columns, with pointed arches, between which are several grotesque heads and ornaments. The church appears to have been rebuilt in the time of Archbishop Chichele, who was a great contributor to the work; his arms are upon the west door under the tower. The old font, which stands at the west end of the south aisle, appears to be of the same date. In the middle chancel are some ancient wooden stalls.

This church contains several handsome monuments, and ancient memorials, among the former are Archbishop Grindal's tomb in the middle chancel on the south side of the altar. It is a handsome

monument of black marble, supported by Corinthian pillars. The archbishop is represented lying at full length, dressed in his doctor's robes. Archbishop Whitgift's monument in the south, or bishop's chancel, supported by Corinthian columns of black marble, between which lies his effigies in his robes. And in the same chancel, the splendid monument to the memory of Archbishop Sheldon. The figure of the archbishop, which is of white marble, is a very fine piece of sculpture, and was the performance of Latham, the city architect, and Bonne. It has been supposed that the head was finished by an Italian artist. Against the south wall in this chancel is an ancient gothic tomb; under the arch are vestiges of upright brass plates, with figures of a man and a woman, having labels issuing from their mouths. In the middle chancel is the following inscription in black letter, on a brass plate, the figure of the person whom it commemorates, has been torn off:

“ Hic jacet Egidius Seymor, qui obiit 25 die Decembris, A. Dni. 1390, cui. aie procietur D 5.”

At the west end of the nave is a monument, with a column of white marble, designed by Mr. Glover, the author of *Leonidas*, to the memory of Philippa, wife of James Bourdieu, Esq. of Combe, in the parish of Croydon, who died in 1780.

The town of Croydon had a market on Wednesday as early as the reign of Edward I. obtained by Archbishop Kelwardly; and a fair, which began on the eve of St. Botolph, and lasted nine days. Another market on Thursday was granted to Archbishop Reynolds, by Edward II. and a fair on the eve and morrow of St. Matthew. A third market upon Saturdays, the only one of the three now continued, was obtained by Archbishop Stratford from Edward III. and at the same time a fair to be held on the feast

of St. John the Baptist. Of the fairs the two last are now only held.

Elis Davy, citizen and mercer of London, founded an Alms-house in Croydon, in the reign of Henry VI. and endowed it for seven poor people. The vicar, churchwarden, and four of the principal inhabitants of Croydon, were appointed governors; the masters and wardens of the mercers' company, overseers. The alms-house was rebuilt some years ago, and the revenues are now upwards of 40l. per annum.

Whitgift's Hospital was founded by Archbishop Whitgift, in 1596, and endowed with lands for the maintenance of a warden, schoolmaster, and 28 poor brethren and sisters, or a greater number, not to exceed 40, if the revenues should admit of it. The schoolmaster, who is likewise chaplain, is allowed by the statutes 20l. per annum; the warden 11l. and the other members 5l. each. The nomination of the brothers and sisters was vested by the founder in his successors in the see of Canterbury, whom he appointed also to be visitors. Whenever that see shall happen to be vacant, the rector of Lambeth, and the vicar of Croydon, are to fill up the places. The persons to be admitted must be at least 60 years of age. The building of the hospital cost the archbishop above 2,700l. The lands with which it was endowed were of the annual value of 185l. 4s.

In the chapel of this hospital is a portrait of the founder, painted on a board, with the following inscription.

“Feci quod potui; potui quod, Christe dedisti :  
 Improba fac Melius sipotes, invidia.  
 Has triadi sanctæ primi qui struxerat ædes,  
 Illius en veram Præsulis effigiem.”

In the hall is a copy of the Dance of Death, with coloured drawings, much damaged. There are also three antique wooden goblets; one of them, which

holds about three pints, is inscribed with the following legend: "*What, sirrah! holde thy pease; thirste satisfied cease.*"

Adjoining to the hospital are the school and master's house. There is another alms-house at Croydon, called the little Alms-house, where the parish poor are usually placed.

Archbishop Laud gave 10l. 10s. per annum to Croydon to apprentice poor boys.

Archbishop Tennison gave a School-house and two farms, the revenues of which amount to 58l. per annum, for educating ten boys and ten girls.

Mr. Henry Smith left certain lands and houses to this parish, which produce 100l. per annum; and other benefactions have been given by different persons, amounting on the whole to upwards of 40l. per annum.

Croydon has abundance of game in its vicinity; and down the river Wandle at a short distance there is excellent trout fishing. Respectable persons may obtain permission to angle from the different proprietors of the water. Three packs of hounds are kept in the neighbourhood of Croydon.—two packs of fox hounds belong to Mr. Maberley and Colonel Joliffe of Merstham; the staghounds belong to Lord Derby at the Oaks. The places of throwing off and time of reaching covert are always sent to the principal inns in the town, where most of the fox hunters from London keep their horses in the season. The flavour of the Wandle trout is esteemed preferable to that of most of our rivers.

A new turnpike road is opened from Croydon to Brighton, which takes its course through Smitham Bottom, Leadencross, Chipstead and Merstham, to Reigate, avoiding Reigate Hill, and falling into the old road behind Gatton Park. From this town also, there is a new navigable canal, which taking its course northward, adds considerable beauty to the village of Sydenham, and falls into the Thames at Rotherhithe.

About two miles west from Croydon is **BEDDINGTON**, a pleasant village, respectably inhabited. The Roman road to Stane-street and Sussex passed through this parish.

The manor of Beddington was possessed for a very long period by the ancient family of Carew. The manor house, situated near the Church, is a handsome brick structure, occupying three sides of a square. The centre consists of a spacious hall, with an elegant gothic roof of wood. Upon the great door of the hall is a curious ancient lock, very richly wrought; a shield, with the arms of England, moving in a groove, conceals the key-hole.

In August, 1599, Queen Elizabeth visited Sir Francis Carew, at Beddington, and remained three days; she was here again in the same month in the ensuing year.

Sir Francis Carew planted the first orange trees seen in England. Sir Hugh Platt, in his *Garden of Eden*, tells an anecdote which shews the pains Sir Francis took in the management and cultivation of his fruit trees:

“Here will I 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 on purpose kept back from ripening at least one month after all 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 ma-

jesty's coming, he removed the tent, and a few sunny days brought them to their full maturity."

Beddington church is a spacious structure, consisting of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel; at the west end is a square tower, with buttresses embattled. This church is supposed to have been erected in the reign of Richard II. At the west end of the north and south aisles are some ancient wooden stalls. The font is of an early date, large and square, supported by four pillars. The pillars which separate the nave from the aisles are plain, and of rude workmanship. In the chancel are several brass figures of the Carew family, the ancient possessors of the manor, on flat stones; the inscriptions of most of them are gone. The tomb of Nicholas Carew and Elizabeth his wife is quite perfect.

Against the wall of the north aisle is a tablet, in a wooden frame, with the following quibbling epitaph:

"Mors super virides montes."

"Thomas Greenhill, borne and bredd in the famous University of Oxon, Batchelor of Artes, and sometymes student in the Magdalen Coll. steward to the noble knight Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington, who deceased Sept. 17 day, anno 1634."

Mrs. Gee, the proprietor of Beddington Park, still keeps a pack of harriers, the former establishment of her deceased husband.

The river Wandle, deviating from the footpath, serpentine behind Beddington church and house, and passes down the park into the grounds of Mr. Kilburn.

The road from this place to Mitcham is by Beddington Corner, and is a nearer way than through Carshalton.

The country here is delightfully varied with

wood, water, hill and dale; and to all persons fond of field sports, this neighbourhood will afford much pleasure.

The Hare and Hounds at Waddon (about a mile from Beddington) offers every accommodation to man, horse, and dog.

The hamlet of Wallington, in the parish of Beddington, at the time of making the Domesday Survey, gave name to the hundred; it was afterwards called Croydon hundred, but has of late resumed its original appellation. The hamlet is situated on the banks of the Wandle, and is more populous than the village itself.

In a field near the road is an ancient chapel, built of flint and stone. The stone work of the windows is entire. On each side of the east window, which has been stopped up, is a niche of rich Gothic architecture; and in the south-east corner is a third for the holy water. From the appearance of the windows, and the niches above-mentioned, the building seems to be of considerable antiquity.

About three miles south-east from Croydon is the village of Addington, which was anciently written Edintune. It is situated at the foot of a range of hills, to which it gives its name.

On the brow of the hill towards Addington is a cluster of tumuli, about 24 in number; they are of no great height, the largest of them about 40 feet diameter: the greater part of them have been opened. Salmon says, that some broken pieces of urns, which had been taken out of them, were in his time in the possession of an apothecary at Croydon.

A part of the manor of Addington is held by a very singular species of grand serjeantry, viz. by the service of presenting a dish of pottage to the king, on the day of his coronation.

Addington church is but a small structure, consisting of a nave, a chancel, and a small south aisle, separated from the body of the church by plain pointed arches and massy ancient pillars of rude workmanship. The tower, which is at the west end, is low, square, and embattled; it was originally composed of flint, but has been almost rebuilt with brick. The church is of flint, except the windows, which are of soft stone. It contains several ancient memorials and monuments. Against the north wall is a large monument, composed partly of marble and partly of alabaster, erected by Sir Oliph Leigh, Knt. to the memory of his father and grandfather. In the upper part of the monument are two kneeling figures of John Leigh (father of Sir Oliph), who died in 1576, and of his wife Joan, daughter and heir of Sir John Oliph, Knt. Under the other arch are figures in the same posture of Nicholas Leigh, the grandfather, who died in 1565, and of his wife Ann, daughter of Sir Nicholas Carew: underneath are the effigies, as large as life, of Sir Oliph Leigh, who erected the monument, and died in 1611; he is represented completely armed, and leaning on his elbow. The effigies of his lady Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Brown, of Bletchworth, is beneath, and the whole is enclosed with iron palisades.

About five miles north from Croydon, on our road, is STREATHAM, which is said to derive its name from having been situated near the Roman road, from Arundel to London.

On the side of the small common, between Streatham and Tooting, was a villa which belonged to the late Henry Thrale, Esq., and afterwards the residence of Gabriel Piozzi, Esq., who married his widow. The celebrated Dr. Johnson spent much of his time beneath this hospitable roof.



This charming place, Mrs. Thrale's seat, was sold by auction in the summer of 1816, when the portraits of Edmund Burke, Esq., Dr. Goldsmith, David Garrick, Dr. Burney, Sir Robert Chambers, Joseph Baretti, Esq., &c. &c. fetched uncommon high prices.

The gardens of this mansion, especially the kitchen garden, are very spacious. The gravel walk around the enclosed pleasure-grounds is nearly two miles in circumference.

Upon Mount Nod, at a small distance from Streatham, is the seat of one of the Adams, the brothers who built the Adelphi.

Besides *Streatham Park*, now inhabited by R. Elliot, Esq., here are the seats of the Earl of Coventry, Rev. Dr. Hill, G. Barlow, W. Borrodaile, and E. Bullock, Esqrs.; and on the Common those of Joseph Laing (called the Well House), W. Wright, Ralph Fenwick, — Burnet, T. Keats, and Richard Sanderson, Esqrs. The villa of the latter gentleman is called *Norbury House*, and is a tasteful building by Nash.

*Russel House*, in Streatham, it should have been observed, now the seat of L. Cowlans, Esq. was formerly the residence of Lord William Russel. The late increase of the vicinity of Streatham, on the road to Croydon, has been considerable, though not equal to that between that place and the Brixtons, towards Kennington Common.

Streatham church is a small structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a square tower at the west end, supporting a taper spire, which, from the elevated situation of the church, forms a conspicuous object for several miles.

Upon an altar tomb, in the north wall, under a rich Gothic canopy, lies the mutilated figure of an armed knight, having a pointed helmet, mail gorget, and plated cuirasses.

There are several other ancient monuments : upon that of Rebecca, wife of William Lynne, who died in 1653, is an epitaph written by her husband, who, after dwelling upon her several virtues, concludes thus :

“ Should I ten thousand years enjoy my life,  
I could not praise enough so good a wife.”

On the south wall is a monument to a woman of equal excellence—Elizabeth, wife of Major-General Hamilton, “ who was married near forty-seven years, and never did one thing to displease her husband.”

A school was founded in this parish about the beginning of the last century, by Mrs. Elizabeth Howland, mother of the Duchess of Bedford, who gave 20*l.* per annum for clothing and educating ten children.

A large and commodious workhouse was built on Tooting Common in the year 1790.

About two miles from Streatham, on the road to London, we come to *Brixton Hill*; and to those who recollect the lonely neighbourhood of the Brixtons, twenty-five years ago, the change it has undergone might resemble a magical transformation. Like what has been fabled of Orpheus, the bricks that covered these fields have been formed into elegant piles of building, connecting all the graces and symmetry of modern architecture ; and this neighbourhood now contains as large a portion of elegant seats and villas belonging to opulent tradesmen and others, as any spot of equal extent within the same distance from London.

Brixton Hill, North Brixton, and Brixton Causeway, it appears, will shortly extend the double line of elegant villas all the way from the Hill to Kennington Common. This line is so much the more pleasant, as there is no want of stately trees in several parts of it, whilst the drooping willow adds a peculiar grace to a number

of the handsome retreats in this elegant and increasing neighbourhood. From where Brunswick Terrace raises its stuccoed front, and spreads its cottages orné around, there is no want of interest in the scenery till the sight of the huge metropolis naturally excludes every idea of rural retirement, and again absorbs the mind in the endless whirlpool of bustle and activity.

To facilitate the communication between Brixton and Norwood, a new road has lately been made, and upon the descent from Brixton Hill, on the left of the London road, a house of correction for the county of Surrey has been lately completed. This building is of brick, and consists of several divisions, with a handsome chapel at the northern extremity. This structure bears some resemblance to the house of correction in Cold Bath Fields, London, though by no means so capacious.—To employ the prisoners at Brixton, a flour mill has been erected, which is worked by treddles.

Upon Brixton Causeway, between the second and third milestones, is Stockwell Park, the seat of Miss Cleobury.

About two miles north-east from Streatham, in the parish of Camberwell, is the hamlet of Dulwich. The situation is pleasant, and very retired, no public road passing through it, except to the neighbouring hamlet of Sydenham. In the year 1739 a mineral water was discovered here in digging a well at the Green Man, of a cathartic quality, much resembling the water of Sydenham Wells, on the Kentish side of the hill.

Dulwich is noted for its college, founded by Edward Alleyn, the actor, of whom Mr. Lysons gives the following interesting account: “Edward Alleyn was the son of Edward Alleyn, of Wellyn, in the county of Bucks; his mother was daughter of John Tounley, Esq. of Lancashire.

He was born in 1566, in Allhallows, Lombard Street; where, in Fuller's time, was the sign of the Pie-man, Devonshire House. Fuller says he was bred a stage player: he certainly went upon the stage at an early age, and soon acquired great celebrity in his profession. Baker, speaking of him and Burbage, says, "they were two such actors as no age must ever look to see the like." Heywood calls him "Proteus for shapes, and Roscius for a tongue." Fuller says he was the Roscius of the age, especially in a majestic part. He is spoken of also in terms of the highest commendation, as an actor, by Ben Jonson and others of his contemporaries.

"Alleyn was sole proprietor of the Fortune play-house in Whitecross Street, which he built at his own expense, and which, no doubt, as he was a favourite actor, was the source of considerable emolument. He also possessed a paternal estate, and improved his fortune by marriage. Having acquired a considerable property, he determined to bestow it upon a charitable foundation. Having, after some difficulty, at length obtained the royal assent, Alleyn fixed upon Dulwich as the spot on which he founded his college, having purchased an estate there as early as 1606. Here he retired after he left the stage; and having formed his plan, he superintended the erecting of the college, lived to see it finished, and spent the remainder of his days at Dulwich, visiting, and being visited by some of the most respectable persons in the kingdom."—He died in November, 1626, and was buried in the college chapel on the 27th: upon his tomb is the following inscription—

Sacred

to the memory of

Edward Alleyne, Esq.

The worthy founder of this college,  
who departed this life Nov. 26th,

A. D. 1626, ætat. 63,  
 as likewise of  
 Joan, his dear and beloved wife,  
 who finished this mortal race  
 June 28th, 1623.

We have no certain account when the building of Dulwich College was begun; the editors of the *Biographia* say, that the work was in great forwardness in 1614, and they presume that 8000*l.* or 10,000*l.* were expended before the year 1617. The chapel was finished in 1616, and was dedicated on the first of September in that year. The deed of foundation is dated April 13th, and the letters-patent bear date June 21, 1619. The building being finished and the members of the college appointed, the thirteenth of the September following was fixed on for the solemnity of the foundation; of which the following account is extracted from the diary of the founder.

“September 13th, 1619, this day was the foundation of the college finished, and there were present the Lord Chancellor; the Lord of Arundel; the Lord Coronell Cecil; Sir John Howland, high shreeve; Sir Edward Bowyer; Sir Thomas Grymes; Sir John Bodley; Sir John Tunstall; Inigo Jones, the king’s surveyor; John Finch, counsellor; Richard Tallboys; Richard Jones; John Anthony. They first heard a sermon, and after the instrument of creation was by me read, and after an anthem they went to dinner, which was as followeth :

“Two messe of meat; capons in whight broth; boyled pignons; boyled venson; feret boyled meat; coald roast; green salad; a chine of beef, rost; shoulder of mutton with oysters; baked venson; rost neatts tongues; a florentine; rost capons; roast duck; rost elles; Westfayla bacon; custards. So the other messe second course jellies; rost godwits; artichoke pye; rost partridge; wet leche; rost quayles; codling tart; houes pignons; amber

leche; rost rabbit; dry neat tongues; pickle oysters; anchovies; so the other messe."

The whole expence of this entertainment amounted to 20l. 9s. 2d.

The college was founded for a master, warden, four fellows, six poor brethren, and six sisters, twelve scholars, six assistants, and thirty-one members. The endowment consisted of the manor of Dulwich, and lands and tenements there; some lands in Lambeth parish; some messuages in the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; and the Fortune Theatre. The revenues amounted to 800l. per annum.

The statutes direct that the master and warden shall be of the blood and surname of Alleyne: and for want of such, of his surname only; they must be twenty-one years of age and unmarried. Upon the death of the master, the warden succeeds, and a new warden, duly qualified according to the statutes, must be chosen by lot. The salary of the master is 40l. per annum, with an allowance for diet, and two hundred faggots; the warden's salary is 30l. with the like allowance.

The fellows are chosen by lot; the statutes direct that the two seniors shall be masters of arts and officiate as preachers; the two juniors, graduates and in holy orders, to be schoolmaster and usher; they must all be unmarried.

The two seniors are allowed twelve pounds per annum, their diet, and 150 faggots. The poor brethren and sisters must be sixty years of age at their admission, and unmarried. They are to be chosen as vacancies happen in the college, from the thirty out members, who are to be of the parishes of St. Saviour, Southwark; St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; and St. Giles, Cripplegate; ten out of each parish; and are to be lodged in almshouses, which are built or ordered by his will to be erected for their reception.

The twelve poor scholars are to be six or eight years of age at their admission, and to be educated,

till they are eighteen; to be taught writing, reading, grammar, music, and good manners; when their school education is completed, they are either to be apprenticed at the charge of this college to some trade or usual occupation, according to their capacity, or to be preferred to the University, where there are never to be more or less than four.

Dulwich College consists of a front and two wings, which form three sides of a quadrangle; the west end of the front building contains the hall, kitchen, and offices on the ground floor; above stairs are the apartments of the master and warden; the east end is occupied by the chapel, a plain unornamented structure; in which is a font, inscribed with a Greek anagram.

In the west wing of the college, which was repaired in 1667, the apartments of the poor sisters occupy the ground floor; over which is the picture gallery, seventy-seven feet long and fifteen feet six inches wide; the ceiling is richly ornamented with stucco. The most remarkable of the portraits contained in this gallery, are those of *Michael Drayton*, the poet, in a black dress, his own hair short, and a plain band; *Sir Martin Frobisher*, a brave officer and a distinguished navigator, who discovered the north passage to China; the first *Lord Lovelace*; *Richard Lovelace* the poet, called in the catalogue, "Colonel Lovelace, in black armour;" *Greenhill*, the painter, by himself; *Burbage*, the actor, &c.

At the south end of the Picture Gallery is the Audit Room, where is a good picture of the founder, a full length, in a black gown. Adjoining the Audit Room, is a small library, in which are the books bequeathed to the college by Mr. Cartwright, among which are some scarce editions of books in various departments of literature.

The east wing of the college has been entirely rebuilt; it was finished in 1740, and cost the col-

lege above 3,600l. In the centre of this wing, on the first floor, is the school room, and in each side the fellows' chambers, which are spacious and pleasant; beneath are the apartments of the poor brethren. Behind the college there is an extensive garden.

Proceeding a little to the west we come to *Herne Hill*, between Camberwell and Norwood. This is the site of several pleasant villas. *Herne Hall* is the seat of Thomas Devas, Esq. At a little distance, and on the right of Dulwich Hill, is the *Casino*, a very pretty retreat; of this there is a good view coming down the hill. To the eastward of the road is *Champion Hill*, on which the variety of agreeable residences, add to the happy appearance of this part of the country; among these are the seats of S. Benson, C. Palmer, and — Latham, Esqrs.

*Denmark Hill*, another of these delightful eminences, commands some pleasing prospects, on which account several handsome houses have been erected on it within the last twenty years.

The new picture gallery, for the exhibition of the Bourgeois pictures, was opened for public inspection in 1817, under the care of Mr. Cockburn, who was appointed keeper. The new building is constructed of good yellow bricks, and stone dressings. It consists of the picture gallery and a mausoleum, with various apartments for the attendants and female pensioners of the college. The gallery is 144 feet in length, 20 in breadth, and 20 in height, divided by lofty arches into five principal compartments. The hours of admission, from April to November, are from ten till five, and from November to April, from eleven to three. No admittance on Fridays and Sundays. Tickets are to be had gratis of Colnaghi, Cockspur Street; Clay, Ludgate Hill; Messrs. Hurst and Robinsons, late Boydells, Cheapside; and Lloyd, Harley Street, Cavendish Square.



CAMBERWELL is situated about three miles from Blackfriars'-bridge. It is a very populous village, inhabited by many respectable families. The church is situated near the road leading to Peckham and Greenwich. It consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, and is built of flints and rough stone. At the west end is a small embattled tower, composed of the same materials. The east window of the north aisle contains several portraits painted on glass. Aubrey describes them as a man kneeling at a fald-stool, and his ten sons behind him; and a woman kneeling in like manner with her ten daughters. The window has been much mutilated; the heads, however, of all the men and nine of the women still remain. It appears they were intended to represent the Muschamp family. In the same window are two imperfect figures of female saints. At the top of this window are angels holding shields with the arms of the Muschamps.

Against the north wall there is a small monument, with the effigies of a woman kneeling, with the following inscription:

“Lo! Muschams’ stock a fruitful braunche did  
bringe,

Adornde with vertues fit for ladies brighte;

Sir Thomas Hunt, on May day’s pleasant spring,

Possest the Flowr, that was his soules delight:

His lovely Jane had two sones by Tho. Grimes,

Esq. and daughters three,

With wealth and vertues meet for their degree.

When twice seven years, six monthes, ten dayes,  
were spent

In wedlock bands, and loyall love’s delight,

November twelfth daye, then she was content

This worlde to leave, and give to God his right:

Her sixty three years full, complete, and ended,

Her soule to God, to earth her corps commended.

1604.”

In the south wall of the chancel, which was part of the ancient structure, are two stone stalls and a niche for holy water of elegant gothic architecture. Against the same wall is a monument, inlaid with brass plates, representing the figures of a man kneeling, his wife in the same posture, and ten children, to the memory of Richard Skynner, who, as the inscription informs us, died in 1467, and his wife Agnes, who died in 1499.

*Camberwell Grove* is a pleasant embowered walk along an ascent of more than half a mile, and here was Grove Hill, the seat of the late Dr. Lettson.

About a mile and a half from Camberwell is NEWINGTON BUTTS, the additional name being derived from the circumstance of butts being set up here for archers to shoot at. In Henry the Eighth's time butts were set up in the fields near London by authority.

The Church is a handsome modern structure, erected some time about the year 1794, at the expence of upwards of 3000l.

The Drapers' Almshouses, founded by Mr. John Walter in 1651, are situated in this parish, which has the privilege of appointing six of its own parishioners. They receive five shillings each monthly, and half a chaldron of coals, to which the parish officers add a weekly pension, as they see fit. The remainder are appointed by the Drapers' Company.

Near the church of Bermondsey, two miles east from Newington Butts, there were till lately an ancient gateway, &c. the remains of Bermondsey Abbey.

The Convent of Bermondsey was founded in 1082, by Aylwin Child, a citizen of London, for Monks of the Cluniac order; and William Rufus gave his manor of Bermondsey to it. This convent was originally a cell to that of *La Charité*, in France; but this was seized, among other alien priories, by Edward III. in 1371. By Richard II,

it was restored to its privileges, and made an abbey in 1399, by Pope Boniface IX. In this abbey died Catherine, Queen of Henry V. in 1436; and in 1486, Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV. was confined in this place, and here soon after ended her life. The site of the abbey was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Pope, who pulled down the church, and built a large house on the spot, which afterwards became the residence of the Earls of Sussex. Upon another part of the site the mansion belonging to James Riley, Esq. was called *The Abbey House*. In his garden he erected an Egyptian pyramid, on which was placed a Saxon cross, formerly fixed on the wall on the south side of the abbey gateway, which was pulled down in 1807, with some other old lath and plaster buildings, to make way for a new street. A barn, at some distance to the eastward, still bears the name of *The Grange*.

The original parish church was founded by the monks, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. The present structure is of brick, and was constructed in 1680. It contains no monuments worthy of particular notice.

A well known place of entertainment in this parish, was called *The Bermondsey Spa*, from some water of a chalybeate kind discovered there about 1770. The late Mr. Thomas Keyse had before opened his premises for tea drinking, and exhibited a collection of the productions of his own pencil. About 1780, he obtained a licence for musical entertainments, after the manner of Vauxhall, and for several years his gardens were open every evening in the summer season. Fire-works were occasionally exhibited; and a few times in the course of the year, an excellent representation of the siege of Gibraltar, consisting of fire-works and transparencies. The height of the rock was about fifty feet, the length 200, and the whole apparatus covered about four acres. Mr. Keyse died

in 1800, when his pictures were sold by auction. The gardens were shut up about the year 1805, and the site has been since built upon.

In the parish register there is the following very singular entry.

“The forme of a solemn vowe made betwixt a man and his wife, having been long absent, through which occasion the woman being married to another man, took her again as followeth :

“*The Man’s Speech :*

“Elizabeth, my beloved wife, I am right sorie that I have so long absented myself from thee, whereby thou shouldst be occasioned to take another man to be thy husband. Therefore I do now vowe and promise in the sighte of God and this company, to take thee again as my owne : and will not onlie forgive thee, but also dwell with thee, and do all other duties unto thee, as I promised at our marriage.

“*The Woman’s Speech :*

“Raphé, my beloved husband, I am righte sorie that I have in thy absence taken another man to be my husband ; but here, before God and this companie, I do renounce and forsake him, and do promise to keepe mysealfe only to thee duringe life, and to performe all the duties which I first promised to thee in our marriage.”

Then follows a short occasional prayer, and the entry concludes thus :

“The first day of August, 1604, Raphé Goodchilde, of the parish of Barking, in Thames Street, and Elizabeth his wife, were agreed to live together, and thereupon gave their hands one to another, making either of them a solemn vow so to do in the presence of us.

WILLIAM STERE, *Parson.*

EDWARD COKER,

And RICHARD EYRES, *Clerk.*”

The following entry is also singular.

“James Herriot, Esq. and Elizabeth Josey Gent, were married, June 4, 1624-5. N. B. This James Herriot was one of the 40 children of his father, a Scotchman.”

The adjoining parish of Rotherhithe or Redriff, derives its name from the Saxon words *rother*, a sailor, and *hithe*, a haven or wharf. The trench said to be cut by Canute, to besiege the city of London by water, began in this parish. The channel, through which the river was turned in 1173, for the purpose of rebuilding London-bridge, is said to have had the same course.

The present church is a modern structure, built in the years 1714 and 1715; it contains no monument particularly interesting. The only remarkable monument in the church-yard is that of the Pelew Prince Lee Boo, who fell a sacrifice to the small-pox, and died December 27, 1784, aged 20. Upon the tomb is the following inscription :

“To the memory of Prince Lee Boo, a native of the Pelew or Palas Islands, and son to Abba Thulle, Rupack or King of the Island Goo-roo-raa, who departed this life, on the 27th of December, 1784, aged 20 years, this stone is inscribed by the honourable East India Company, as a testimony of the humane and kind treatment afforded by his father to the crew of their ship the Antelope, Captain Wilson, which was wrecked off that island in the night of the 9th of August, 1783.

Stop, reader, stop; let nature claim a tear:

A prince of mine, Lee Boo, lies buried here.”

The dock yards in this parish are well worth the attention of the curious traveller. At some of them a considerable number of ships are built for the East-India service; the others are employed for building vessels of a smaller size. The whole extent of the shore is inhabited by various artificers

and tradesmen, who make and furnish rigging and provisions for the navy.

*Journey from Haslemere to London; through Godalming, Guildford, Thames Ditton, Kingston, Richmond, and to Wandsworth.*

HASLEMERE is pleasantly situated on the borders of SUSSEX; it is a borough by prescription, and has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward IV. who were chosen by a bailiff and burgage tenants. A bailiff and constable are chosen annually by the inhabitants of the borough; the bailiff is the returning officer at the election to serve in parliament, but does not act as a justice. It is said to have had formerly seven parish churches, though now only one, and that a chapel of ease to Chiddingfold, a village about two miles to the east of it; and also that the town stood heretofore more to the south than the present one, which is probable, because of the many wells discovered hereabouts.

The market is on Tuesday.

The chapel dedicated to St. Bartholomew, stands on a rising ground at the north end of the town, and is very small, having only a nave and a north aisle separated by a range of circular arches. At the west end is a small tower with five bells. In the centre are the Virgin and child, and Joseph in the stable; at the four corners the four Evangelists; at the top is the resurrection, on one side the ark, on the other, Adam and Eve at the forbidden tree, and at the bottom, St. Paul's Vision, *Saul, Saul, quid me persequeris?* In an Almshouse on the common adjoining the town, on a spot called Almshouse Common, a few poor people have habitations.

About six miles from Haslemere to the right of our road, in the village of Hascombe, on Castle hill, is a Roman camp, almost square and single, affording an extensive prospect over the whole county of Surrey and part of Sussex.

Three miles west of Hascombe is WHITLEY.

This place is privileged, as ancient demesne, from serving on juries. In Whitley park there was some years ago as much iron ore as set two forges at work. At Bonfield, in this parish, there was a spring of water good for sore eyes and ulcers; and in digging two spits deep near it, were found old English coins of gold and silver, together with rings, which raised the value of the land two shillings an acre more than elsewhere.

Thursley has a chapel of ease to Whitley, from which it is distant about three miles.

At Milford, within a mile of Godalming, is the seat of — Webb, Esq.

GODALMING, commonly called *Godliman*, is a Saxon name, which signifies Goda's alms, and was given to this place on its being bestowed by a lady named *Goda* or *Godiva*, on some religious house.

This town is delightfully situated in a beautiful valley, encompassed with fine hanging woods, at a small distance, with the river Wye running close by. It consists of a principal street running nearly east and west, and several smaller ones. The great road from London to Portsmouth passes through it; also the roads to Petworth and Chichester. The manufacture of cloth and kerseys formerly flourished here as well as at Guildford, but of late years has gone very much to decay. The bridge over the river Wye here, was opened for public use in 1785. The weekly market, first granted in 1300, is held on Wednesday.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a nave with two aisles, a chancel separated by a transept, in the centre of which, the steeple is erected upon four strong arches. The length of the whole building is 117 feet, and the breadth 48. The steeple contains eight bells. Part of the roof is divided into pannels with small frames of wood, in the junctures of which, are various coats of arms, and other devices of the nobility and persons who

had contributed to the repairs of the edifice. Among these, are the letters H. R. crowned, the Prince of Wales's crest, and the red and white rose conjoined, as borne by Arthur Prince of Wales, from which it is supposed that this wainscot ceiling was put up in the reign of Henry VII., and before 1502, when Prince Arthur died. Here are numerous memorials of the Eliots of Busbridge, and the Wyatts of Shakleford; and on a white marble tablet with a small urn over it, against a pillar in the nave, is an inscription to the Rev. Mr. Manning, the historian of the county, who is interred in the church-yard, and has a head-stone with an epitaph upon it, though he expressly forbade his family and friends to erect any monument for him.

On the right of Godalming, at some distance, is the seat of Mr. Anstey, whose manufactory for printed linens and cottons, for hangings and bed furnitures, is among the first and most fashionable in England.

On the border of the common of Peasemersh, about three quarters of a mile on the road to Guildford, is an Almshouse, a plain brick building, with a small chapel in the centre, and a walled garden behind it. On the outside over the door of the chapel are the arms of the founder, and underneath this inscription:

“This Ospytall was given by Mr. Richard Wyatt of London, Esq. for tenn poore men, with sufficient lands to it for yeir mayntenance for ever, 1622.”  
The founder died in 1619.

Near Godalming, to the left, is Westbrook Place, the seat of J. Anstey, Esq. and formerly the residence of the respectable General Oglethorp; and a little farther west, and near three miles from Godalming, is Pepper Harrow Park, the seat of Viscount Middleton. One mile south of Godalming is Busbridge, the seat of H. H. Townshend, Esq. and



three miles to the north-west the village of Puttenham, which is noted for its good air.

Three miles east of Godalming is Ognersh; it had once a considerable manufactory of woollen cloth, chiefly blue, for the Canary Islands.

Besides the villages in the neighbourhood already noticed, there are, within four miles of Godalming, Compton, Moulshill, and Elstead, on the west side of Godalming, between the river Wey and a brook that falls into it; and Hameldon, which is between Chidingfold and Godalming. Four miles from the latter place is GUILDFORD, or Guldeford, delightfully situated in the healthful air, on the side of a hill of chalk, close by the river Wey, and was anciently a royal Saxon town. King Alfred devised it to his nephew Ethelwold; and several of our monarchs, down to Queen Elizabeth, sometimes resided here.

GUILDFORD is perhaps the most singular and romantic town in Surrey. This place was one of the residences of the Saxon kings, the ruins of whose castle still remain about 300 yards southward of the High Street. Of these the principal is the Keep, which stands on an artificial mount, and forms a quadrangle 47 feet by  $45\frac{1}{2}$ , and 70 feet high. The lower part, to the height of eight or nine feet, is of chalk; above which the walls are carried up with flint, ragstone, and Roman brick, disposed in the *herring-bone* fashion. The outworks alone of this castle included five acres.

The town is a corporation by prescription; has an elegant town-hall and council-chamber, and its privileges have been enlarged by several charters. It consists of a mayor, seven magistrates, and about twenty bailiffs, by the style of mayor and approved men of Guildford, who assemble and hold a court in their guildhall every three weeks, and are vested with power, at their general sessions, of judging criminals to death. By a grant in

1256 the county court and assizes for Surrey are to be held here at all times for ever. By another grant of King James I. the mayor and recorder, and two of the approved men, are annually justices of the peace in and for the said corporation and liberties of Stoke above Bar, and the mayor continues in his commission the year after his mayoralty expires; the town has also a town clerk, recorder, and high steward, and sends two members to parliament.

The right of election in this borough is of a very peculiar kind, and differs from all others in the kingdom, being in the freemen and freeholders paying scot and lot, and resident in the town. The mayor is the returning officer. It sent members to parliament anno 23 Edward I.

Guildford contains three parish churches; Trinity, St. Mary's, and St. Nicholas: the last in the patronage of the Dean of Sarum, the two first have been long vested in the crown, and were consolidated and augmented in 1668 by the legislature and generous benefactions. The upper church in this town fell down in May 1740. There was preaching in it the Sunday before, and workmen were employed in taking down the bells and steeple, who had quitted the spot about a quarter of an hour before the accident happened, so that not one person received any hurt, though great numbers were spectators, it being their fair day. Three bells had been taken down, and the other three fell with the steeple, which broke the body of the church to pieces: it has since been rebuilt with brick.

In the year 1216 Lewis, the dauphin of France, who had been by the discontented barons invited to take the crown of England, possessed himself of the castle at Guildford. It was used as a common gaol for the county, from the time of Edward the First to the reign of Henry VIII., when a

new county gaol was erected. In the chalky cliff, on which the castle stands, is a large cavern, with several chambers, possibly left by the diggers of chalk; but supposed by the common people to have had formerly a communication with the castle.

Here was a house of black friars, and another of crouched friars, one, a Gothic structure, yet remains; part of it affords accommodation for the judges during the assizes. Not far from the friary some extensive barracks have been erected by government.

The Grammar-school, which is a most elegant structure in the Gothic style, was founded and endowed in 1509, by Robert Beckingham, of London, grocer, and has been liberally augmented by the contributions of several, before, in, and after, the time of King Edward VI. who, by his letters patent in 1551, established it into a free grammar-school, by the name of "Schola Regia Grammaticalis Edwardi Sexti," and gave thereto 20l. per annum for ever. After whom William Hammond, Esq. and Dr. John Parkhurst, Bishop of Norwich, were very liberal.

Some very eminent persons have been educated at this school, one of whom was George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, who, in 1621, built a magnificent hospital here, and settled upon it 360l. per annum, with a joint donation of 600l. from Sir Nicholas Kemp, Knt., for the maintenance of a master, twelve aged men, and eight women, all single persons, and for the encouragement of the woollen manufactory which then flourished here. To this hospital Mr. Thomas Jackman, late an alderman of this borough, bequeathed 600l. in the year 1788, whereby the number of women was augmented to twelve. It is said the occasion of this endowment by the

archbishop was to atone for his accidentally killing a game-keeper by a shot from a cross bow.

The hall wherein the county assizes had long been held being much decayed, an elegant structure, with suitable offices, was built for that purpose in the year 1789, at the expense of Lords Onslow and Grantley; adjoining to which was also built, the same year, a commodious theatre.

Here is a school for clothing and educating 25 boys, and a good market on Saturday.

A fair is also held on St. Catherine's Hill, near Guildford, annually on the second of October, during which period it has a most engaging and picturesque appearance, from the booths, cattle, and figures that embellish the scene. On the summit of a high hill, eastward of the town, is St. Matthew's Chapel, which is well worthy of a visit.

A subscription pack of harriers is kept by the residents of Guildford.

Guildford races are run in Whitsun-week, if it falls in June; but if it happens in May, they are put off till a fortnight has expired from the last day of that week. This precaution is to prevent them from losing their company, and to give time for sportsmen to send their horses to run for the king's plate, &c. after the May meeting at Newmarket.

Two miles from Guildford, on the river Wey, is *Stoke*, where an hospital was founded in the year 1796, and endowed for six aged women, with a weekly allowance of four shillings each, by two brothers, named Parsons, who had been drapers at Guildford. One, William, died in the year 1799; the other, Henry, some time before. The hospital is a plain, substantial brick structure, healthfully situated, with a good garden: a body of laws is composed for its government.

About two miles from Stoke, on the same side the river, in the parish of Send, are the remains of Newark Priory, or Aldbury Abbey, a priory of black canons, founded in the reign of Richard I. by Rued de Calva, and Beatrix de Sandes, his wife. It was granted, at the dissolution, to Sir Anthony Brown, by whose descendant, Lord Montague, it was sold, about the year 1711, to Sir Richard Onslow. Part of the church still remains, but the other buildings have at different times been pulled down, and taken away.

Five miles from Guildford, on our road, is RIPLEY, where "was said to be born, in the fifteenth century, the famous alchymist and Carmelite, friar George Ripley."

About a mile to the right of Ripley is OCKHAM, the seat of Lord King: this, according to Camden, was the native place of William Ockham, though by some supposed of Ireland. He was a celebrated philosopher, and a scholar of Duns Scotus, whose principles he controverted. Having incurred the Pope's censure, by pleading for the poverty of the clergy, he renounced his allegiance to him, and asserted the independence of all upon him in temporals, with such powerful arguments, that he obtained from the Pope the name of the Invincible Doctor. He died in Germany, in 1347, leaving many polemical tracts behind him, of which a few have been published.

In the church-yard is a tomb erected over a grave, in which is deposited the corpse of a carpenter of this place, with the following epitaph upon the tomb-stone.

"John Spong, died November 17, 1736;

Who many a sturdy oak has laid along,

Fell'd by Death's surer hatchet, here lies Spong.

Posts oft he made, yet ne'er a place could get,

And liv'd by railing, tho' he was no wit.

Old saws he had, altho' no antiquarian,  
 And stiles corrected, yet was no grammarian.  
 Long liv'd he Ockham's premier architect,  
 And lasting as his fame, a tomb to erect,  
 In vain we seek an artist such as he,  
 Whose pales and gates were for eternity ;  
 So here he rests from all life's toils and follies,  
 Oh! spare, kind Heaven, his fellow-lab'rer Hol-  
 lies."

Two miles west of Ripley is WOKING, pleasantly situated on the river Wey; it lies half way between Guildford and Weybridge, and gives name to a hundred. This town is so much out of the way, that it is but little known or frequented. It was the last retreat of the old Countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII., where the king, her son, repaired an old royal house, on purpose for her residence, and where she ended her days in honour and peace; the former part of her life having been spent in trouble and anxiety. It is remarked that the residences of this lady are more particularly pointed out than any other.

The church is a Gothic structure. The neat market-house was built in 1665, by James Zouch, Esq. a benevolent gentleman, who resided in the town.

Sutton Place is in the parish of Woking, and lies only four miles from Guildford. It is a noble manor-house, built of brick, with a stately gate-house and high tower, having at each angle a turret. The window-mouldings within the house, and quoins of the walls, are all of baked white clay, which is as perfect as when first set up in the reign of Henry VIII.

About two miles north-west from Ripley is PURFORD, where, Camden tells us, in his time the Earl of Lincoln built himself a house, which was since rebuilt by Sir John Wolley, who was Latin

secretary to Queen Elizabeth, and died there. It was purchased, about 1677, by Densil Onslow, Esq., youngest son of Richard Onslow, of Clandon, Esq. from whom it came to Lord Onslow, who some years since pulled it down. There was a pane of glass in the house, on which was something of Queen Elizabeth's own writing.

Three miles on our road from Ripley, near Cobham, is Pains Hill, the seat of the Earl of Carhampton.

One mile before we reach Esher is CLAREMONT, once a seat of the 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."—The present edifice forms an oblong square. Besides the grand entrance hall and the great staircase, there are eight spacious rooms on the ground floor. On the principal front, a flight of thirteen steps leads to the grand entrance, under a pediment, supported by Corinthian columns. The fore front commands several fine views. The home demesne contains about 420 acres; the park, and other parts of the estate, about 1,600 acres, in several farms. On an eminence, in the garden, a small Gothic building, erected for the Princess Charlotte, has, since her decease, been converted into a mausoleum, dedicated to her memory. It contains a fine bust of the princess, and the windows have been ornamented by some beautifully painted glass, by Backler, in Newman Street.

Claremont is still the country residence of Prince Leopold.

From the mansion, during the time this house was shewn to the public, people were directed to the pleasure-grounds, attended by a servant. At the back of the house is a pleasing vista, between two rows of luxuriant trees, whose boughs sweep

the sloping lawn. The lawn terminates with a rural cottage, intended as a music room, in front of which is a pond, bearing on its silver surface various aquatic birds. From thence a circuitous path leads to what is called the Mount; a hill of considerable elevation, clothed with shrubs and overhanging trees. On the summit is a building called Claremont, from whence the estate takes its title, as appears from an inscription on its front, bearing these words—"And Clare Mont be the name, 1715."

The New Conservatory forms a very pleasing object. From this we proceed, by circuitous paths, through the bosom of a wood, to a small and elegant Gothic mausoleum, commenced in the life-time of the princess, and since finished under the direction of her afflicted husband. Going from this spot, through paths bordered by evergreens, we suddenly view an extensive circular lake, surrounded by wood, and having in its centre an island covered with foliage, through which, it would seem, the rays of the sun can scarcely ever penetrate.—In making the circuit of this lake, your attention is directed to a little cottage, the peculiar work of the princess herself; it bears all the characteristics of rusticity, but at the same time fills the mind with an idea of perfect comfort. In this cottage resides a woman, 80 years of age, who was a favourite object of her royal highness's bounty.—This poor old creature had, with her husband, lived servant in successive families who had formerly occupied this estate: at length, worn down by age and infirmity, and unable longer to support herself by labour, she retired to a miserable little hovel, which stood on the site of the present building, where she lived on occasional contributions from the mansion-house and the small earnings of her husband, till she attracted the notice of the late princess, who fur-



nished her with the present cottage, and took her under her special care.

From the cottage of Dame Bewley, the visitors next proceeded by the side of the lake through a wild scene of hanging rocks, and various lawns and shrubberies, until they emerged in front of the mansion. The whole excursion occupied about two hours. The fond recollection of her who has endeared these scenes to the British heart must, to all who are capable of a refined sentiment, render a visit to Claremont a gratification of no ordinary kind.

The village of ESHER, is about eight miles on our road from Ripley, and four before we reach Kingston, on the right, in which is ESHER-PLACE, the seat of John Spicer, Esq.; it was a Gothic structure of brick, with stone facings to the doors and windows. It was first built by Cardinal Wolsey; 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. Mr. Spicer has since pulled down another tower. 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 some of the young plantations to some large trees which grew before in the grove, has confined its variety. The grove winds along the banks 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 uncommonly agreeable.

Two miles from Esher, is THAMES DITTON, close to the Thames. The village of Thames Ditton is just what we expect to find, a rustic village, small and quiet, including several very pretty cottages covered with the honeysuckle, the jessamine, and the vine, and some gentlemen’s seats in its neighbourhood scattered in different directions. Here is a short but pleasant walk through the church-yard, and across some fields to Weston Green, a truly rural and inviting spot. Returning hence by the road to Ditton, the church presents an extraordinary mixture of ecclesiastical and domestic architecture; the ancient part is constructed of flint-stone, which is overgrown with ivy. The modern additions are a wooden pinnacle by way of finish to the old tower; sundry casement or garret windows stuck into the roof, half slates and half tiles; these, with two or three parlour doors let into the walls, give the whole a most grotesque and vamped-up appearance.

Of the “ poetical flowers born to blush unseen,” in the rustic country church-yard of Ditton, we could not select one worth transferring to our pages. The tombstones exhibited neither taste nor poetry, scarcely even *rhyme*, and the *roods*, under which “ the forefathers of the hamlet sleep,” presented dreadful rows of iron spikes at the top, threatening a most woful punishment to the shortsighted and unwary traveller who should seek to repose his weary limbs on these unsuspected instruments of torture, placed only, we may suppose, eve the graves of those who were tyrants while li-

ving, and who wished to continue their posthumous attempts at cruelty, when mouldered with the dust.

Of the facilities for angling near this retired spot, we have already spoken in the Water Itinerary from London to Windsor and its vicinity.

Two miles from Thames Ditton is **EAST and WEST MOULSEY**.

Two miles south-west from Moulsey is **WALTON**, situated also on the banks of the Thames, with a bridge, curiously constructed of wood, with three arches, in 1750. Walton is supposed to owe its name to an antient camp, on an eminence called **St. George's Hill**, q. d. *Walled Town*. It contains about ten acres, and a road passes through it.

In the hamlet of **Surbiton**, within two miles of **Kingston**, is the handsome villa of **Edward Fuller, Esq.** and a little farther on, in the road to **Ewel**, **SURBITON-PLACE**, with gardens extending to the Thames.

**KINGSTON UPON-THAMES** was so called to distinguish it from **Kingston** in **Yorkshire**. It is a market and corporation town, and gives name to the hundred in which it lies. In the fourth, fifth, and sixth years of **Edward II.** and the forty-seventh of **Edward III.** it sent members to parliament, but in consequence of a petition from the corporation, they were relieved from this burden.

During the civil wars in the reign of **Charles I.** **Kingston** again became a place of some consequence. The first armed force we hear of was said to have been assembled here. In the month of **October, 1642**, the **Earl of Essex** was at **Kingston** with an army of 3000 men. In the beginning of **November**, **Sir Richard Onslow**, one of the knights of the shire, went with the train-bands of **Southwark** to defend that town (**Kingston**); but the inhabitants thereof shewing themselves extremely malignant against them, would afford them no en-

tertainment, calling them Round-heads, and wished that the Cavaliers would come among them, whereupon they left them to their malignant humours. It appears from various entries in the parish register, that both the King's troops and those of the Parliament were frequently quartered at Kingston, and that his Majesty was often there in person.

The Town Hall, which stands in the Market-place, was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The south end was rebuilt in the reign of James I. when the painted glass was put up in the windows. In one of the south windows are the arms of James I. surrounded with small shields, containing the armorial ensigns of "the Romans, the Heathen and Christian Britons, the Kentish Saxons, the Heathen and Christian West Saxons, the East Saxons, the Latin Saxon Monarchs, the Roman kings, the Andegavian kings, the kings of France, the kings of Scotland, the South Saxons, the East Angles, the Mercian kings, the kings of Northumberland, the Danish kings, the Cornish kings, the early kings of Wales, the latter kings of Wales, the Welch princes and the kings of Ireland."

The weekly market is held on Saturday.

Kingston Church appears to have been built about the time of Richard II. It consists of a nave, two aisles, and three chancels. On the south side stood the chapel of St. Mary, in which it is said some of the Saxon Monarchs were crowned. It fell down in 1730, and the sexton, his daughter, and another person, were buried under the ruins. The daughter, Hester Hammerton, was dug out alive, and succeeded to her father's office.

The south chancel is separated from the middle chancel by pointed gothic arches, and light clustered columns. Both these chancels are surrounded by wooden stalls. In the south chancel is a Piscina, with a rich gothic canopy. The nave is

separated from the aisles by gothic pointed arches, supported by low octangular columns. The aisles have been rebuilt with brick, and the inside of the church completely repaired and new ceiled.

Here are several other ancient monuments and memorials; none, however, particularly interesting. Over one of the arches in the nave hangs the achievements of the unfortunate Capt. Pierce, who was lost in the Halsewell East Indiaman. He had a residence in this town, and his family have a vault in the church. His funeral sermon was preached here, but his body was never found.

A Free Grammar School was founded by Queen Elizabeth upon the site of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, which on the suppression was seized by the crown. She endowed the foundation with the premises, consisting of the aforementioned chapel, and two small chapels adjoining, called St. Anne's and St. Loye's, and some houses and lands which had been leased by the crown to Richard Taverner. The bailiffs of the town were constituted governors, with power to purchase lands to the amount of 30*l.* per annum. The chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, which appears to have been erected in the 14th century, is now the school room.

William Cleave, Esq. alderman of London, who died in 1667, founded an Almshouse in this town, for the building of which he left 500*l.* and endowed it with lands for the support of twelve poor persons. The present income is upwards of 120*l.* per annum.

Kingston Bridge is the most ancient on the river Thames, except that of London. It is mentioned in a record of the eighth year of Henry the Third.

RICHMOND, about three miles north from Kingston, is celebrated for its beautiful situation on the Thames—was anciently called Sheen, and was

the favourite residence of several of our sovereigns, prior to the reign of Henry VII.—Edward III. closed a long and victorious reign at his palace at Sheen in 1377; Queen Ann, his successor's consort, died here in the year 1394. The king was so much affected at her death, that he abandoned the palace, and suffered it to fall to ruin, or, as others assert, pulled it down. Henry V. restored it to its former magnificence. Henry VII. held a grand tournament at his manor at Richmond, in 1492, when Sir James Parker in a controversy with Hugh Vaughan, for right of coat of armour, was killed at the first course. In 1499, the king being then at his palace, it was set on fire by accident, and most of the old buildings were consumed. His Majesty immediately caused it to be rebuilt, and gave it the name of Richmond. It had been finished but a short time, when a second fire broke out, which did considerable damage. Philip I. King of Spain, having been driven upon the coast of England by a storm, was entertained at this palace, with great magnificence, in 1506. Henry VII. died here, April 21, 1509. Henry VIII. kept his Christmas at Richmond the year after he came to the crown. Charles V. emperor of Germany was lodged here, anno 1523. Cardinal Wolsey was permitted by his royal master to reside in this palace for some time. Queen Elizabeth was a prisoner here for a short time, during the reign of her sister Queen Mary; after her accession to the throne it became her most favourite residence.

The best account of the ancient palace here, is in the survey taken by order of the parliament in the year 1649, which gives a very minute description of that building, as it then existed: the great hall was 100 feet in length, and 40 in breadth; it is described as having a skreen at the lower end, which, says the survey, is "a fayr foot-pace in the higher end thereof; the pavement is square tile,

and it is very well lighted and seeled; at the north end is a turret or clock case, covered with lead, which is special ornament to that building." The privy lodgings are described as a free-stone building, three stories high, with fourteen turrets, covered with lead. A round building is mentioned called the "Canted Tower," with a staircase of 124 steps. The chapel was 96 feet long, and 40 feet broad, "with cathedral seats and pews." Adjoining the privy garden was an open gallery, 200 feet long, over which was a close gallery of the same length. The materials of the palace were valued at 10,782l. 19s. 2d.

The site of the palace has since been occupied by several houses, held on lease under the crown. The Duke of Queensberry's was built by George, the third Earl of Cholmondeley, who obtained a lease of part of the old palace in the year 1708. It came into the possession of the Duke of Queensberry by purchase; he brought hither the pictures and furniture from Amesbury. The tapestry, which hung behind the Earl of Clarendon in the court of chancery, was afterwards in the hall of this house. In the garden of Mr. Skinner's house, which also occupied part of the site of the old palace, there was the old yew tree, which is mentioned in the survey, and there valued at 10l. The circumference of its trunk was 10 feet 3 inches.

A part of the old park, under the late king, was a dairy and grazing farm in his Majesty's own hands. The remainder constituted the royal gardens, which were laid out in their present form by Brown.

About a quarter of a mile to the north-west of the old palace stood the hamlet of West Sheen. A convent was founded here in 1414, by Henry V. for Carthusians. It was called the House of Jesus of Bethlehem, at Sheen. The premises on which the convent was built are said to have been

3000 feet in length, and 1305 in breadth. The dimensions of the hall were 44 paces in length, and 24 in breadth. The great quadrangle was 120 paces long and 100 broad; the cloisters appear to have been 200 paces square, and nine feet in height. Henry V. endowed his new monastery with the priories of Lewisham, Greenwich, Ware, and several other alien priories, with all their lands and revenues. He also granted them by charter the fisheries at Sheen, and Petersham Wear; and four pipes of Red Vascony every year; with several other valuable privileges. In the year 1416 a hermitage was founded within this monastery for a recluse, and endowed with an annual rent of 20 marks, issuing out of the manors of Lewisham and Greenwich. Upon the suppression of the priory at Sheen, its revenues were estimated at 777l. 12s. 1d. per annum; the site and buildings were granted by Henry VIII. to his favourite Edward, Earl of Hertford, afterwards Duke of Somerset. An ancient gateway, the last remain of the priory, was taken down about thirty years ago.

Richmond Park is eight miles in circumference, and contains 2253 acres, of which scarcely 100 are in this parish. There are 650 acres in Mortlake, 265 in Petersham, 230 in Putney, and the remainder in Kingston. This was formerly called the Great or New Park, to distinguish it from that near the green, and was made by Charles I. In the year 1649 the House of Commons voted that the New Park at Richmond should be given to the city of London, and an act of parliament for confirming it to the city passed on the 17th July the same year. At the Restoration however it reverted to the crown, under which it has remained ever since.

The church of Richmond is a handsome structure, consisting of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel. At the west end is a low tower, built of stone



and flints; the other parts are of brick. There are a great many monuments in this church, but none particularly interesting.

In the year 1661 Bishop Duppa founded an Almshouse at Richmond for ten poor women, in consequence of a vow which he had made during the king's exile. He endowed it with a farm at Shepperton, for which he had given 1540*l.* This has since produced upwards of 120*l.* per annum. The annual income of the hospital has also been increased by a few other benefactions. The almshouse stands on the hill. Over the door is an inscription, with a short account of its foundation.

Another Almshouse was founded in the year 1606, by Sir George Wright, for eight poor women. Its revenues at present amount to nearly 80*l.* per annum. This is usually called Queen Elizabeth's Almshouses.

A third Almshouse was founded between the years 1695 and 1697, by Humphrey Michel, and his nephew John Michel, Esqrs. for ten old men. It stands on the declivity of the hill. Its income amounts to above 200*l.* per annum, a considerable part of which arises from sundry messuages, bequeathed by William Smith, Esq.

A fourth Almshouse was founded by Rebecca Houblon, in the years 1755 and 1758, for nine poor women. It is endowed with sundry estates of land, and 1,053*l.* in the old South Sea annuities, producing together an income of nearly 200*l.* per annum.

In the year 1713 a Charity School was established at Richmond, with the legacies and benefactions of various persons, and about 40 boys, and the same number of girls, are clothed and educated.

The first stone of Richmond Bridge was laid August 23, 1774, and it was finished in December 1777. The length of the bridge is about 300 feet, exclusive of the causeway at each end; it consists

of five stone arches. The central arch is twenty-five feet high and sixty wide. The expence of the building amounted to about 26,000*l.* of which sum 25,000*l.* was raised upon tontine shares of 100*l.* each. The view from the bridge on either side, but particularly towards the hill, is singularly beautiful.

The adjoining parish of Kew has been noted for having been the occasional residence of his late Majesty. About the middle of the sixteenth century Kew House belonged to Richard Bennet, Esq. whose daughter and heir afterwards married Sir Henry, afterwards Lord Capel of Tewkesbury, who died lord-deputy of Ireland in 1696. His widow resided for many years at Kew, and dying in 1721, was buried in the chapel here.

The house was afterwards the property and residence of Samuel Molyneux, Esq. who married her daughter. The Prince of Wales, father of his late Majesty, admiring the situation, took a long lease of Kew House from the Capel family, and it was afterwards held by his son on the same tenure. The house being small, was calculated only for an occasional retirement. It contains some good pictures, amongst 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 general views of London; the one from the Temple, the other from Somerset gardens.

The pleasure grounds, which contain about 120 acres, were begun by the Prince of Wales, father of George III. and finished by the Princess dowager. Notwithstanding the disadvantages of a flat surface, the grounds are laid out with much taste, and exhibit a considerable variety of scenery. They are ornamented with many picturesque objects and temples, designed by Sir William

Chambers, among which is one called the Pagoda, in imitation of a Chinese building; it is forty-nine feet in diameter at the base, and 163 feet in height, which renders it a very conspicuous object in the neighbourhood.

The Green-house is upon a very extensive plan, being 142 feet long, 25 feet high, and 30 feet broad.

The Exotic Garden was established in the year 1760, by the Princess dowager. His late Majesty bestowed much attention upon this garden, which exhibited the finest collection of plants perhaps in Europe.

A catalogue of the plants in the Exotic Garden at Kew was published in 1768, by Dr. Hill, under the title of *Hortus Kewensis*; a much larger and more scientific work, under the same title, was published by Mr. William Aiton, in the year 1789, in three volumes 8vo.

A description of the house and gardens at Kew was published in 1762, by Sir William Chambers, in folio, with upwards of forty plates, engraved by Rooke, from drawings of Kirby, Marlow, Sandby, &c.

Kew Chapel was built in the year 1714; it is situated towards the east end of the green, and is a small brick structure, consisting of a nave and a north aisle, the south side being appropriated for a school-room; at the west end is a turret.

Against the south-wall, on a tablet to the memory of Jeremiah Meyer, R. A. late painter in miniature and enamel to his Majesty, are the following beautiful lines, 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 com-  
 mend

A fonder parent or a truer friend."

Over the tablet is his bust in white marble.

Mr. Meyer was a native of Germany; he came over to England at fourteen years of age, and studied under Zincke, the celebrated painter in enamel.

In the church-yard, near the school-house door, is the tomb of Thomas Gainsborough, Esq. He has no other monument than a grave stone, which only records the date of his death. His memory, however, will live in his works, and in the deserved and liberal encomiums bestowed on him in the discourses of Sir Joshua Reynolds; as a landscape painter he ranks among the first of our English artists.

Kew Bridge was built by Paine: it is 400 feet in length, exclusive of the abutments, and consists of seven arches; the central one is sixty-six feet wide, and 22 feet high. It was erected at the expence of Robert Tunstall, Esq. whose property it is, in the year 1789.

On the east of Kew is the parish of MORTLAKE, where the Archbishops of Canterbury, who formerly possessed the manor, had a residence. Archbishop Anselm celebrated the feast of Whitsuntide here in the year 1099. Archbishop Corboyle was confined by sickness to his house at Mortlake in 1136. Archbishop Peckham died here in the year 1292, and Archbishop Reynolds in 1327. Archbishop Mepham, having fallen under the displeasure of the Pope, was excommunicated by him; upon which he retired to Mortlake, and spent many days there in solitude. Archbishop Warham was the last prelate who resided here. His successor, Archbishop Cranmer, alienated the manor of Mortlake to Henry VIII. in exchange for other lands.

The mansion-house was probably pulled down soon afterwards, and the manorial residence removed to Wimbledon, in which manor it is now included. The gateway is now bricked up. The enclosure within the ruined walls, is occupied by Mr. Penley, a market gardener, whose family have been residents ever since the revolution. A summer-house on the wall next the water, now in ruins, exhibits the architecture of the time of the Plantagenets, as does indeed the whole wall; but of the ancient palace no vestige remains, and its site could only be guessed by the gardener's report from the masses of brick-work found here and there in digging. Here are, however, two enormous walnut trees, as ancient as the last Catholic bishops, and each of these trees covers a rood of ground. Their height, 70 feet, is equal to their breadth, and they are supported by props. Some box trees, planted in a semicircle to serve for an arbour, seem to be of far greater antiquity, and they are thirty feet high. In the area which they enclose is the oval stone table of the arbour, made of Plymouth marble. The gardener here, at different times, in digging up the roots of his old fruit trees, has found them imbedded in skeletons of persons who were interred in or near the Archbishop's chapel. One of these skeletons was thought to have been that of a man at least seven feet high.

Brickstables consists of a sequestered mansion house, and some other buildings. A pleasant foot path leads from Brickstables to the carriage road from Mortlake to Kew. Kew Priory is the summer retreat of a wealthy catholic maiden lady, Miss Doughty of Richmond Hill. This Priory, a beautiful structure, on a lawn, consists merely of a chapel, a library, and a room for refreshments; and the enclosed space, about 24 acres, on the banks of the Thames, subdivided by Pilton's invisible fences, contains a house for the bailiff and his wife, a capa-

cious pheasantry, an aviary, and extensive stables. From this place, another quarter of a mile along a dead flat, brings one to Kew Green. Approaching this, the woods of Kew, and Richmond gardens, present in summer a varied and magnificent foliage, and the pagoda of ten stories seems to rise in splendour out of the woods. Kew Green is a triangular area of about 30 acres. Nearly in the centre is the Chapel of St. Anne; on the eastern side a row of family houses, on the north-western side a better row, the backs of which look to the Thames, and on the south side, the boundary wall of Kew Gardens, some buildings for soldiery, and the plain house of Ernest, Duke of Cumberland. In the western corner are the buildings called Kew Palace, in which his late Majesty George III. passed many of his earliest years.

Mortlake church was originally built about the year 1348, as appears from a record in the Tower, purporting to be a licence, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to give a piece of ground in Berecroft, nine perches square, to Ademar, parson of Wimbledon, and his successors, to find a chaplain who should perform divine service in a chapel about to be erected on that spot for the ease of the bodies and the health of the souls of the inhabitants of Mortlake and East Sheen, who were far distant from the parish church of Wimbledon. The only part now remaining of the ancient structure is the outward door of the belfry. In 1543 the church was rebuilt; the date is upon the tower, and the east wall of the chancel; over it is "Vivat R. H. 8." The walls are composed of flint and stone chequered. The tower, which is at the west end, is square and embattled. In 1725 the south aisle was rebuilt, considerably enlarged, and a gallery erected by the voluntary subscription of the inhabitants.

The font is ornamented with rich gothic tracery,

and was given by Archbishop Bouchier in the time of Henry the Sixth.

Here are several monuments. One of the most recent tablets erected in this church is to the memory of the Viscountess Sidmouth, who died June 23, 1811.

Upon a tomb in the church-yard is the following inscription:

“ Under this stone are laid the remains of John Barber, Esq. Alderman of London, a constant benefactor to the poor, true to his principles in church and state; he preserved his integrity and discharged the duty of an upright magistrate in the most corrupt times. Zealous for the rights of his fellow citizens, he opposed all attempts against them, and being Lord Mayor in the year 1733, was greatly instrumental in defeating a scheme of a general excise, which had it succeeded would have put an end to the liberties of his country. He departed this life, January 2, 1740-41, aged 65.

Mr. Lysons gives the following interesting particulars of Mr. Barber's history: “ The alderman, who was the son of a barber in the city of London, was bred a printer; in which business, by a successful train of circumstances, which brought him acquainted with Lord Bolingbroke, Swift, Pope, and others of the most eminent writers of the age, he acquired considerable opulence. A remarkable story is told of his dexterity in his profession.—Being threatened with a prosecution by the house of lords, for an offensive paragraph in a pamphlet which he had printed, and being warned of his danger, a few hours before the state messenger came to seize the books, he called in all the copies from the publisher's, cancelling the leaf which contained the obnoxious passage throughout the whole impression, with wonderful expedition, and returned them to the booksellers with a new paragraph

supplied by Lord Bolingbroke, so that when the pamphlet was produced before the house, and the passage referred to, it was found perfectly unexceptionable. Mr. Barber acquired great wealth by the South Sea scheme, which he had prudence enough to secure in time, and purchased an estate at East Sheen, with a part of his gain. In principles he was a jacobite, and in his travels in Italy, whither he went for the recovery of his health, was introduced to the Pretender, which exposed him to some danger on his return to England; for immediately on his arrival he was taken into custody by a king's messenger, but was released without punishment. After his success in the South Sea adventure, he was chosen alderman of Castle Baynard ward, and in the year 1733 was lord mayor of London. During his mayoralty, it happened that the scheme of a general excise was brought forward, by his active opposition to which he acquired for a time a considerable degree of popularity, though he is accused of procuring clandestinely from Mr. Bosworth, the city chamberlain, the document which enabled him to make so conspicuous a figure upon that occasion. Among the Alderman's public actions, it should be mentioned, that he put up a monument to Butler in Westminster Abbey; upon which occasion Pope is said to have written the following severe lines, which he proposed should be placed upon a vacant scroll under Shakspeare's bust:

“ Thus Britain lov'd me, and preserv'd my fame,  
Pure from a Barber's or a Benson's name.”

Alderman Barber, by his will, dated December 28, 1740, desired that his body might be buried at Mortlake, as near as possible to the ground which he had given to enlarge the church-yard: he bequeathed 300*l.* to Lord Bolingbroke, 200*l.* to Dr. Swift, and 100*l.* to Mr. Pope. He died a few



days afterwards, and was buried according to his request.

An ancient house in Mortlake, formerly occupied by the Messrs. Aynscombs, was, during the last century, the residence of the benevolent Edward Colston, the great benefactor to the city of Bristol, and various other places, who, in his life-time, expended more than 70,000*l.* upon charitable institutions. He died at Mortlake, A. D. 1721.

A lane in the north-west corner of the common leads to Barnes Elms.—The celebrated building in which the Kit Cat Club used to meet, having been nearly eaten up by the dry rot, has been lately pulled down and united to an adjoining barn, so as to form a riding-house out of the two, for the use of Mr. Hoare. It may be proper to observe, that the house of this gentleman was not that in which Tonson the bookseller resided, as the latter stood nearer to the Kit Cat Club rooms, and was taken down a few years since.—The forty-two portraits of the members of this assembly are at present in the possession of Mr. Baker, of Hertingfordbury, where they are splendidly lodged, and in fine preservation.

EAST SHEEN is a pleasant hamlet in Mortlake parish, situated on a rising ground, considerably above the level of the river. Here are some handsome villas; the vicinity to Richmond Park, and the beauty of the surrounding country, making it a desirable situation.

WIMBLEDON is the adjoining parish to Mortlake, on the right of our road. In all the more ancient records Wimbledon is described as a grange or farm within the manor of Mortlake. In the year 1599 the manor being in the possession of Sir Thomas Cecil, afterwards Earl of Exeter, he entertained Queen Elizabeth at his house at Wimbledon for three days. The Earl of Exeter left this estate

to his third son Edward Cecil, who was created a peer, with the title of Viscount Wimbledon and Baron Putney. Immediately after his decease, in 1638, the manor was sold by his representatives to Henry Earl of Holland, and other trustees for Queen Henrietta Maria. The mansion at Wimbledon is mentioned among the houses belonging to the crown in the inventory of Charles the First's jewels and pictures. "It is worthy of remark, that this unfortunate monarch was so little aware of the fate preparing for him by his enemies, that a few days before he was brought to trial, he ordered the seeds of some Spanish melons to be planted in his garden at Wimbledon."

After the sale of the crown-lands, this manor became the property of Adam Baynes, Esq. who sold it to General Lambert. "Lambert," says Coke, author of a book called the *Detection*, "after he had been discarded by Cromwell, betook himself to Wimbledon House, where he turned florist, and had the finest tulips and gilliflowers that could be got for money; yet in these outward pleasures he nourished the ambition he entertained before he was cashiered by Cromwell." After the Restoration this manor reverted to the crown. It was sold by the queen, upon whom it had been settled, to the trustees of George Digby, Earl of Bristol, and his heirs. It was afterwards purchased by Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, for 15,000*l.* Her grace gave it to her grandson, John Spencer, Esq. grandfather of the Right Honourable John Earl Spencer, the present proprietor.

The following customs formerly prevailed in this manor, some of which have now necessarily ceased. On the first coming of every new archbishop, each customary tenant was obliged to present him with "a gyfte called saddle-silver, accustomed to be five marks;" every person who

held two yard lands, or thirty acres, was liable to serve the office of beadle, and those who held three yard lands, the office of reeve, or provost. Upon the death of every freeholder the lord was entitled to "his best horse, saddyle, brydell, spere, sworde, bootes, spores, and armoure, if any he should have." Lands in this manor descend to the youngest son.

This magnificent structure was pulled down by the Duchess of Marlborough, in the early part of the eighteenth century, and rebuilt, upon or very near the site, after a design of the Earl of Pembroke. This house was unfortunately destroyed by fire on Easter Monday, in the year 1785. Some of the offices, which escaped the flames, were fitted up in a very elegant manner, for the occasional reception of Earl Spencer's family.

The park contains about 1,200 acres, and exhibits a great variety of surface: it was planted and laid out with great taste by Brown.

The church stands near the site of the manor-house, at some distance from the principal part of the village. It was rebuilt about thirty years ago, at the expense of about 2,200*l*. It is fitted up in the Grecian style, and has galleries on the north-west and south sides. At the west end is a circular projection, on which is a square wooden tower, with Gothic pinnacles of artificial stone, and in the centre a taper spire, covered with copper.

The chancel is part of the old church, and the windows contain some remains of painted glass, consisting chiefly of Gothic canopies. In the north window are the figures of St. John the Baptist and St. Christopher, and that of a crusader in armour. He has a close helmet, and a mail gorget: the rest of his armour is partly mail and partly plated. He is represented with whiskers; his right hand holds a spear, with a banner of the

most ancient form, and upon his left arm a shield, with the cross of St. George. In the east window are the arms and quarterings of Sir Thomas Cecil, afterwards Earl of Exeter, and those of Thomas Osborne, the first Duke of Leeds.

On the south side of the chancel is Lord Wimbledon's chapel; in the centre of which is an altar-tomb of black marble, over which hangs a viscount's coronet, suspended by a chain from the ceiling.

There is a good charity-school here, supported by the annual contribution of the inhabitants. The house was built in the year 1773, upon a piece of ground given by Lord Spencer. About eighty children of both sexes are educated here.

On the side of the common there are several handsome villas; the most striking is that which some time ago belonged to Mons. de Calonne, who purchased it of Benj. Bond Hopkins, Esq. then proprietor of Pains Hill. The pleasure-grounds are spacious and beautiful; they adjoin Lord Spencer's park.

The next parish we enter is that of PUTNEY, formerly spelt Puttonheth, or Pottenheath.

Putney church was first intended as a chapel of ease to Wimbledon, and was built some time after the Conquest. Of the original structure nothing remains except the north and south walls. At the west end is a handsome stone tower; the principal ornament of this church is a small chapel at the east end of the south aisle, built by Bishop West, the roof of which is adorned with rich Gothic tracery, interspersed with the bishop's arms.

Among the charitable institutions of this parish, is a school for the education and maintenance of a certain number of watermen's sons, founded by Mr. Thomas Martyn: by his will, dated October 22, 36 Charles II. he bequeathed all his landed

estates, in case his niece, Lucy Cook, died unmarried, or without issue, for the purpose of building and endowing a school for the education and maintenance of 20 watermen's sons. He directed that the house should be built upon a piece of ground belonging to himself in the parish of Putney, if the lord of the manor would enfranchise it at a reasonable rate; otherwise the school, with all the advantages of the endowment, was to be established at Wandsworth. A salary of 80*l.* was to be allowed to the master; diet, lodging, and a suit of clothes once a year (*viz.* on St. Martin's day) to the scholars; besides wages and maintenance to such servants as should be necessary. It was also directed by his will, that the master should be unmarried, and well skilled in mathematics. The residue of the profits of his estates he bequeathed to be divided, on St. Martin's day, in portions of eight pounds, between maimed watermen of Putney, Fulham, and Wandsworth, who have lost their limbs in the service of their country either by sea or land. If there should be a surplus, the watermen of other parishes to be relieved in like manner. The benefits of the school extend to Putney only, if there should be boys sufficient to fill up the number; otherwise they are to be taken from the neighbouring parishes.

By a decree of the court of Chancery, it was directed that the estate belonging to the charity should be vested in eleven trustees, who should be chosen from time to time out of the vestry, whenever there were three vacancies; and the sum of 600*l.* was ordered to be expended in building a school-house, and certain regulations made, corresponding with the diminished state of the charity, the income of which was then only 70*l.* per annum.

About fifty years ago the premises at Putney belonging to the charity, and part of Mr. Martyn's estate, were advantageously exchanged with Gerrard Vanneck, Esq. for an estate called Brockholm, in Hertfordshire, then valued at 130*l.* per annum, and which at present produces a great deal more.

An almshouse, for twelve poor persons, was erected here by Sir Abraham Dawes, in his lifetime. By his will, dated in 1639, he endowed it with 40*l.* per annum, issuing out of his estates. Various other subsequent bequests have considerably increased the income of this charity.

In the year 1776 a house was erected upon Putney Heath, at a short distance from the road, by David Hartley, Esq. for the purpose of proving the efficacy of his invention of plates for the preservation of houses from fire.

Mr. Hartley's object in constructing this house was to shew how a building might be contrived so as to resist the destruction of fire.

In 1784 the late king and queen took their breakfast here, whilst in the room beneath them fires were lighted on the floor and various inflammable materials ignited, to demonstrate that the rooms were fire-proof.—It appears that these floors were partly double, as between the two boards sheets of laminated iron, or copper, were laid. This metallic lining served to render the floor air tight, and thus prevented the ascent of heated air; so that, though the lower boards might be charred, the upper ones could not be injured.—These sheets of iron or copper were not thicker than tin-foil or stout paper, though they effectually stopped the progress of the fire.—However, though the House of Commons voted Mr. Hartley 2,500*l.*, to defray the expenses of this building, yet the invention sunk into obscu-

rity, except what is known of it by the obelisk, as the house has, some years since, been converted into a tasteful mansion, by adding wings to it, and decorating it with verandas, &c. About a hundred yards from this fire-proof house was the telegraph which communicated from the Admiralty to Portsmouth and Plymouth.

Leaving the house of the late Right Hon. William Pitt, and crossing the common to the retired village of Roehampton, we have the boundaries of Richmond Park opposite, and a little more than half a mile from Pitt's house stands the elegant mansion that was presented to Mr. Addington.—Roehampton contains about a dozen seats belonging to noblemen and opulent traders. Each of these is surrounded by several acres of garden ground, and bounded by high brick walls, presenting to a stranger a most cheerless aspect. The village of Roehampton may contain about forty small houses and cottages; but among the large mansions, the first in the lane is the classical seat of the Earl of Besborough. Adjoining, is the highly-finished residence of the Marchioness of Downshire, and further on, the superb mansions of Mr. Gosling, a banker, and of Mr. Dyer. In the lane leading to Richmond Park (a delightful drive to the Star and Garter) is the charming residence of Mr. Temple, and further north the splendid mansion of the late Mr. Benjamin Goldsmid, since become the property of Lord Ellenborough.

The bottom of Roehampton lane joins the road that leads from Putney and Wandsworth to Richmond. Here we reach the high undulating land on which stands Wimbledon and its Common, with Richmond Park and its lovely hill. Wimbledon Common, it should be observed, was the residence of the late Horne Tooke, and Mr. Dundas, as it is at present that of Sir Francis Burdett.

The hamlet of Roehampton, in the month of October, 1780, suffered very great damage from a violent hurricane; upon the premises of Lewis Brown, a gardener, situated near a lane leading to Barnes Common, its devastations were particularly great. The upper part of a gable end of the dwelling-house was forced out, and formed a considerable chasm in the room where his daughter, who had been brought to bed but a few hours before, lay. The chimney was also thrown down, but the bricks providentially falling on the outside, the woman escaped without injury. The barn and other outbuildings were levelled with the ground; the materials dispersed, and some of them carried to a very great distance. The body of a large empty cart, which stood in the yard, was torn from the carriage, and removed to the distance of 90 paces. Of seven persons who took shelter in the barn, one only was killed upon the spot; another died in consequence of the bruises he received. A walnut-tree, 12 feet in circumference, which grew upon Lady Eggleton's premises, was torn up by the roots, and carried to the distance of 22 feet. In Roehampton, and the adjacent fields, above 130 large trees, from 18 inches to four feet diameter, were thrown down within the space of three quarters of a mile. The trees fell across the lane, towards the north and north-west, so that the road was rendered impassable for several weeks. Some of the trees were removed to a considerable distance, one in particular, being about 40 feet in length, and by computation nearly two tons in weight, is said to have been carried by the wind to the north side of the road upon Barnes Common, above 130 yards from the spot where it grew. The effects of this hurricane were visible for a space upwards of three miles in length, beginning at Lord Besborough's, at Roehampton, and ending at Hammersmith,



where the church received considerable injury. The greatest breadth was not more than 200 yards.

On the west of Putney is the parish of BARNES. Heydegger, the master of the revels in George the Second's reign, was for some time tenant of Barn Elms, and the following story is told of him. The king having given him notice that he intended to sup with him one evening, and that he should come from Richmond by water, Heydegger resolved to surprise his majesty with a specimen of his art of amusing. The king's attendants, who were let into the secret, contrived that he should not arrive at Barn Elms before night; and it was not without difficulty that he could find his way up the avenue that led to the house. When he came to the door all was dark, and he began to be very angry that Heydegger should be so ill prepared for his reception. Heydegger suffered the king to vent his anger, and affected to make some awkward apologies, when in an instant the house and 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 moment. The king laughed heartily at the device, and departed much pleased with his entertainment.

The village of Barnes consists of a few straggling houses opposite the Common; of a mean street leading to the water-side, and a row of elegant houses facing the Thames, on a broad terrace nearly half a mile long. Barnes is described in Domesday Book under the title of *Berne*, in the hundred of Brixistan, as belonging to the church of St. Paul's. The parish is bounded on the north by the Thames; on the east and south by Putney, and on the west by Mortlake. The church of Barnes exhibits considerable antiquity, and is supposed to have been erected about the

time of Richard the First; though it has since undergone many alterations. The windows of the north wall of the chancel are in their original state, narrow, and pointed. A considerable part of the walls are chiefly of stone and flint, but the square tower, built of brick, was probably erected about the end of the 15th century, if not later.—The most ancient monument recorded as once existing in this church was to the memory of William Milbourne, Esq., who died in 1415. This consisted of a figure in brass, upon a slab, representing a man in armour bearing a dagger on his right, and a long sword on his left side.—Mr. Lysons has preserved the memory of this brass by an engraving, and Mr. Bray mentions an old house on Barnes Green as belonging to the family of Milbourn, who continued in this parish till the reign of Henry VIII.

On the outside of the church, in the south wall, is a small tablet of stone, to the memory of Edward Rose, of the city of London, who directed that rose-trees should be planted on each side of the wall, on each side of his tablet, and bequeathed the sum of 20*l.* to the poor of this parish, upon condition that the churchwardens should keep in repair the paling which protected the trees.

At his seat at Barn Elms Sir Francis Walsingham was honoured with several visits from Queen Elizabeth. While Barn Elms belonged to the family of Cartwright, the mansion afforded a retreat to the poet Cowley; but during his short residence here, he is supposed to have contracted a lingering fever, of which he died at Chertsey, in July, 1667.

In the reign of George the Second this house was tenanted by the celebrated Heydegger, the king's master of the revels; but in 1750 this and the lands were purchased by Sir Richard Hoare, who was succeeded in his property by his eldest

son, who was created a baronet in June, 1786, and on the death of his widow in 1800, the property descended by will to Henry Hugh, eldest son of Sir Richard.

The grounds attached to Barn Elms comprise above 600 acres of land, and being surrounded nearly on three sides by the river Thames, possess the combined advantages of rural beauty and perfect retirement. One footpath only leading from the river to the village of Barnes, intersects its peaceful and elegant demesne. A row of fine elm-trees decorates its border on the river Thames; and the house is approached through a venerable avenue. The mansion-house, built of brick, was considerably enlarged by the late Sir Richard Hoare, Bart., in 1771. The gardens at the back are well laid out, and are enriched by much fine wood and a large ornamental sheet of water.—Sir Richard Colt Hoare, the second baronet, and elder brother to the present possessor, Henry Hugh Hoare, is distinguished by his literary attainments, and the parish of Barnes has at different times afforded a residence to several well-known characters in the annals of literature and the arts, among whom may be mentioned Henry Fielding, Handel, and Hughes, the poet, who wrote a short poem, entitled *Barn Elms, &c.*

The celebrated Kit Cat Club was also held here, which derived its name from a person called Christopher Cat, who was either a pastry-cook or a tavern-keeper, and supplied the members with delicious mutton-pies, at the original place of their meeting in London; but at Barn Elms they met in a house belonging to Tonson, the bookseller, secretary to the meeting; and the portrait of each member was painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, who, adapting a shorter size, on account of the room, this was called the Kit Cat size.—The number of

the members of this celebrated club was at least forty-seven.

The next parish adjoining Putney, on our road towards London, is WANDSWORTH, which derives its name from the situation of the village upon the river Wandle, which falls into the Thames in this parish. In Domesday Book this place is called Wandesorde and Wandlesord; in other ancient records Wandlesworth and Wendlesworth.

It is situated about five miles and a half from Westminster Bridge, in the western division of Brixton hundred.

About Wandsworth, it has been observed, "Homer would have found imagery to improve his description of the abode of Vulcan; for how feeble must have been the objects of this nature which a poet could view on the shores of the Mediterranean, compared with the gigantic machinery of an English iron foundery!" The application of the expansive powers of nature, as a moving agent, in the steam engine; the means of generating and concentrating heat in our furnaces; the melting of iron; the casting of the fluid; the colossal powers of the welding hammer, the head of which, though a ton in weight, gives a stroke per second; the power of shears, which cut thick bars of iron like threads; the drawing out of iron hoops by means of rollers, and the boring of cannon, are the every day business of one of these manufactories. Iron, the most universal, the most durable, and the most economical of the metals, is thus made subservient to the wants of man; new applications are daily made of it. Used as sleepers, and bond-pieces in the brickwork of houses, it will extend their duration, and as joists, rafters, and plates for roofs, it will be equally useful. As railings for gardens, parks, &c. it combines elegance with security, and is justly

preferred for pipes for gas or water. Used in bedsteads, it excludes vermin. In fact, its various applications are illimitable, and can only be learnt from a description of the manufactories of Birmingham and Sheffield.

The manufactories of Wandsworth are greatly assisted by the pure stream of the Wandle, and by the Surrey iron railway, which runs from Croydon to a spacious and busy wharf on the banks of the Thames at that place. They consist of dyers, calico-printers, oil-mills, iron founderies, vinegar works, breweries, and distilleries.

The church is situated near the centre of the village, and is a brick structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. At the west end is a square tower, which was erected in the year 1630, previous to which there was a leaded steeple. The church was almost wholly rebuilt in the year 1780, at the expense of upwards of 3,500*l.*

Southward of Wandsworth a road extends nearly two miles to the village of Lower Tooting, and nearly midway is a few houses or a hamlet by the side of a small common, called *Garrat*; and the road itself is called *Garrat Lane*. About seventy years since, various encroachments on this common led to an association of the neighbours, when they chose a president, or *mayor*, to protect their rights. The time of their first election being the period of a new parliament, it was agreed that the new mayor should be rechosen after every general election. Some facetious members of the club gave, in a few years, local notoriety to this election, and when party spirit ran high, in the days of *Wilkes* and *liberty*, it was easy to create an appetite for a burlesque election among the lower orders of the metropolis. The publicans at Wandsworth, Tooting, Battersea, Clapham, and Vauxhall, made a purse, to give it character, and Mr. Foote, of facetious memory, rendered its interest universal, by

calling one of his inimitable farces "The Mayor of Garrat."—The first mock mayor was Sir John Harper, a noted retailer of brick-dust: he was succeeded by Sir Jeffrey Dunstan, who was returned for three parliaments. His occupation was that of buying *old wigs*. Sir Jeffrey usually carried his wig bag over his shoulder, and twisting his features outrageously, having a person like Esop, he never appeared without a train of boys, whom he entertained with his sallies of wit, shrewd sayings, and smart repartees; so that, without absolute begging, he contrived to maintain himself in a continual state of drunkenness. In consequence of some charges of dishonesty, Sir Jeffrey lost his election in 1796, being ousted by Sir Harry Dimsdale, a *muffin-seller*, a man as much deformed as himself.—Sir Jeffrey died in 1797, of suffocation, from excessive drinking. Before the next general election, Sir Harry Dimsdale dying also, and no candidate of sufficient originality of character starting, the borough of Garrat has ever since remained vacant, and the populace have been without a *professed* political buffoon. When these elections took place, an hundred thousand persons have been known to have been present; half of them in carts, in hackney coaches, and on horse and ass-back, covered the roads from London; and the road within a mile of Wandsworth was so blocked up by vehicles, that none could move backwards or forwards. The candidates at the election time were dressed like chimney-sweepers on May-day, and were sometimes brought to the hustings in the carriages of peers, drawn by six horses, the owners themselves condescending to become their drivers.

The adjoining parish eastward is BATTERSEA, in Domesday written Patricsey. Aubrey derives the name from St. Patrick; but as Patricsey, in the Saxon, signifies Peter's Water, or River, and as the same record that calls it Patricsey mentions

that it was given to the abbey of St. Peter, there can be little doubt as to its deriving its name from this circumstance only.

Many acres of land in this parish are cultivated as garden ground.

The archbishops of York, as before observed, had formerly a residence in this parish, at a place in the parish near the water side now called York House, and fourscore acres of land were reserved, by a special clause in their farmer's lease, to be surrendered to the use of the archbishop, to use as demesne lands, at a month's notice, whenever he should be resident at Battersea, or within sixty miles of that place.

Battersea Church is situated on the banks of the Thames; it is a modern structure, without aisles or chancel. The east window is filled with painted glass, which was carefully preserved at the rebuilding of the church. It contains portraits of Henry the Seventh; his grandmother, Margaret Beauchamp, and Queen Elizabeth. Over the portraits are the royal arms in the central compartment, and on each side the arms and quarterings of the St. Johns.

Among the monuments contained in this church there is a very singular one to the memory of Sir Edward Wynter, who died at York House. It is against the south wall; on the top is his bust, of a large size, with whiskers; underneath the inscription is a basso-relievo, representing him in the act of performing the two exploits mentioned in his epitaph.

“ P. M. S.

Edwardi Wynter,

“ Equitis, qui aduc impuber, ex patria proficiscens in orientabilibus Indiis mercaturam feliciter exercuit, magnas opes comparavit, Majores conflaturus si non sprevisset. Ibidem splendide vixit et honorifice. Post annos 42 Angliam revisit. Uxorem

duxit Emma filia Rich. Howe Arnig. Norfolc.  
Decessit Mar. 2. An. Ætat 64. Dni. 1635-6.

Posuit Marito Optime de se merito  
Uxor Mœstissima.”

On the north wall is a monument to the memory of Henry St. John, Lord Bolingbrook, and his lady, who was niece of the celebrated Mad. de Maintenon. Upon a black tablet, on each side of which are medallions with profiles, in basso relievo, of Lord and Lady Bolingbrook, is the following inscription:

“ Here lies  
Henry St. John,  
In the reign of Queen Anne  
Secretary of War, Secretary of State,  
and Viscount Bolingbrook :  
In the days of King George the First, and King  
George the Second,  
something more and better.  
His attachment to Queen Anne  
Exposed him to a long and severe persecution ;  
He bore it with firmness of mind ;  
The enemy of no national party,  
The friend of no faction ;  
Distinguished (under the cloud of proscription  
which had not been entirely taken off)  
By zeal to maintain the liberty,  
And to restore the ancient prosperity  
of Great Britain.  
He died the 12th of December,  
1751, aged 73.  
In the same vault  
are interred the remains of  
Mary Clara des Champs de Marcelly,  
Marchioness of Vilette and Viscountess  
Bolingbrook, of a noble family,  
bred in the court of Louis 14th.  
She reflected a lustre on the former,  
by the superior accomplishments of her mind ;  
She was an ornament to the latter,



by the amiable dignity and grace of her behaviour.

She lived,

the honour of her own sex,  
The delight and admiration of ours.

She died

an object of imitation to both ;  
with all the firmness that Reason,  
with all the resignation that Religion,  
can inspire,

Aged 74, the 18th of March

1750.

*Journey from Horsham to London; through Dorking, Leatherhead, Epsom, and Ewel.*

The village of CAPEL, is seven miles from Horsham on the left of our road, and near it is Ockley, where are the moat and keep of an ancient castle. Here was formerly a custom of planting rose trees, over the graves of lovers, by the survivors.

One mile from Ockley and five from Dorking to the left of the Arundel road, is Leith Hill Place. Its situation is very high, and commands a prospect of a most beautiful and amazingly extensive country, and is covered by mountainous hills on the north, on which it is seated. It overlooks an amazing tract of country towards the south, and the prospect is terminated by the chain of hills which extends between Arundel and Brighton; one part of which is broke through, and forms a vista to the sea, at a place called Shoreham Gap: through this opening, on a clear day, vessels may be seen to pass and repass, although the distance is upwards of thirty miles.

It has been judiciously remarked, that "To take proper views from Snowdon or Cader Idris, peculiar fine days are necessary; but Leith Hill, though not to be compared in height with either of these mountains, has none of the inconveniences of mountainous countries, from sudden mists that frequently rise and obscure the surrounding ob-

jects ; for should the morning be fine in any degree, the parties desiring to visit it may reach it in an hour from Dorking.

Mr. Dennis, in a letter to his friend, dated August 27th, 1717, gives the following description of it.

“ In a late journey which I took into the wild of Sussex, I passed over a hill which shewed me a more transporting sight than ever the country had shewn me before, either in England or Italy. The prospects which in Italy pleased me most, were that of the Valdarno, from the Apennines ; that of Rome, and the Mediterranean, from the mountain of Viterbo—of Rome at forty, and of the Mediterranean at fifty miles distance from it ; and that of the campagna of Rome, from Tivoli and Frascati, from which two places you see every part of that famous campagna, even from the bottom of Tivoli and Frascati, to the very foot of the mountain of Viterbo, without any thing to intercept your sight. But from a hill which I passed in my late journey into Sussex, I had a prospect more extensive than any of these, and which surpassed them at once in rural charms, in pomp, and in magnificence. The hill which I speak of is called Leith Hill, and is about five miles southward from Dorking, about six from Box-hill, and near twelve from Epsom. It juts itself out about two miles beyond that range of hills which terminates the North Downs to the south. When I saw, from one of those hills, at about two miles distance, that side of Leith hill which faces the Northern Downs, it appeared the beautifullest prospect I had ever seen ; but after we had conquered the hill itself, I saw a sight that would transport a stoic ; a sight that looked like enchantment and vision, but vision beatific. Beneath us lay open to our view all the wilds of Surrey and Sussex, and a great part of that of Kent, admirably diversified in every part of them with woods and fields of corn and pasture, being every where adorned with stately rows of trees.

“ This beautiful vale is about 30 miles in breadth, and about 60 in length, and is terminated to the south by the majestic range of the southern hills, and the sea ; and it is no easy matter to decide whether these hills, which appear at 30, 40, 50 miles distance, with their tops in the sky, appear more awful and venerable, or the delicious vale between you and them more inviting. About noon in a serene day, you may, at 30 miles distance, see the very water of the sea, through a chasm of the mountains. And that which, above all, makes it a noble prospect, is, that at the same time that you behold to the south the most delicious rural prospects in the world, at that very time, by a little turn of your head towards the north, you look full over Box-hill, and see the country beyond it, between that and London ; and over the very stomacher of it, see St. Paul’s at 25 miles distance, and London beneath it, and Highgate and Hampstead beyond it.

“ It may perhaps appear incredible to some, that a place which affords so great and so surprising a prospect should have remained so long in obscurity ; in so great obscurity, that it is unknown to the very frequenters of Epsom and Box-hill ; but, alas ! we live in a country more fertile of great things, than of men to admire them. Who ever talked of Cooper’s hill, till Sir John Denman made it illustrious ? How long did Milton remain in obscurity, while twenty paltry authors, little and vile, if compared to him, were talked of and admired ? But here in England, nineteen in twenty approve by other people’s opinions, and not their own.”

A gentleman, named Hull, erected a tower on this hill, under which he was afterwards buried. A large part of this hill separated from the rest, and sunk down into the valley beneath. The part of separation may be distinguished at the distance of thirty miles, from the red colour of the soil.

It is much to be lamented that Mr. Hull did not by his will oblige his heirs (who came into the possession of a large estate), to keep the tower in repair, but the sepulchre of their benefactor was entirely neglected. On the west side, over the entrance, is a stone with the following inscription.

Ut terram undique beatam  
 Videas viator  
 Hæc turris de long. spectabilis  
 Sumptibus Ricardi Hull  
 Ex agro Leith Hall Place, arm.  
 Regnante Georgio Tertio  
 Anno Dom. MDCCLXVI  
 Extracta. fuit  
 Oblectamento non sui solum  
 Sed vincinorum  
 Et omnium.

Within side the tower, against the east wall, was a Portland stone (which is now dashed to pieces) containing an inscription, which is here preserved:

Underneath this floor lieth the body of  
 Richard Hull, Esq.

A native of Bristol,

Who departed this life January 18th, 1772, in the  
 83rd year of his age.

He was the eldest bencher in the Inner Temple, and served many years in the parliament of Ireland, where, by probity and vigilance, he zealously supported the interest of his constituents, and, after a long and faithful service in that station, he retired from the exercise of public to the enjoyment of private virtues; the testimony of a good conscience being his reward. He was a person eminent for the accomplishments of his mind and the purity of his heart. He lived, in the earlier part of his life, in habits of intimacy with Pope, Trenchard, Bishop Berkeley, and many other shining characters of those times; and, to wear off the remainder of his days he

purchased Leith Hill Place for a retirement, where he led the life of a true christian rural philosopher; and by his particular desire and directions, his remains are here deposited in a private manner under this tower, which he erected a few years before his death.

Near Sutton Abbinger, and about three miles west of Dorking, is Wotton. This place has been the seat of the Evelyns ever since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The grandson of George the purchaser was John the great naturalist, who succeeded to it on the death of his elder brother in 1699, and made it his favourite retreat. Mr. John Evelyn, his lady, and eldest son, a prodigy of learning, who died at five years and a half old, are interred in Wotton Chancel.

The custom of borough English prevails in this manor: that is, the youngest son is heir to a copyhold estate; which is supposed to have originated with the Saxons.

The church is collegiate, founded and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It has a square tower near the middle. The tradition of the inhabitants is, that it was erected by the founder of the church of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, and that there were several other churches here. The vicarage is in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk.

On the left of Dorking are the fir-crowned heights and verdant slopes of Bury Hill; at a distance, the far famed enchantments of Norbury and Brockham, the sister hill of Brockham, on whose brow the symmetry of stuccoed parapets dwindles into unsocial obloquy when compared with the fertility of the vale beneath.—On the summit of Denbighs stands the unostentatious villa of Mr. Denison, M. P. just emerging from the wood. This spot was formerly designed by Mr. Jonathan Tyers, as a contrast to the bewitching merriment of Vauxhall, nearer London. At Denbighs every object

tended to impress the mind with grave contemplation; and instead of captivating glees, airs, and ballads, the monotonous sound of a clock (concealed from view) forcibly proclaimed the rapid flight of time, and in a dismal alcove were seen two large figures of a Christian and an unbeliever in their last moments, and a statue of Truth trampling on a mask, and pointing to those awful objects. At the termination of a walk two human skulls addressed the male and female visitants; but on the death of Mr. Tyers, these gloomy figures were no longer permitted to deform an earthly paradise.

BURY HILL, near Dorking, the seat of the late Robert Barclay, Esq. is now that of his widow. The lawn before the house, a handsome modern edifice, slopes gently to the edge of a fine sheet of water.

COTMAN DEAN is a little common with a few houses, a short distance from Dorking. Several eminent physicians have considered this spot as the purest and finest air in England. The road to Reigate from Deepden, is for two miles a continued scene of beauty. We then enter the village of Betchworth. A part of the ancient castle is now the seat of Henry Peters, Esq. A mile onward is Tranquil Dale, the villa of Mr. Petty. It is scarcely possible to do justice to the succession of delightful spots in this route to Reigate, and among these is the seat of T. Buckland, Esq. Since the road through Dorking to Brighton has been deserted for that which runs through Reigate, that place is not so lively as before. It has a good corn market, and is still celebrated for its five-clawed fowls. The principal inns are the Red Lion, the White Horse, and the Bull's Head. On the summit of Deeping Hill is a summer house, from whence on a clear day the sea is discernible through an aperture in the South Downs.

About a mile and a half from Dorking, on the

right of our road, is Box Hill, so called from the box trees planted on the south side of it. 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 Kent and Surrey, and the whole of Sussex, quite to the South Downs, near the sea, at the distance of 36 miles. The west and north views overlook a large part of Surrey and Middlesex; and, advancing to the place called the Quarry, upon the ridge of the hill that runs towards Mickleham, the sublime and beautiful unite in forming a truly grand and delightful scene.

In the charming valley beneath this are Burford Lodge, lately the property of George Barclay, Esq. who died in 1819, and the cottage called the Grove, built by Mr. Reeves, who several years ago formed a solitary hermitage in his gardens, with a matted couch, &c. &c. but had not influence sufficient at that time to procure it an inhabitant. The Grove now belongs to William Skillington, Esq.

The Fox and Hounds at Burford Bridge, near the foot of this hill, offers every accommodation sought for at an inn, at a reasonable charge. A part of the hill is enclosed as a pleasure garden, and its summit may be gained without leaving the precincts of the house. And such is the occasional influx of company to this delightful place, that it is found necessary to have 15 beds in continual readiness. This spot is a delightful retreat, and about a mile distant from Dorking.

Mickleham, a village at the foot of Box Hill, is nearly three miles from Dorking.

Juniper Hill, adjoining the Downs, is a handsome house, the seat of Sir Lucas Pepys.

From Mickleham church-yard, the rising slopes of Norbury park, appear to the greatest advantage. Norbury House, erected by the late William

Locke, Esq. is one of the most elegant seats in the county.

LEATHERHEAD is about two miles and a half from Mickleham, and five from Dorking. Here is a bridge over the Mole, which having sunk into the earth near Mickleham, at the foot of Box Hill, rises again near this place, 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. Its bridge is built with bricks, consisting of fourteen arches, and received great additions and repairs in the year 1783.

The Church is built in the form of a cross, consisting of a chancel, six aisles, and vestry room.

Leatherhead had formerly a market.

Near Leatherhead Common, to the west, is a place called **STOKE DABERNON**; it derives its name from the Dabernons, an ancient and illustrious family, which ended in a female heir, in the reign of Edward III. From them it descended through a female heir to Lord Bray, and from thence to the Vincents.

About one mile and a half from Leatherhead, on our road, is the village of **ASHSTEAD**, and about two miles further, and near four from Leatherhead, is **EPSOM**, which stands on the north side of Banstead Downs, and has long been famous for medicinal water; it is a pleasant town, surrounded with several fine seats, meadows, orchards, and gardens.

The races on Epsom Downs are held on the three days preceding Whitsun week, on the Saturday preceding which, all the horses intended to run, are exhibited by a kind of exercise on the Downs. Two celebrated stakes are run for on the two first days; viz. the Derby, and the Oaks: the first run for by colts, the other by fillies that have never been tried before. During the three days sport, all the accommodations of the surrounding country are put in requisition, and much money is



circulated. Besides the above stakes, there is a town plate, a purse, and matches run for on the third day.

What is called the *riding rehearsal*, at Epsom, is a pretty exhibition of the horses intended to run on the Downs, on the Sunday preceding the races.

The principal gentlemen's seats are, Pett Place, and Durdans; the former is near the church; the latter, at the extremity of a circle a mile distant.—Durdans, the seat of George Blackman, Esq. was originally built by the first Earl of Berkeley, from the ruins of Nonsuch, and was a very extensive pile, but was destroyed by fire whilst in the possession of Frederick Prince of Wales.—In 1764 the present house was erected.

On an eminence, and nearly parallel with Epsom race course, is the seat of Lord Arden, beyond which is a most extensive view, comprising a circle of upwards of fifty miles.

Descending the hill from Epsom Common, we come to Ashstead Park, and Village: the church here is one of the most romantic buildings in the county. In this vicinity there is abundance of game, but closely preserved. At Ashstead House, the seat of Richard Bagot Howard, Esq. the table is preserved upon which the company dined when Charles the Second was entertained here.

About one mile from Epsom, and ten from Dorking, is the pretty village of EWELL, anciently more considerable than at present, being the birth-place of Dr. Richard Corbet, Bishop of Oxford, who died in 1635.

The market at Ewell, has been discontinued for some years, but it has still two fairs, on May 12, and October 29. The numerous springs here form the head of Hog's Mill river, which empties itself into the Thames, near Kingston. The road to Brighton no longer running through Ewell is a circumstance felt by some of the inns. At the en-

trance of this place, through a double row of elm trees, was the grand roadway that led to Nonsuch. Here are several gentlemen's seats.

Nearly opposite the church, is the semi-Gothic seat of Thomas Calverley, Esq. and near it, on the Kingston road, those of Lady Glyn, and Thomas Hursey Barratt, Esq. The gardens of the latter, called EWELL COURT, are very spacious, and contain several hot-houses and conservatories, filled with choice exotics and rare plants.

*Journey from Axfold, on the road from Arundel, to Guildford.*

CRANLEY, about two miles to the right of our road, is supposed by Mr. Salmon, to derive its name from a Heronry here, when the breed of herons or cranes was encouraged for the sake of hawking them; and he adds, that "we may, from the history of Rufus, conclude that this fowl was once a delicious morsel, for he disgraced one of his chief nobility, who had the care of his table, for setting before him a crane but half-roasted. Perhaps these martial conquering stomachs fed upon creatures of prey and ravage, that the juices might be impregnated with a savage disposition, which, above all things, they indulged."

Next to Cranley, on the east, is EWHURST, which derives its name from its woods, in which the yew-tree was formerly abundant.

BRAMLEY, four miles from Guildford, was anciently a considerable place.

About a mile and a half before we reach Guildford, is the village of SHALFORD; it is situated upon the confluence of the Wootton stream with the Wye, joining to Chilworth, and not far from the place where another rivulet, rising in Ewhurst, empties itself into the Wye.

*Journey from Chertsey to Kingston.*

CHERTSEY is situated upon the Thames, something above the confluence of the Wye. It has been

written *Cirolesege*, *Scrolesege*, *Certesesege*, and in Latin *Cerotis Insula*. This was a sort of peninsula, lying between two small streams on two sides, and the Thames on a third. There was anciently a mitred abbey here, "which had a seat in parliament, being one of the 29 abbots and priors, who held of the king *per Baroniam*. It is said to have been founded in 666. In the *Monasticon* we find "*Chertsey fundato a Frithwald et Eckenwaldo Patre Anno 666 regnante Egberto. Loca, Sirstesge, Torpei Egeham, Chileham, Getunges, Mulesco Wodcham, hunc Waldesham.*" Mr. Salmon says, "The abbot was a kind of little prince hereabouts, whose lands, and parcels of land, were as endless to enumerate as it would be the possessors who have held them since the Dissolution." This abbey was dedicated to St. Peter, valued, upon the Suppression, at 659l. per annum.

Nothing more than a part of the walls of the abbey are now remaining. By its ruins the streets of Chertsey are somewhat raised, which, were it not also for the bank from Egham to Staines Bridge, would, by reason of its low situation, be often liable to be overflowed by the Thames. On the site of the abbey is a very handsome building of brick, known by the name of the Abbey-house. It was built out of the ruins of the abbey, by Sir Henry Carew, master of the buck-hounds to King Charles the Second.

Chertsey is a place of considerable antiquity, and noted as the burial-place of the unfortunate Henry VI. (who was cut off by the house of York,) till Henry VII. removed his corpse to Windsor.

The hundred to which it gives name, has the special privilege of exemption from the jurisdiction of the high-sheriff, who must direct his writ to its bailiff, an officer appointed by letters patent from the Exchequer for life.

The parish Church, dedicated to St. Ann, is a spacious structure.

Here is a very good Charity School, founded by Sir William Perkins, Knt. in the year 1725, for clothing and educating 25 poor boys, and the same number of poor girls, and instructing them in reading, writing, arithmetic, &c. &c.

The Workhouse is a commodious building for the aged and infirm. The young persons are employed in winding and spinning wool.

There are five Almshouses in the town, endowed and founded by different persons, which are under the management and care of the parish-officers.

Sunday schools were established in this parish in the year 1787, under the patronage of the neighbouring gentry and clergy.

The market day is on Wednesday, which is well supplied with corn, poultry, butcher's meat, &c.

The principal articles manufactured at Chertsey are, malt, flour, iron hoops, thread, brooms, &c.

In the Porch House at Chertsey, Cowley, the poet, ended his days in retirement.

At SHEPPERTON, which is about two miles east of Chertsey, is a bridge over the Thames to Walton.

Four miles from Chertsey, in the north-west corner of the county, is EGHAM, a large village, one of the first possessions of Chertsey Abbey.

Here is an Almshouse, founded by Mr. Strode, in the year 1706, for six men and six women. In the centre of the building is a good house for a schoolmaster, with a salary of 40l. a year, and some other perquisites, to educate 20 poor boys.

At the end of the town is another Almshouse, founded by Sir John Denham, baron of the exchequer in the reign of James I. and Charles I., in the year 1624, for five poor old women, who, besides an apartment, have each a small orchard behind the house, with new gowns and stockings every Christmas. This learned judge lived in a house adjoining

to the church, and upon his death, it was left for the use of the vicars, who now enjoy it.

Sir John Denham, so much celebrated for his poetical genius, and political knowledge, was the son of this gentleman, and his poem on Cooper's Hill, in this neighbourhood, was wrote while he resided with his father at Egham.

On the left near Egham the road branches off to Runny Mead, the celebrated spot on which King John was compelled to grant Magna Charta, the foundation of English liberty.

“The barons next a noble 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.*

The annual races on Runny Mead, are held in September.

On the right of the road, near Virginia Water, is an Observatory, erected by William, Duke of Cumberland, but never finished. On the left is Windsor Great Park, with a noble piece of water, confined by a stout and lofty dam, and a cascade falling down on the side of the road, constructed at a great expence by his late Majesty.

About two miles from Egham, Bagshot Heath commences, which is of great extent.

Near Bagshot, on the left, is BAGSHOT PARK.

Over the river Thames, from Chertsey to the opposite shore, at Lyttleton, is a very noble bridge, built with Purbeck stone, at the joint expence of the two counties, Surrey and Middlesex, toll free, for the erection of which an act of parliament was ob-

tained. It consists of seven arches; was begun in 1783, and finished in 1785.

About a quarter of a mile below the bridge, is **CONWAY STAKES.**

Within a mile west of Chertsey, is **ST. ANN'S HILL**, remarkable for its various, extensive, and variegated prospects over the counties of Surrey, Middlesex, Buckingham, Berkshire, &c. Here are some remaining ruins of St. Ann's Priory, subject to the monastery at Chertsey.

On the south side of St. Ann's Hill, near Chertsey, is the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Fox, relict of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox.

The gardens and pleasure grounds are laid out with great taste and propriety. At the bottom of the garden, through a pleasant romantic walk, lies the grotto, a neat building, completed in the year 1790, by its late occupier. At the back of the mansion is a small dairy, fitted up in a pleasing manner: it is paved and lined with white tiles, edged with green; the cream pans, skimmers, and ladles of the same; the dressers and stands are of marble, supported with fluted pillars green and white. Nearly adjoining the dairy, is a large handsome greenhouse, supported by pillars, stored with a most capital collection of odoriferous plants. The lawn and different parts of the pleasure-grounds are pleasingly interspersed with statues of the most celebrated heathen gods, and other warlike heroes. The whole forms a complete and charming country residence.

On the declivity of St. Ann's Hill is **MONK'S GROVE.**

Situated on an adjoining hill is **LYNE GROVE.**

One mile south of Lyne Grove is **BOTLEY.**

About a mile from Chertsey, is **SANDGATES.**

One mile south of Chertsey, is **WOBOURN FARM**; the seat of the Earl of Portmore.

Across the road, opposite the town, is **COWLEY HALL**, once the residence of a man of learning, now

a ruinous pile. It was the retired situation of the ingenious Cowley.

About two miles from Chertsey, is HARDOITCH, or Hardwick.

About three miles from Chertsey, to the south-west, is the pleasant village of WEYBRIDGE, situated on the river Wey, near its union with the Thames. In this parish, is OATLANDS, lately the seat of His Royal Highness the Duke of York. This noble mansion is situated in the middle of the park, which is near six miles in circumference, on the verge of the terrace, whose majesty, grandeur, and the beautiful landscape which it commands, cannot be described so as to give an adequate idea of its fine scene. The serpentine river, which you look down upon from the terrace, though artificial, appears as beautiful as if it were natural; and a stranger unacquainted with the situation would conclude, from the view of Walton-bridge, that it was the Thames. This gives an excellent effect to this beautiful and picturesque prospect. Leaving the terrace you are conducted through the enchanting walks in the pleasure-grounds: some part of them appear to have been formed for midnight contemplation and retirement. Leaving these you enter a most delightful shrubbery, which leads through a pleasant walk, and brings you to a most romantic grotto, built by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, consisting of two superb rooms and a winding passage, in which is a very neat bath, about six feet square, paved and lined with white tiles, supplied by water from the outside issuing through rocks. Quitting this grotto, which is in a very pleasing style, you observe, on the opposite side of the park, through an avenue of trees, his royal highness's stabling, &c. a large complete building of brick and stone, with every convenience for the purpose: such are the beauties and such the ornaments of this delightful place.

Oatlands is about six miles from Kingston, already described.

*Journey from Farnham to Leatherhead.*

FARNHAM is said to be so called from the great quantity of fern grown there. A village of the same name in Hertfordshire, and Farnham in Suffolk, both were called so from their fern.

The castle stands upon a fine rising ground on the north of the main street, and affords a noble prospect; yet it is bleak, and the apartments are too numerous to be warm. The kitchen utensils exhibit a pleasing idea of the old English hospitality; for which benevolent purpose such immense revenues were formerly given to ecclesiastics. Adjoining to the park, is Jay's Tower, to the top of which you ascend by sixty-three stone steps. It is an old Roman tower, and was partly beat down by Oliver Cromwell's army, whose cannon were fired against it from Crookberry Hill. It now contains about forty-eight rods of land on its top, which is converted into a kitchen-garden, the depth of earth being about four feet, with a number of large fruit trees growing upon it, and was annually visited by their Majesties during the lifetime of the late Bishop Thomas.

Farnham Castle was originally built by Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen, and Bishop of Winchester. This fortress was seized by Louis the Dauphin, and the rebellious Barons, in 1216, and some years after razed to the ground by Henry III. It was, however, rebuilt in a style of great magnificence, with a deep moat, a strong wall and towers. In the civil wars of the seventeenth century it was garrisoned for the King.

The town contains many handsome houses and well paved streets. The weekly market is on Thursday.

Farnham was formerly one of the greatest corn



markets in England. Abundance of hops are now the growth of the neighbourhood.

In the hundred of Farnham, three miles south of the town, is FRENCHAM, situated in the south-west angle of the county, on the borders of the counties of Hampshire and Sussex; and on the confines of the forests of Holt and Wilmer. The parish is very extensive. The village consists of a few mean straggling houses, pleasantly situated on a dry sandy soil between gentle rising grounds, forming a little valley. The church is a low building, having an antique appearance, containing a nave, chancel, a vestry room adjoining the north side of the chancel, and a square tower at the west end. In the vestry room hangs a caldron, well known in the neighbourhood, by the legendary tales related concerning it, and supposed by antiquaries to have been brought from the neighbouring abbey of Waverley. In the south wall of the chancel, is a Gothic niche, with a piscina; near it, towards the angle at the wall, a small square recess, probably a repository for the eucharist, preserved for the use of the sick. The font is a square sandstone standing on a central column, with smaller ones at the angles. The seats are ancient, and strongly built with oak, low and open; the fronts ornamented with trefoils.

Five miles south-east of Farnham, between the river Wey, and a brook that falls into it, is the village of Elstead.

About two miles east of Farnham, is MORE PARK, originally the seat of Sir William Temple. At the farther end of the park is Ludlam's Cave, formed in a rock, through which runs a continual stream of very fine water, which after falling down a number of marble steps, empties itself into the meadow below. The cave, according to history, was formerly the place of study for Dean Swift, when on his visits to Sir William Temple, at More Park.

This grotto, commonly called *Mother Ludlam's Hole*, lies half way down the side of a hill covered with wood, towards the southernmost extremity of the park. It seems to have been hewn out of the sand stone rock, and to have increased in its dimensions considerably since it was described by Grose. The greatest height may be about twelve feet, and its breadth twenty, but at the distance of about thirty feet from the entrance it becomes so low and narrow as to be passable only by a person crawling on his hands and knees. Two stone benches are placed on each side for the accommodation of visitors. From the *Annals of Waverley* it appears, that this cavern was formed in the year 1216, for collecting the several springs of water for the use of that monastery about a quarter of a mile distant.

The appellation of *Mother Ludlam's Hole*, arose from a tradition, that in the dark ages, an invisible inhabitant of this name, was a kind of benevolent witch, who used kindly to assist her poor neighbours, by lending them such culinary utensils and household furniture, as they wanted on particular occasions. The petitioner, it seems, went to the cave by midnight, turned three times round, and thrice repeated aloud, Pray, good Mother Ludlam, lend me such a thing, (naming the utensil), and I will return it in two days; he or she then retired, and coming again next morning, found at the entrance the requested moveable: probably brought there during the interval from the monastery, or some persons interested in imbuing the minds of the vulgar with the belief in the agency of spirits.

Contiguous to this edifice are the remains of the ancient castle. It was a polygon of no great area, seemingly hexagonal, and flanked by towers now demolished. In 1761, when the view of these remains was taken for Grose's *Antiquities*, a flight of stairs led to what was the first story of the building, where there was a kind of platform elevated about

twenty feet from the ground. The walls of these towers scarcely exceeded two feet in thickness, chiefly of stone, here and there interspersed with brick. A strong stone wall, which still surrounds the whole, has a dry moat at its foot, now planted with oaks. A pleasant park adjoining the castle is watered by the river Loddon.

The largest of the hop plantations about Farnham is near sixty acres; in general they do not exceed ten or twenty. In a very favourable season a ton, and even twenty-four hundred weight have been pulled off an acre of the very best ground; but the average produce is about six and a half hundred weight per acre. Some of the best land employed in the culture has let as high as twenty pounds per acre. In price the Farnham hops are commonly one-third above those of other districts, and their great mart is Weyhill fair. Every pocket is stamped with a particular device, which is changed every year. Farnham hops are preferred, on account of the delicacy of the flavour, and the paleness which they impart to malt liquor, and these being rubbed in the hand emit a degree of odour.

About a quarter of a mile from the above cave, are the ruins of Waverley Abbey.

About four miles from Farnham, on the right of our road, is the village of SEAL, and on the other side the road the village of TONGHAM; about a mile farther to the north is the village of ASH, which borders upon Hampshire.

Two miles from Guildford, and eight from Puttenham, on our road, is WEST CLANDON.

There is a village a little to the south of ASHBURY.

EAST HORSLEY joins to Ockham, and to Effingham hundred. It is a large parish, and with three more, Walton, Cobham, and Abinger, extends the whole breadth of Surrey, from the Thames to Sussex.

The church of West Horsley is a small ancient

structure, upon an elevated situation. In it are several old stalls and monuments. The steeple fell down many years ago.

About two miles from Effingham, on our road, is **GREAT BOOKHAM.**

Eastwick House, in the parish of Bookham, formerly the seat of the Earl of Effingham, was afterwards that of James Laurell, Esq. in whose time the present King, when Prince of Wales, with his brother the Duke of York, were frequent visitors. It is now the residence of Lewis Bazligette, Esq. Bookham Grove, on the south side, and close to the turnpike road, was formerly the residence of the dowager Lady Downe, afterwards that of her daughter the Hon. Catherine Dawney, who in 1821, at the age of 53, died of the measles. She left this beautiful place to a nephew only ten years old.

About a mile to the south of this parish is Polesden, for a long period the residence of Admiral Sir Francis Geary, and Sir William his son, who sold it to the trustees of the late Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq. who resided here, and united the brilliant talents of poet, orator, and statesman in one person. —In 1818, the estate was sold to the present possessor, Joseph Bonsor, Esq. The former house was pulled down in Mr. Sheridan's time, with the intention of building another more suitable to this beautiful spot, and which is now doing by Mr. Bonsor. The approach to it from Bookham, is through a noble avenue of beech trees, about a quarter of a mile long. Here is also a terrace full 1300 feet in length, backed by a stately grove of trees, through which is a delightfully shaded walk, and from the front of the terrace, at an agreeable distance, Bagdon Woods and Penmore Common are seen, which renders the scenery pleasing and picturesque. The vicinity abounds with game.

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TOPOGRAPHICAL  
AND  
STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION  
OF THE  
**COUNTY OF SUSSEX.**

*Containing an Account of its*

Situation,	Mines,	Agriculture,
Extent,	Minerals,	Fairs,
Towns,	Fisheries.	Markets,
Roads,	Manufactures,	Curiosities,
Rivers,	Trade,	Antiquities,
Lakes,	Commerce,	Natural History,
	Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, &c.	

*To which is prefixed,*

**A COPIOUS TRAVELLING GUIDE,**

Exhibiting

*The Direct and Principal Cross Roads,*

*Inns and Distances of Stages, and*

*Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats,*

Which form a

**COMPLETE COUNTY ITINERARY:**

WITH

**A LIST OF THE FAIRS,**

*And an Index Table,*

Shewing, at One View, the Distances of all the Towns from  
London, and of Towns from each other.

---

**BY G. A. COOKE, ESQ.**

---

Illustrated with a  
**MAP OF THE COUNTY.**

**London:**

*Printed, by Assignment from the Executors of the late C. Cooke,*  
FOR  
**SHERWOOD, NEELY, AND JONES, PATERNOSTER-ROW;**  
**AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.**

**BARNARD AND FARLEY,**  
*Skinner-Street, London.*



## A TABLE

OF THE

## PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE COUNTY,

*Their Distance from London, Markets, Number of Houses and Inhabitants, with the Time of the Arrival and Departure of the Post.*

Towns.	Dist.	Markets.	Houses.	Inhabitants.	Post arrives.	Departs.
					H. M.	H.
Alfriston .....	60		109	590	1.	1.
Angmering .....	64		104	793		
Arundel .....	57	W. S.	404	2158	8. 50. f.	4. a.
Balcomb .....	37		91	559		"
Battel .....	56	Thur.	361	2531	7. 50. f.	6.
Beckley .....	58		143	1170		
Beeding .....	51		103	717		
Billinghurst .....	45		201	1295		
Bolney .....	42		90	510		
Brede .....	62		141	787		
Brighthelmstone .....	58	Thur.	2077	12012	7. f.	7. a.
Broadwater .....	57		471	2697		
Burwash .....	49		245	1603		
Buxted .....	40		184	1292		
Chailey .....	42		117	818		
Chichester .....	62	W. S.	1083	6425	11. 45. f.	4. a.
Cuckfield .....	40	Frid.	200	2088	2. f.	13. n.
Ditching .....	50		109	740		
Eastbourne .....	64		413	2623	8. 30. f.	4. 30. a.
East Grinstead .....	36	Thur.	438	2804	1. f.	1. f.
Fletching .....	39		220	1397		
Framfield .....	56		158	1074		
Heathfield .....	52		246	1310		
Hartfield .....	34		195	1247		
Hastings .....	64	W. S.	565	3848	9. f.	5. a.
Haylesham .....	56	Wed.	149	1029		
Henfield .....	47		164	976	9. f.	3. a.
Horsham .....	36	Sat.	622	3539		
Hurst Pierpoint .....	46		164	1184	8. f.	5. a.
Lamberhurst .....	40		119	699	4. f.	10. a.
Lewes .....	49	Sat.	893	6221	5. 30. f.	5. 30. a.

Towns.	Dist.	Mar- kets.	Houses.	Inhabi- tants.	Post arrives.	Departs.
					H. M.	H.
Linfield .....	59		117	1287		
Longbridge .....	56		193	1117		
Mayfield .....	42		380	2079		
Midhurst .....	50	Thur.	196	1256	5. f.	8. a.
Newhaven .....	56		146	755		
Northiam .....	56		159	1114	7. 30. f.	6. a.
Nutley .....	36		193	1117		
Petworth .....	49	Sat.	436	2459	8. 30. f.	9. 15. a.
Pulborough .....	50		239	1613		
Rotherfield .....	44		375	2122		
Rye .....	63	W. S.	464	2681	9. f.	4. a.
Seaford .....	60		153	1001	9. f.	5. a.
Shoreham .....	56	Sat.	160	770	8. f.	6. a.
South Harting .....	68		175	947		
Steyning .....	51	Wed.	182	1210	9. f.	4. a.
Storrington .....	55		133	792		
Ticehurst .....	43		251	1193		
Winchelsea .....	67	Sat.	126	652		

The price of postage for a single letter from London varies from 6d. to 7d. throughout the county.



# AN INSPECTION TABLE FOR THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

SUSSEX is situated in the Province of CANTERBURY and the Diocese of CHICHESTER.

<i>Bounded</i>	<i>Extent</i>	<i>Contains</i>	<i>sends to Parliament</i>	<i>Produce &amp; Manufactures</i>
<p>On the north by Surrey and Kent.</p> <p>On the south-east and south by the British Channel.</p> <p>On the west by Hampshire.</p>	<p>In length from east to west 76 miles.</p> <p>And in breadth from north to south 20 miles.</p>	<p>6 Rapes</p> <p>65 Hundreds</p> <p>1 City</p> <p>15 Towns</p> <p>159,311 inhabitants</p> <p>342 Parishes</p> <p>933,360 Acres.</p>	<p>28 Members, <i>vis.</i></p> <p>2 the County</p> <p>2 Chichester</p> <p>2 Arundel</p> <p>2 Bramber</p> <p>2 East Grinstead</p> <p>2 Hastings</p> <p>2 Horsham</p> <p>2 Lewes</p> <p>2 Midhurst</p> <p>2 Rye</p> <p>2 Shoreham</p> <p>2 Steyning</p> <p>2 Winchelsea.</p>	<p>There were formerly a great number of Iron forges in the eastern part of this county, but from the dearthness of fuel, there are but few remaining, though wood is one of the chief products of the county.</p> <p>Sheep and fine wool.</p> <p>Corn and all sorts of Agricultural produce.</p> <p>Limestone, which as a cement is superior to any other in the kingdom.</p> <p>Gunpowder is manufactured at Battel, and of a superior quality.</p>

This County derives its name from the South Saxons, who possessed it during the Heptarchy, forming a great part of one of the kingdoms.

# AN ITINERARY

OF ALL THE

DIRECT AND PRINCIPAL CROSS ROADS,

IN

## SUSSEX.

IN WHICH ARE INCLUDED

### THE STAGES, INNS, AND GENTLEMEN'S SEATS.

*N. B. The first Column contains the Names of Places passed through; the Figures that follow shew the Distances from Place to Place, Town to Town, and Stages; and in the last Column are the names of Gentlemen's Seats, and Inns. The right and left of the Roads are distinguished by the letters R. and L.*

#### JOURNEY FROM EAST BOURNE TO TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

East Bourne to Willingdon . . . .	2	2	<i>At Willingdon, Rattan Lodge, I. F. Thomas, esq. R</i>
<i>At Swine's Hill T. G. or L T. R. to Lewes</i>			
Swine's hill T. G.	1½	3½	
<i>AT. R. through Stone Cross to South Bourne. R</i>			<i>The Broad, T. Mason, esq.</i>
<i>At Horse-bridge on L a T. R. to Lewes.</i>			
Horse-bridge, T. G. . . . .	3¾	7¼	<i>Inn—King's Head.</i>
Horsham, T. G. . . . .	4	11¼	
<i>On R a T. R. to Cranbrook.</i>			
<i>At Cross in Hand on L a T. R. to Lewes.</i>			
Cross in Hand T. G. . . . .	3¼	14½	<i>Heathfield Park, F. Newberry, esq. R</i>

<i>At Mayfield</i>		
<i>on R a T. R. to</i>		
<i>Muidstone.</i>		
Mayfield .....	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$18\frac{3}{4}$
<i>On R a T. R.</i>		
<i>to Hastings.</i>		
Frant .....	6	$24\frac{3}{4}$ <i>Eridge Castle and Park,</i> <i>Earl of Abergavenny, L.</i>
<i>On L a T. R.</i>		
<i>to Lewes.</i>		
Tunbridge Wells	2	$26\frac{3}{4}$ Inns— <i>Angel, New Inn,</i> <i>Sussex Tavern.</i>

## JOURNEY FROM CHICHESTER TO HASLEMERE,

THROUGH MIDHURST.

Chichester to		
Mid Lavant ....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
<i>On L a T. R.</i>		
<i>thro' West Dean</i>		
<i>to Chichester.</i>		
.....		<i>Einderton-house, — Stret-</i> <i>tle, esq.</i>
.....		<i>West Dean house, Lord</i>
Singleton .....	4	$6\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Selsey.</i>
.....		<i>Drove - house, George</i>
Cocking, T. G.	3	$9\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Friend Tyson, esq.</i>
<i>At Midhurst on</i>		
<i>L a T. R. to Pet-</i>		
<i>worth.</i>		
MIDHURST.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	12 <i>Inn—Angel. At Midhurst,</i> <i>Cowdry Lodge, W. S.</i> <i>Poyntz, esq.</i>
<i>Cross the river</i>		
<i>Rother, and over</i>		
<i>North Heath.</i>		
Furley Hill ....	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{3}{4}$
Farnhurst.....	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Inn—Spread Eagle.</i>

King's Marsh, T.			
G. ....	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$17\frac{3}{4}$	
Farnhurst Lane	$\frac{3}{4}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	Inn— <i>Bell</i> .
On R a T. R.			
to Petersfield.			
HASLEMERE.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$19\frac{3}{4}$	Inn— <i>White Horse</i> .

## JOURNEY FROM BRIGHTHELMSTONE TO EAST GRINSTEAD,

THROUGH LEWES AND UCKFIELD.

Brighthelmstone to Falmer ....	4	4	Inn— <i>Swan</i> . At Falmer is <i>Stanmer Park</i> , Earl of <i>Chichester</i> .
Ashcombe, T. G.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	— <i>Boys</i> , esq.
Bridge over the river Ouse to Lewes.			
At Lewes a T. R. to East Bourne.			
LEWES .....	2	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Inns— <i>Star</i> , <i>White Hart</i> . <i>Mole Park</i> , <i>Vise. Gage</i> , R near it on R <i>Plasket</i> <i>Park</i> .
A T. R. to Hailsham.			
Horstead .....	6	$14\frac{3}{4}$	At <i>Horstead Place</i> , R. <i>Chuse</i> , esq.
UCKFIELD .....	2	$16\frac{3}{4}$	Inn— <i>Maidenhead</i> . At <i>Uck-</i> <i>field</i> , <i>Sir Thomas Wil-</i> <i>son</i> , <i>Bart.</i> On R. <i>Highlands</i> .
Maresfield.....	2	$18\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Maresfield Park</i> , <i>Sir John</i> <i>Shelley</i> , bart. <i>T. Wood-</i> <i>ward</i> , esq.
A T. R. to Cuckfield L on R to Tunbridge Wells.			
Nutley .....	3	$21\frac{1}{4}$	Inn— <i>White Hart</i> .
Wych Cross, T.			
G. ....	3	$24\frac{3}{4}$	

<i>At Wych Cross on L a T. R. through Chailey to Lewes.</i>			<i>Holly Hill, T. Fulcher, esq.</i>
Forest Row ...	2½	27¼	<i>Kidbrook, Rt. Hon. Lord Colchester.</i>
<i>Cross the river Medway.</i>			
EAST GRINSTEAD	2½	29¾	<i>Inns—Crown, Dorset Arms. East Court, E. Cran- ston, esq.</i>

## JOURNEY FROM BRIGHTHELMSTONE TO CRAWLEY,

THROUGH CUCKFIELD.

Brighthelmstone to			
Preston, T. G...	1¾	1¾	<i>Ovingdean, Rev. Nathaniel Kemp.</i>
Withdean .....	¾	2½	
Patcham .....	1	3½	
<i>Over the South Downs.</i>			
Pangdean .....	2	5½	
Pyecombe .....	¾	6	
Clayton .....	1	7¾	
Stone Pound, T. G. ....	¾	8	
<i>On L a T R. to Horsham, on R to Ditchling</i>			
Frier's Oak Inn	¾	8¾	
<i>Over St. John's Common.</i>			
St. John's Green	2	10¾	<i>Inn.—King's Head.</i>
Adur R.....	1	11¾	
Handstay, T. G.	1½	13½	
<i>Cross the Adur.</i>			



<i>On R a T. R.</i>				
<i>to Maresfield.</i>				
CUCKFIELD .....	1	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inns— <i>King's Head, Talbot, Cuckfield Place, Rev. W. Sergison.</i>	
Whiteman's Green .....	}	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inn— <i>Ship.</i>
Staplefield Common ..				
Hand Cross .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	Inn— <i>Jolly Tanner. Bridge House, Thos. Grainger, esq.</i>	
<i>At Hand Cross</i>		19 $\frac{1}{2}$		
<i>a T. R. to Hors-</i>				
<i>ham.</i>				
Tilgate Forest..	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inn— <i>Pease Pottage Gate.</i>	
CRAWLEY .....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inns— <i>George, Rising Sun.</i>	

## JOURNEY FROM BRIGHTHELMSTONE TO HORSHAM,

### THROUGH STEYNING.

Brighthelmstone to Beeding.....	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	
<i>Cross the River Adur.</i>			
Bramber .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	
STEYNING .....	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inns — <i>Chequers, White Horse.</i>
.....			<i>Wiston Park, Charles Goring, esq.</i>
Partridge Green	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	
West Grinstead	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>West Grinstead Park, W. Burrell, esq. The ruins of Nep Castle, Sir C.M. Burrell, bart.</i>
.....			<i>Den Place, W. Markwick, esq.</i>
HORSHAM .....	7	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inns— <i>Anchor, King's Head.</i>

*At Horsham on R a T. R. to Cuckfield, and through Henfield to Brighthelmstone; on L to Slinfold.*

*At Horsham on L Hill Place, Duke of Norfolk. Springfield, — Smith, esq. on R Horsham Park, R. Hurst, esq.*

### JOURNEY FROM ARUNDEL TO KINGFOLD.

Arundel to Bury .....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	<i>At Arundel, the Castle, Duke of Norfolk.</i>
Watersfield ....	1	$6\frac{1}{4}$	
Coldwaltham ..	$\frac{3}{4}$	7	
Hardham .....	$\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Parkham Park, Sir Cecil Bischopp, bart.</i>
<i>Cross the Arun River.</i>			
Pulborough ..	1	$8\frac{3}{4}$	
<i>At Pulborough on L a T. R. to Petworth.</i>			
Hadfoldhern....	$3\frac{1}{4}$	12	
Bilinghurst....	2	14	
Slinfold .....	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$18\frac{3}{4}$	
Warnham .....	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>A T. R. to Brighthelmstone R</i>			
Kingfold .....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	25	

### JOURNEY FROM WORTHING TO HORSHAM,

THROUGH STEYNING.

Worthing to Broadwater	} 2	2
Green .....		
<i>On L a T. R. to Arundel.</i>		

Sompting .....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inns — <i>Chequers, White Horse. Wiston Park, Charles Goring, esq. L</i>
STEYNING .....	5	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Partridge Green	6	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>West Grinstead Park, W. Burrell, esq. Den Place, Sir C. M. Burrell, bart.</i>
West Grinstead	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	16	
.....			
HORSHAM .....	7	23	Inns — <i>Anchor, King's Head. At Horsham on L Hill Place, Duke of Norfolk, Springfield, — Smith, esq. on R Horsham Park, R. Hurst, esq.</i>

## JOURNEY FROM BRIGHTHELMSTONE TO HASTINGS,

THROUGH LEWES AND BATTEL.

Brighthelmstone to Falmer ....	4	4	<i>Stanmer Park, Earl of Chichester.</i>
Ashcombe, T.G.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>At Ashcombe, T. G. on L J. Boys, esq.</i>
LEWES .....	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>At Lewes on L a T. R. to East Grinstead.</i>			
<i>Cross the river Ouse.</i>			
<i>On R a T. R. to East Bourne.</i>			
<i>One mile from Lewes on L a T. R. to Uckfield.</i>			
Ringmer .....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	

<i>A mile beyond Ringmer, on L a T. R. to Maidstone.</i>		
Stone Cross . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Two miles beyond Stone Cross, on L a T. R. to East Grinstead.</i>		
Horse Bridge ..	4	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>The Broad, J. Mason, esq. L</i>
<i>At Horse bridge on L a T. R. to Tunbridge Wells, a little further on R to Hailsham and East Bourne.</i>		
Gardner's Street	4	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Herstmonceaux, Hare Taylor, esq. R A new house, Rev. Mr. Pigou.</i>
Boreham Street	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{3}{4}$
Boreham Bridge	$\frac{3}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ninfield Stocks	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{3}{4}$ <i>Ashburnham Park, Earl of Ashburnham, L</i>
Catsfield Green	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Catsfield Green on R William Marnick, esq. Parkgate, John Fuller, esq. L</i>
BATTEL . . . . .	4	34 $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Inn—Swan. Battel Abbey, Sir Godfrey Vassall Webster, bart.</i>
<i>At Battel, on L a T. R. to Tunbridge Wells</i>		
Ore . . . . .	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	41
HASTINGS . . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Inn—Swan.</i>

# JOURNEY FROM BRIGHTHELMSTONE TO RYE,

THROUGH LEWES, BATTEL, AND HASTINGS.

Brighthelmstone to Falmer .....	4	4	<i>Stanmer Park, Earl of Chichester.</i>
Ashcombe, T.G.	2½	6½	<i>At Ashcombe, T. G. on L</i>
LEWES .....	2	8½	<i>— Boys, esq.</i>
<i>At Lewes on L a R. to East Grinstead. Cross the river Ouse. On R a T. R. to East Bourne. One mile from Lewes on L a T. R. to Uckfield.</i>			
Ringmer .....	2½	11	
<i>A mile beyond Ringmer a T. R. to Maidstone on L</i>			
Stone Cross .....	4½	15½	
<i>Two miles be- yond Stone Cross on L a T. R. to East Grinstead.</i>			
Horse Bridge ..	4	19½	
<i>At Horse bridge on L a T. R. to Tunbridge Wells, a little further on R to Hailsham and East Bourne.</i>			
Gardner's Street	4	23½	<i>Herstmonceaux, Hare Tay- lor, esq. R</i>

Boreham Street	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$25\frac{3}{4}$	
Boreham Bridge	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$26\frac{1}{2}$	
Ninfield Stocks	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$28\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Ashburnham Park, Earl of Ashburnham, L</i>
Catsfield Green	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$30\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Catsfield Green on R William Marwick, esq. Parkgate, John Fuller, esq. L</i>
BATTEL .....	4	$34\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Inn—Swan. Battel Abbey, Sir Godfrey Vassall Webster, bart.</i>
<i>At Battel on L a T. R. to Tunbridge.</i>			
Whatlington....	2	$36\frac{1}{4}$	
Vine Hall .....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$37\frac{3}{4}$	
<i>At Vine Hall on L T. R. to Tunbridge Wells</i>			
Swail's Green ..	1	$38\frac{3}{4}$	
Crispe's Corner	$\frac{1}{2}$	$39\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Great Saunders, James Bishop, esq.</i>
Chitcomb .....	2	$41\frac{1}{4}$	
Broad Oak Cross	1	$42\frac{1}{4}$	
Udimore ... ..	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$44\frac{1}{2}$	
Caresborough ..	3	$47\frac{1}{2}$	
RYE.....	1	$48\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Inns—George, Red Lion.</i>

### JOURNEY FROM CHICHESTER TO RYE,

THROUGH ARUNDEL, BRIGHTHELMSTONE, HASTINGS,  
AND WINCHELSEA.

Chichester to			<i>Hampnet place, — Steele, esq.</i>
Maudlin.....	2	2	<i>Goodwood, Duke of Richmond.</i>
Croker Hill ....	2	4	<i>At Norton, Miles Roe, esq. R</i>
.....			<i>Westergate House, James Kirkman, esq.</i>
.....			<i>At Eartham, William Huskisson, esq.</i>

Bal's Hut .....	2	6	
.....			<i>Slindon-house, Countess of Newburgh.</i>
.....			<i>Dale Park, Sir George Thomas, bart.</i>
Avisford.....	1	7	<i>Avisford Place, Gen. Sir W. Howton.</i>
.....			<i>Walberton-house, late Gen. White.</i>
ARUNDEL .....	3	10	<i>Inns — Crown, Norfolk Arms. Arundel Castle, Duke of Norfolk.</i>
<i>At Arundel on L. a T. R. to Petworth and Dorking.</i>			
<i>Cross the river Arun.</i>			
.....			<i>Angmering Park — W. Gratwick, esq.</i>
Coats .....	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sompting .....	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Launcing .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Shoreham bridge	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	22	<i>Inn — Sussex Pad.</i>
<i>Cross the Adur river.</i>			
Old Shoreham ..	$\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Buckingham-house, Henry Bridges, esq. beyond on R at Southwick, is Kingston house, — Goring, esq. on L at Portsedale, J. M. Grant, esq.</i>
<i>At Shoreham L a T. R. to Steyning &amp; Rye-gate; a mile further on L to Steyning.</i>			
<i>Near Bright-helmstone on L a T. R. to Henfield.</i>			
BRIGHTHELM- STONE.....	7	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Inns — Castle, New Inn, New Ship, Old Ship, White Horse.</i>
	B	3	

<i>At Brighthelmstone on La T.R. to Ryegate and Lewes.</i>		
<i>Over the Downs to</i>		
Rottingdean....	4	33 $\frac{1}{4}$ Ovingdean, Rev. N. Kemp.
Newhaven....	5	38 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Cross the river Ouse.</i>		
Seaford.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	42 Inn—Old Tree.
.....		Sutton Place, C. Harrison, esq.
.....		West Dean Place, J. H. Durand, esq.
Exet Bridge....	2	44
<i>Cross the river Cuckmere.</i>		
Friston.....	3	47 Friston Place, Hon. C. Jenkinson.
East Dean.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
East Bourne....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	49 $\frac{3}{4}$ Inns—Lamb, New Inn. At South Bourne is Compton Place, Lord George Cavendish.
<i>At East Bourne on La T.R. to Tunbridge.</i>		
Sea Houses....	1	51 $\frac{1}{4}$
Langley, T. G.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	53
<i>A mile beyond Langley T. G. a T. R. to Hailsham.</i>		
Pevensy.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$
.....		Beauport, Sir J. Bland Burgess, bart. Crowhurst Place, Cresset Pelham, esq.
Bexhill.....	8	63 $\frac{1}{4}$
.....		Bulver Hythe, where William the Conqueror landed.



HASTINGS.	6	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inn—Swan. <i>At Hastings, the Castle.</i>
<i>At Hastings on L a T. R. to Battel.</i>			
Guestling .....	4	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Broomham, Sir W. Ashburnham, bart.</i>
Inkleham .....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{3}{4}$	
WINCHELSEA.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inn— <i>New Inn.</i>
<i>Cross the Tillingham river.</i>			
RYE.....	3	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inn— <i>George, Red Lion.</i>

### JOURNEY FROM BRIGHTHELMSTONE TO TUNBRIDGE WELLS,

THROUGH LEWES AND UCKFIELD.

Brighthelmstone to Falmer ....	4	4	Inn— <i>Swan. Stanmer Park, Earl of Chichester.</i>
Ashcombe, T.G. <i>Bridge over the river Ouse.</i>	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>At Ashcombe Turnpike, on R — Boys, esq.</i>
LEWES . . . . .	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inns— <i>Star, White Hart. Mote Park, Visc. Gage.</i>
<i>A T. R. to East Bourne. R</i>			
Horstead .....	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>At Horstead Place, R. Chase, esq.</i>
<i>A T. R. to Hailsham.</i>			
UCKFIELD. ....	2	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	Inn — <i>Maidenhead. At Uckfield, Sir Thomas Wilson, bart. on R Highlands, — Woodward, esq.</i>
<i>One mile from Uckfield a T. R. to East Grinstead L on R to Maidstone.</i>			
Handel Gate ..	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	
Crowbridge gate .....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Seat of Sir George Biggen, bart.</i>

*Seat of Lord Boyne.*

.....			
Boxes Gate....	3	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Boar's Head } Street..... }	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Eridge Green ..	3	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Eridge place, Earl of Aber-</i> <i>gavenny.</i>
<i>On R a T. R.</i> <i>to East Bourne.</i>			
TUNBRIDGE } WELLS } ..	2	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	Inns— <i>Kentish Tavern, New</i> <i>Inn, Sussex Tavern.</i>
<i>A T. R. on L to</i> <i>Seven Oaks, and</i> <i>East Grinstead;</i> <i>on R to Brench-</i> <i>ley and Lamber-</i> <i>hurst.</i>			

### JOURNEY FROM CHICHESTER TO BILLING- HURST,

#### THROUGH PETWORTH.

Chichester to			
West Hampnet .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Maudlin.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	
<i>At Maudlin a</i> <i>T. R. to Arundel</i> <i>R</i>			
<i>Halnecker ....</i>	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Halnecker-house, Duke of</i> <i>Richmond.</i>
.....			<i>Goodwood-house, Duke of</i> <i>Richmond.</i>
Upwaltham ....	4	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Duncton .....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	<i>Wool Lavington, John Ser-</i> <i>gent, esq. L Burton Park,</i> <i>R. Biddulph, esq. R</i>
Rotherbridge ..	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	
<i>Cross the Ro-</i> <i>ther River.</i>			
PETWORTH .....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	Inns— <i>Half Moon, Swan.</i>

*At Petworth a  
T. R. to Mid-  
hurst and Guild-  
ford L to Arun-  
del R.*

Byworth Street .	1	15
Fittleworth ....	2	17
Stopham .....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pulborough ....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hadfoldhern ...	3	22 $\frac{3}{4}$
Billinghamurst ....	2	24 $\frac{3}{4}$

*Petworth Park, Earl of  
Egremont.*

### JOURNEY FROM CUCKFIELD TO HASTINGS.

Cuckfield to Hatchgate .....	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
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.....		
.....		
Lindfield .....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$

*At Lindfield a  
T. R. to London  
L on R to Ditch-  
ling and Bright-  
helmstone.*

Upper Hookland	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Upper Pel- } lingbridge }	$\frac{3}{4}$	6

Pellingbridge ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chailey Inn....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8

*At Chailey  
Inn on R. a T.  
R to Brighthelm-  
stone; to Lon-  
don, through  
East Grinstead,  
L.*

Newick Green	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
--------------	-----------------	-----------------

*Butler's Green, Rev. W.  
Sergison, L  
Puxhill, Mr. Broad. L be-  
yond Tremains, R. Wyatt,  
esq.*

*Hook Place, Rev. Henry  
Poole.*

*Sheffield Park, Earl of*

Gold Bridge....	$\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	Sheffield, L Newich Park, J. Powell, esq.
<i>Cross the River Ouse.</i>			
Maresfield .....	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	Maresfield Park, — Nevenham, esq. L Peppingtonford, — Bradford, esq.
<i>At Maresfield on L a T. R. to East Grinstead, Westerham, and Tunbridge Wells.</i>			
<i>A mile beyond Maresfield on L a T. R. to Tunbridge Wells; on R to Lewes.</i>			
Buxted Bridge and T. G. ....	2	$15\frac{1}{4}$	Buxted Place, Hon. C. Jenkinson.
Pound Green ..	1	$16\frac{1}{4}$	Street, J. Woodward, esq.
<i><math>2\frac{3}{4}</math> miles beyond Pound Green on L a T. R. to Tunbridge Wells.</i>			
Chequer.....	3	$19\frac{1}{4}$	
Gatehouse .....	$\frac{3}{4}$	20	
Cross in hand T. G. ....	$\frac{3}{4}$	$20\frac{3}{4}$	
.....			Heathfield Park, F. Newberry, esq.
<i>Beyond Cross in hand on R a T. R. to Hailsham &amp; East Bourne.</i>			
<i>Five miles beyond Cross in Hand a T. R. to Tunbridge.</i>			
Burwash .....	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$28\frac{1}{4}$	
Etchingham....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$30\frac{3}{4}$	
<i>Cross the River Rother.</i>			

Hurst Green . . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$32\frac{1}{4}$	Bridge Place, John Micklethwait, esq. L.
<i>At Hurst Green on L a T. R. to Cranbrook and Tunbridge.</i>			
Robertsbridge T G . . . . .	$2\frac{3}{4}$	35	A mile to the L of Robertsbridge, the Abbey; two miles further Court Lodge, S. Nichols, esq. R
<i>Cross the Rother River.</i>			
Vine Hall . . . . .	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$37\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>At Vine Hall, a T. R. to Rye, L</i>			
Warthinton . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	39	
BATTEL . . . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$40\frac{1}{2}$	Inn—George.
<i>A T. R. to Hailsham.</i>			
.....			Crowhurst Place, H. C. Pelham, esq. R.
.....			Beauport, Sir James Bland Burgess, bart.
Ore . . . . .	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$47\frac{1}{4}$	
HASTINGS . . . .	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$48\frac{1}{2}$	Inn—Swan.

## JOURNEY FROM EAST BOURNE TO LEWES.

East Bourne to Willingdon . . . .	2	2	Seat of Inigo Thomas, esq. R
<i>On R a T. R. to Hailsham; on L to Battel.</i>			
<i>Cross the Cockmare river.</i>			
Horse Bridge ..	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	Inn—King's Head.
<i>Near Horse Eridge a T. R. to</i>			

<i>Tunbridge Wells</i>			
R.			
Laughton Pound	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$	
<i>On R a T. R.</i>			
<i>to East Grinstead.</i>			
Ringmer .....	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{4}$	
<i>A T. R. to</i>			
<i>Maidstone.</i>			
LEWES .....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$18\frac{3}{4}$	Inns— <i>Star, White Hart.</i>

JOURNEY FROM EAST GRINSTEAD TO TUNBRIDGE.

East Grinstead to			<i>Hammerwood Lodge, M.D.</i>
.....			<i>Magens, esq. L</i>
Forest Row ....	3	3	<i>Kidbrook, Right Hon. Lord</i>
<i>At Forest Row</i>			<i>Colchester.</i>
<i>a T. R. to Lewes.</i>			
.....			<i>Stone-house, John Burt, esq.</i>
.....			<i>Ashdown-house, John Tray-</i>
.....			<i>ton Fuller, esq.</i>
.....			<i>Forest-house, Lord Somer-</i>
.....			<i>ville.</i>
.....			<i>Holly Hill, Colonel Young.</i>
Hartfield .....	4	7	
<i>At Hartfield</i>			
<i>on L a T. R. to</i>			
<i>Westerham; on</i>			
<i>R to Lewes.</i>			
Withyham ....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Stone Land Park, Earl</i>
Florence .....	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Whitworth.</i>
<i>At Florence a</i>			
<i>T. R. to Lewes.</i>			
Groombridge ...	$\frac{3}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	
Tunbridge Wells	$3\frac{1}{2}$	15	Inns— <i>Angel, New Inn,</i>
			<i>Sussex Tavern.</i>
Southborough ..	3	18	Inn— <i>Hand and Sceptre.</i>
TUNBRIDGE .....	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$20\frac{3}{4}$	Inns— <i>Angel, Rose and</i>
			<i>Crown.</i>

AN

## ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE

## FAIRS IN SUSSEX.

- Adversean* ---September 12, cattle and sheep.
- Alfriston*—May 12, Nov. 30, pedlary.
- Angmering*—July 30, pedlary.
- Ardingley*—May 30, pedlary.
- Arundel*—May 14, cattle and hogs. August 21, hogs, cattle, and sheep. September 25, cattle and sheep. December 17, cattle, pedlary, &c. Second Tuesday in every month, cattle.
- Ashington*—June 29, July 21, sheep, cattle, and goods of all sorts; the last a statute-day for hiring servants.
- Ashurst*—October 16.
- Balcomb*—June 4, pedlary.
- Battel*—Whit Monday, November 22, cattle and pedlary. Second Tuesday in every month, cattle.
- Beckley*—Easter Thursday, December 26, cattle and pedlary.
- Beeding*—July 21, pedlary.
- Billinghamurst*—Whit Monday, August 5, horses, horned cattle, and sheep. October 10, horned cattle. October 20, horses and horned cattle. Second Wednesday in every month, cattle, &c.
- Bines Green*—June 12, pedlary.
- Blackboys*—Oct. 6, pedlary.
- Bodiham*—June 6, cattle and pedlary.

- Bolney*—May 17, December 11, cattle and pedlary.
- Boreham Street*—Sept. 21.
- Brede*—Easter Tuesday, cattle and pedlary.
- Brightelmstone*—Holy Thursday, September 4, pedlary.
- Brightling*—First Monday after Thomas à Becket, July 7.
- Broadwater*—June 22, October 30, horned cattle, sheep, and horses.
- Burwash*—May 12, Oct. 4, cattle and pedlary.
- Buxted*—July 31, cattle and pedlary.
- Catstreet*—April 14, June 27, cattle and pedlary.
- Chailey*—June 29, pedlary.
- Chelwood*—July 25, pedlary.
- CHICHESTER**—May 4, Whit Monday, August 5, horses and horned cattle. Oct. 10, horned cattle. Oct. 20, horses and horned cattle. Second Wednesday in every month, cattle, &c.
- Clayton*—July 5, Sept. 26, cattle and sheep.
- Crawley*—May 8, Sept. 9, horned cattle.
- Crawborough*—April 25, horses and horned cattle.
- Cross-in-Hand*—June 22, November 19, horned cattle and pedlary.
- Cuckfield*—May 25, cattle and pedlary. Whit Thursday, cattle and sheep. September 16, cattle and sheep. November 29, cattle and pedlary.
- Dane-hill*—Ascension-day, pedlary.
- Dicker*—Ascension-day, cattle and pedlary.
- Ditching*—April 5, sheep and hogs. October 12, pedlary.
- East Bourne*—October 10, cattle and pedlary.
- East Dean*—October 29, pedlar's ware.
- East Grinstead*—April 21, July 13, horned cattle. December 11, cattle and pedlary.
- Edgdean*—May 1, Sept. 4, horses and horned cattle.
- Ewhurst*—May 21, Aug. 5, cattle and pedlary.
- Fenden*—Holy Thursday, pedlary. September 14, sheep.
- Fletching*—Monday before Whit Sunday, pedlary.
- Forrest Row*—June 25, pedlar's ware. November 8, cattle and pedlary.
- Franfield*—June 24, pedlar's ware.



- Garner Street*—August 5, pedlar's ware.
- Green*—August 12, cattle and sheep. Old Midsummer, July 5, sheep and horned cattle.
- Guestling*—May 23, cattle and pedlary.
- Hafield*—April 14, June 27.
- Hartfield*—Thursday after Whitsun week, cattle and pedlary.
- Hastings*—Whit Tuesday, June 26, Nov. 23, pedlar's ware.
- Haylesham*—April 5, horned cattle and pedlary. June 14, cattle and pedlary.
- Henfield*—May 4, July 5, August 1, pedlary.
- Holdly*—May 9, horned cattle.
- Hollington*—Second Monday in July, pedlar's ware.
- Hoo*—May 1, pedlary.
- Horley*—November 7, pedlary.
- Horsebridge*—May 9, Sept. 26, horned cattle and pedlary.
- Horsebridge Common*—September 11, pedlar's ware.
- Horsham*—April 5, Monday before Whitsunday, sheep and lambs. July 18, cattle, sheep, and lambs. November 27, cattle and pedlary. Last Tuesday in every month, cattle, sheep, &c.
- Horstead Kayne*—May 27, September 12, cattle and pedlary.
- Hurst Green*—June 3, pedlar's ware.
- Hurstpierpoint*—May 1, August 10, pedlary, &c.
- Inventon*—Easter Tuesday, May 29, pedlar's ware.
- Lamberhurst*—April 5, May 21, cattle.
- Lewes*—May 6, horned cattle. Whit Tuesday, cattle and horses. July 26, wool fair. October 2, sheep.
- St. Leonard's Forest*—Nov. 17, cattle.
- Linfield*—May 12, horned cattle and horses. August 5, cattle and sheep. October 28, pedlary.
- Longbridge, near Hailsham*—July 20, lambs and pedlary.
- Maresfield*—September 4, cattle and pedlar's ware, &c.
- Mayfield*—April 5, cattle and pedlar's ware, May 30, pedlary. November 13, cattle and pedlar's ware.

- Midhurst*—April 5, Oct. 29, Whit Tuesday, all sorts of fat and lean cattle, sheep, hogs, &c.
- Newhaven*—October 10, pedlar's ware.
- Newick*—June 1, cattle and pedlary.
- Northiam*—September 17, pedlar's ware.
- Nutley*—May 4, cattle and pedlary.
- Old Tye Common in Hartfield*—May 9, oxen.
- Peasemarsk*—Thursday after Whitsun-week, July 18, pedlary.
- Pembury*—Whit Tuesday.
- Pett, near Hastings*—May 27, cattle and pedlary. July 18, pedlary.
- Petworth*—Holy Thursday, horned cattle. July 29, wool. November 20, sheep and hogs.
- Pevensey*—July 5, horned cattle and pedlary.
- Playden*—September 2, pedlar's ware.
- Pulborough*—Easter Tuesday, pedlary.
- Racham*—May 20, Oct. 13, horned cattle and horses.
- Riper, near Steyning*—August 2, sheep and lambs.
- Rogate*—September 27, horned cattle and horses.
- Rotherfield*—June 18, cattle, pedlary, &c. October 20, cattle and pedlar's ware.
- Rotherbridge*—September 25, pedlar's ware.
- Rudgwick*—Trinity Monday, horned cattle and sheep.
- Rushlake Green, near Tunbridge Wells*—April 22, October 10, cattle, pedlary, &c.
- Rye*—Whit Monday, August 10.
- Scaford*—March 13, July 25, pedlary.
- Shorcham*—July 25, pedlar's ware.
- Sidley*—First Monday after June 29, pedlary.
- Smiston*—September 19, horned cattle and sheep.
- Slaughtam*—Easter Tuesday, pedlary.
- Slinford*—Easter Tuesday, pedlar's ware.
- Southbourne*—March 12, pedlary.
- South Harting*—First Wednesday in June, toys. Oct. 28, sheep and horned cattle.
- Southwater*—July 8, pedlar's ware.
- Southwick*—May 19, pedlary.
- Steyning*—June 9, cattle and pedlary. Septem-

- ber 19, Oct. 10, horned cattle. Second Wednesday in every month, cattle.
- Storrington*—May 12, horned cattle and horses. November 11, cattle and pedlary. Third Wednesday in every month, cattle.
- Tarring*—April 5, May 29, cattle, &c. October 2, pedlary.
- Thakeham*—May 29.
- Ticehurst*—May 4, Oct. 7, cattle and pedlary.
- Turner's Hill*—Easter Tuesday, October 16, pedlar's ware.
- Uckfield*—May 14, August 29, cattle and pedlar's ware.
- Wadhurst*—April 29, Nov. 1, cattle and pedlary.
- Warnham*—Whit Tuesday, pedlary.
- Warborough Green*—June 24, August 1, cattle and pedlary.
- Wellington*—Whit Monday, pedlary.
- Westfield*—May 18, cattle and pedlary.
- Westham*—May 15, Sept. 15, cattle and pedlary.
- Westheathley*—Whit Monday, pedlary.
- Wevilsfield*—July 29, pedlar's ware.
- Whitesmith*—May 21, horned cattle and horses. July 3, cattle.
- Wilmington*—Sept. 17, sheep and pedlary.
- Winchelsea*—May 14, cattle and pedlary.
- Withiam*—May 1, Oct. 10, cattle and pedlary.
- Woods Corner*—May 25, cattle and pedlary.
- Worley Common*—Second Wed. in May, toys.

END OF LIST OF FAIRS.

## TITLES CONFERRED BY THE COUNTY.

This county confers the title of Duke upon one of the King's sons. Chichester is the see of a bishop, and gives the title of Earl to the Pelham family. The Howards are Earls of Arundel, and the Finches are Earls of Winchelsea. Hastings gives the title of Baron to the family of Rawdon Hastings, as Wilmington does to the Comptons, and Buckhurst to the Sackvilles, and Heathfield the same to the Elliots, and Tufton, that of Tufton to the Tuftons. The Earls and Barons of Bathurst derive their titles from Bathurst. Stanmore gives the title of Baron to the Pelhams, and Forle the same to the Gages; Selsea the same to the Peachys; Bolebrook the same to the Sackville Germain family; and Apsley the title of Apsley to the Bathursts.

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## QUARTER SESSIONS,

FOR THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

The County Assizes are held at Horsham alternately with Lewes; at this place the quarter sessions are always held for the eastern division, or the Rapes of Lewes, Pevensey, and Hastings.



## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

OF

# THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

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### SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AND EXTENT.

**S**USSEX is a maritime county, bounded on the west by Hampshire, on the north by Surrey, on the north-north-east by Kent, on the south by the British Channel.

This county contains, according to Templeman's Survey, 1,416 square miles, and 1,140,000 acres, and the extent is 65 miles in length, and 26 in breadth; but, according to this calculation, the length is considerably under-rated, and the breadth as much augmented, which has been found by later, and more accurate surveys. Another calculation reduces the number of acres to 908,952; both confessedly erroneous. The true length of the county from Ensworth to Kent Ditch extends 76 miles; the medium breadth does not exceed 20 miles; the superficial contents amount to 933,360 acres, and the whole county contains upon an average, 2892 acres in each parish.

### CLIMATE.

The climate of this county on the south side of South Down Hills, is very warm, and exceedingly favourable to vegetation. But upon the exposed and bleak situation of the hills open to the south west, the winds are frequently so boisterous as to strip off the thatch from corn stacks, and the co-

verings from all thatched buildings; farmers have suffered great losses by these winds blowing the corn out of the ear at harvest, and the wheat especially, to the loss of 4l. per acre. These winds, when they are impregnated with saline particles, occasioned by the west wind beating the spray against the beach, destroy all hedges and trees; all the leaves, and in general every thing green, being turned brown. The hedges are cut by the spray on the side open to the wind in the same manner as if it had been done artificially. All buildings whatsoever in the district of the Downs, are therefore placed in a low situation, to shelter them from the damage occasioned by these winds.

#### NAME AND EARLY HISTORY.

The South Saxons possessed this district; hence obviously originated its present name. The Romans gave the name of the *Regni* to the inhabitants. In the year 803, Egbert, King of Wessex, or the West Saxons, united it to his dominions. Egbert a few years after this was crowned king of England at Winchester.

#### POPULATION.

The population of this county, according to the official returns of the year 1811, amounted to 94,188 male inhabitants, and 95,895 females; making a total population of 190,083.

#### RIVERS AND CANALS.

The principal in this county are the Arun, the Adur, the Ouse, and the Rother. The Arun rises in St. Leonard's forest near Horsham, and running a few miles westward turns due south, and passing by Arundel, falls into the British Channel about three miles south of it. This river, by an act of parliament passed in 1733, had a new outlet cut for it, in order to improve its navigation, and now it carries ships as high as Arundel of about an hundred tons burden.

The Adur, which is sometimes called the Beeding, rises also in St. Leonard's Forest, and running almost parallel to the Arun, passes by Steyning, and Bramber, from whence it is likewise called Bramber Water; it discharges itself into the British Channel at New-Shoreham.

The Ouse is chiefly formed of two branches, one rising in the forest of St. Leonard, near the spring of the Adur, and the other in the forest of Worth, north of Cuckfield; and these two streams uniting not far from Cuckfield, run south by Lewes, and falling into the British Channel form a harbour, called Newhaven, about seven or eight miles south of Lewes. This river between Newhaven bridge and Lewes was navigable only for small barges at particular times of tide, but by widening, deepening, and some new cuts, it is now constantly navigable for boats of larger burthen, to within five miles east of Cuckfield.

Other less considerable rivers in this county are the Lavant, the Cuckmere, the Ashbourn, and the Asten; all which, as well as the rivers whose courses have been described, are confined within the limits of Sussex.

In the river Arun are caught vast quantities of mullets, which in the summer season come up from the sea as far as Arundel, in great shoals, and feed upon a particular weed here, which gives them a high and luscious taste, that renders them a great luxury. This river is also famous for trout and eel.

## CANALS.

The Earl of Egremont has made the river Rother navigable for boats, barges, &c. from a piece of ground called the Lower Plat, near Midhurst, through the parishes of Woolavington, Easebourn, Ambersham, Selham, Lodsworth, Tillington, Burton, Duncton, Petworth, Sutton,

Coates, Egdean, Fittleworth, Bury, Cold Waltham, and Stopham, to Stopham meadow, which is thence navigable to the river Arun near Stopham bridge. Another canal runs from the Rother near Stopham bridge to Haslingbourne bridge in the parish of Petworth.

The river Ouse, between Newhaven bridge and Lewes, previous to the canal act passed in 1791, was navigable only for small barges at particular times of tide; but by widening, deepening, and some new cuts, it has been made constantly navigable for boats of larger burthen. The great purpose of this canal was to drain the lands called Laughton Levels on the east of Lewes. By this canal all the neighbouring lands have been materially benefited, the embankments being continued on the east side of the river above Lewes bridge to Bushy brook; on the west side above Lewes bridge to the upper end of the New Cut; and on the north side of Glynd Sewer, from Sound to the Swall bank; and on the south side from Sound to the Cock field. The lands below Newhaven bridge are exempted from rates, and are to maintain their own walls.

The river Wey, which falls into the Thames at Weybridge, is navigable up to Guildford; in fact to Shalford, a small village two miles further. The New Cut from Stone bridge, about half a mile above Shalford, to connect the river Wey with the Arun, a distance of sixteen miles, proves a valuable and important navigation to this division of Surrey and Sussex. Another improvement in this vicinity, is the new and excellent turnpike road between Guildford and Horsham.

#### FISH AND FISH PONDS.

The former is an object of much consequence in Sussex. The ponds in the Wealds are innumerable. The mill ponds also raise very large



quantities of fish; they are an object of sale. A Mr. Fenn, of London, long rented, and was the sole monopolizer of all the fish sold in Sussex. Carp is the chief stock; but tench, perch, eels, and pike are raised. Mr. Milward has drawn carp from his marl pits 25*l.* a brace, and two inches of fat upon them, as he fed them with pease. The usual season for drawing the ponds, is either autumn or spring: the sale is regulated by measure, from the eye to the fork of the tail. At 12 inches, carp are worth 50*s.* and 3*l.* per hundred; at 15 inches, 6*l.*; and at eighteen, 8 or 9*l.* In Burton park is a fine reach of water, yielding carp, tench, perch, pike, &c. in great abundance.

Lord Egremont has several noble ponds for breeding, and others for fattening, one immediately under another, with streams running through them.

They are fished every third year, and the best reserved for the stews, but none sold.

## AGRICULTURE.

All the various soils of chalk, clay, sand, loam, and gravel are to be found in Sussex. The first is the universal soil of the South Down Hills; the second of the Weald; the third of the north part of the county; the fourth is found on the south side of the hills; and the last lies between the rich loam on the coast, and the chalk on the hills.

The soil of the South Down Hills varies according to the situation. On the summit is usually found (more particularly in the eastern part) a very fleet earth: the substratum is chalk, and over that we find a surface of chalk rubble, covered with a light stratum of vegetable calcareous mould. Sometimes on the summit of the downs there is only a light covering of flint, upon which the grass grows spontaneously. Advancing down the hills, the soil becomes of a deeper staple,

and at the bottom is every where a surface of very good depth for ploughing. West of the river Arun, the soil above the chalk is very gravelly, intermixed with large flints. Between the rivers Adur and Ouse, a substratum of reddish sand is found, covered by a flinty surface. The usual depth of the soil above the chalk varies in almost every acre of land from one to twelve inches. The average between East Bourne and Shoreham, does not exceed five. West of Shoreham the staple is deeper, and between Arundel and Hampshire the soil is more so.

## WASTE LAND.

The wastes of this county are still very extensive. They are irregularly united by a chain which runs all through this part of Sussex from Hampshire to Kent, intersected in places by cultivated districts.

## WOOD LAND.

Sussex has long been celebrated for the growth of its timber, principally oak. No other country can equal it in this respect, either in quantity or quality. It overspreads the Weald in every direction, where it flourishes with a great degree of luxuriance. The soil, which is best adapted for raising this plant, is a stiff strong loam, upon a red brick earth or clay bottom. Large quantities of beech are raised upon the chalk hills, which tree also flourishes in great perfection. The great demand for oak bark, during the late war, was the cause of the large falls of oak, which has, in consequence of the high price of bark, risen so amazingly, that the fee simple of extensive and well-wooded tracks, has been paid by the fall of timber and underwood in two or three years. Upon some estates in the western part of the county, the value of oak has increased 100 per cent. in 12 years. When to this amazing in-

crease in the value of wood, is added the more easy communication to sea-ports than formerly, from the improvements which have taken place in the roads, it is not surprising that the late falls have been so large, and that greater supplies have been brought to the dock yards than the country will be able in future permanently to supply. The quantity now standing, of a size fit for the royal navy, compared to what it has been within half a century, is inconsiderable; and as there is no regular succession in reserve, it must follow that the supply will annually grow less.

## MANURES.

Lime is used in considerable quantities in this county: farmers generally lay it on their fallows from 80 to 120 bushels, every fourth or fifth year, and some use it every third year.

As the chalk hills extend no farther eastward than East Bourne, in order therefore to supply the rest of the county, the chalk is shipped in sloops from the Holywell pits at Beachy Head, from whence it is carried to the Bexhill, Hastings, and Rye kilns, where it is burnt into lime.

Marling in this county has enriched numbers of the farmers. It is laid on the land from 10 to 1200 bushels per acre, but never repeated: the first two or three years the effect is scarcely seen; when there is any soil inclining to a reddish loam, upon that it answers best, or with a mixture of sand. The practice which is found to be most beneficial, is that of laying it during the winter upon a clover lay, to give the frost an opportunity of pulverizing and mellowing it. The general rule is to lay it on the ground in summer, ploughing it directly from 3 to 6 times for wheat. Chalk is used in the same manner as marl, and to a greater extent: the effects of it are visible for 50 years.

The breed of Sussex cattle and sheep, must unquestionably be ranked amongst the best in the kingdom. The South Down sheep possess advantages which cannot be controverted; and it cannot fail of impressing any person with a high idea of the breed of sheep and the value of the food, to view them grazing in the summer upon the South Downs. The number of the flocks seen at the same time in a small tract of land, instantly strikes any man of reflection as something extraordinary.

## HORSES.

The horses employed in the husbandry of this county have nothing in them deserving particular notice.

## SHEEP.

The breeds of sheep in this county are various. They consist of the West Country breed, (Hampshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, on the western side of the county), so called from the South Down Hills, upon which they are fed. This breed overspreads the greatest part of Sussex, and is the original breed of the county, pure and unmixed with any other. This breed is distinguished by being polled, and more compact, as their legs are shorter, than either Dorset, Hants, or Norfolk; for long legged sheep have generally thin carcasses; they are fuller in their haunches, and greatly outweigh the above-mentioned sheep proportionably to their size of carcass, since they are weighty in a small compass. The colour of the leg and face is various; the true colour is a dark speckled face, inclining to black; the whiter coloured breeds being almost universally allowed to be unthrifty and degenerate. Deep brown and black faces and legs, are much hardier; for white faces and legs do not stand the severities of winter in an equal degree, and they are more-

over inclined to fall off in flesh; but a medium between both is the true colour, since black legs and faces not only produce lambs generally spotted about the carcass, but wool also liable to be so spotted, more especially about the head; and all black and dark coloured wool is thrown together by the staplers, and sold at half price, as it will take no dye; for although the quality of it may be equal, at the same time, it is only fit for particular purposes, as dark cloth.

## COWS.

The true cow has a deep red colour, the hair fine, and the skin mellow, thin, and soft; a small head, a fine horn, thin, clean, and transparent, which should run out horizontally, and afterwards turn up at the tips; the neck very thin, and clean made; a small leg, a straight top and bottom, with round and springing ribs; thick chine; loin, hips, and rump, wide; the projection of the round bone is a defect, as the cattle subject to this are usually coarse; shoulder flat, but the projection of the point of the shoulder not liked; the legs should be rather short; carcass not large; the tail should lie level with the rump; a ridged back bone; thin and hollow chines are great defects in this breed.

## GENTLEMEN'S AND FARM HOUSES.

Many of the noblemen and gentlemen's seats in this county, are raised upon a splendid no less than a rational plan; in fact few districts can boast of more elegant structures than Sussex.

For farm houses and offices, stone is the usual material, wherever the quarries are conveniently situated; and as an excellent building stone is found in many parts of the county, the inhabitants have generally availed themselves of this advantage.

In the neighbourhood of the South Downs, one of the best kind of flints than can be met with is

used in the construction of houses, farm houses, barns, stables, out houses, &c. Tile is much used as a facing for houses, especially in situations exposed to the inclemency of the west, or south-west winds; and in open and exposed situations effectually checks the fury of the storms, and preserves the inside of the house air-tight and dry. Stalls or sheds of flint, are also frequently contrived for the cattle. Sheep yards, or standing folds are very judiciously contrived on the South Downs; some of these are so arranged as to contain sheds all around, nine or ten feet in width. The average rent of farms, though there are several large ones, is 100*l.* a year.

The cottages in the Weald of Sussex are generally warm and comfortable, and many of them are built of stone; and on the downs with flints, so that the lower class of people are in much more eligible circumstances than in some other parts of England.

## LEASES.

Where leases are granted in this county, the covenants between the landlord and tenant, are, that the landlord shall find materials for all repairs, and different buildings, as posts, rails, gates, &c. The tenant, within four or five miles, must be at the expense of conveying those materials to his farm, and pay all costs of labour, except occasioned by fire, tempest, or extraordinary high winds. Where hops are grown, the tenant must agree to sow one crop of corn between the new and old crop of hops, when they are grubbed up, in order that one third of his farm shall be under tillage, and two thirds in meadow, pasture, and hops.

The landlord must also be at the expense of materials in their rough state, but all other charges must be defrayed by the tenant. In some cases brick and mortar are allowed,

All close fences, yards, stables, barns, and out houses in general, are to be repaired by the landlord. In some parts of the county the covenants are that no grass be ploughed up under 10*l.* penalty per acre; that the farm shall be in four regular *laies*, or divisions, to prevent the ground from being too much exhausted, and at the close of leases that one *laire* shall be left fallow, for the succeeding tenant; no coppice cut under twelve years growth, no trees lopped, &c.

## TITHES.

The mode of collecting is variable. In the western parts of the county, they are generally compounded for, at the average rate of 4*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. The lay impropiators compound by the acre. Wheat, 4*s.* 6*d.*; barley, oats, and pease, 2*s.* 6*d.*; pasture and meadow, 2*s.* per acre. These tithes on the whole are allowed to be moderate and very fair. In other parts of Sussex, tithes are higher, and fall with greater weight upon the occupier. About Cuckfield, wheat from 5 to 6*s.*; barley, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* In many places they are taken in kind, as at Hailsham, &c. In the level of Westham, tithe on grazing land is 2*s.*; upon full rents of arable 1*s.* 4*d.* Upon which it is observed, that if this was general, there would be no complaint respecting the payment of tithes.

## ENCLOSURES AND FENCES.

The abundance of timber in this county has rendered it, with the singular custom of their *shaws*, one of the most thickly enclosed of any in the whole island. To such a degree has this been pursued, that if Sussex is viewed from the high lands, it appears an uninterrupted woodland. These shaws seem to consist of tall screens of underwood and forest, around many of the fields, many of which have been so wood-locked, that it is surprising how the corn ever ripened. As for fences, the quickset hedges at Goodwood, consisting of

three rows of white thorn, which spread three or four feet at bottom, have long been spoken of for their neatness and beauty, but cannot be recommended to farmers in general.

#### IMPLEMENTS.

The wheel plough, most common in Sussex, is the Kentish turn-wrest, and much advantage arises from its use for spring crops, on the downs sown upon a single earth. This is, however, a clumsy and unmechanical plough; but as it does well on steep hills, or for laying land to grass without a furrow, it is a great favourite in Sussex.—In the maritime part of Sussex, a one-wheeled plough is much esteemed, and is a much better constructed implement than the other. The wheel plough of Mr. Woods of Chidham and the Rotherham plough from Yorkshire, have also been introduced. The harrows of Sussex are all well executed. The waggons here are excellent; the carts have nothing about them deserving either praise or censure, but are in general made for small loads, from sixteen to twenty-four bushels.

The broad share, an admirable tool, is used for cutting pea and bean stubbles, or fallows weedy, that do not require ploughing. The Suffolk farmer's cart, with many other improvements, have been introduced by the Earl of Egremont, particularly the mole plough; horse hoes for beans are also used, and iron dibbles, invented by John Wynn Baker, in Ireland. Of scufflers, various sorts have been introduced at Petworth, with great success; Mr. Duckett's skin coulter, was another improvement introduced by the Earl of Egremont, and adopted by a great number of farmers.

#### ROADS.

The turnpike roads in Sussex are generally well kept; the materials are excellent, being whinstone, or the Kentish rag, broken into mode-



rate sized pieces. Where this is not found the roads are not so good, though turnpikes are numerous, and tolls high. In some places in the east, they are narrow and sandy; but from Chichester, Arundel, Steyning, Brighton, Bourne, and the roads to the metropolis, and the great cross road, near the coast, which connects them together, they are very good. The gravel or sea beach stuff keeps the cross roads, near the sea, in good order; but in the weald, the cross roads have long been among the worst that are to be found in any part of the island. Improvement, however, in Sussex, has been very great, for the present road from London to Horsham was made in 1756, before which time it was so execrably bad, that whoever went upon wheels, was forced to go round by Canterbury, which is one of the most extraordinary circumstances afforded by the history of non-communication in this kingdom. It is intended to make a new turnpike road from Lewes to Hastings; another from Horsham to Crawley and East Grinstead; and a third from Cuckfield to the Brighton road, at Bridge Farm.

## MANUFACTURES.

Those of Sussex chiefly consist of iron, charcoal, gunpowder, paper, &c. The iron stone pervades the greater part of the county; but the Scotch manufacture iron so much cheaper than we can, that its decay here is easily accounted for. The manufacture of charcoal, however, is still an object of some importance. Large quantities are annually sent to London by land carriage; the old method of burning, has long been laid aside, and that adopted recommended by the Bishop of Llandaff in making the charcoal, in iron cylinders, so as to exclude the air, and preserve all the tar acid, extracted from the wood in the process of burning.

Gunpowder is manufactured at Battel. Every

sportsman knows this; but the Dartford is stronger, and the quality superior. Sacks, blankets, and other articles are made in the workhouses, and assortments of linen and worsted yarn, cotton and stuff goods, though it deserves inquiry whether to promote manufactures in the workhouses, is founded in justice to the poor.

Paper is manufactured at Iping and other places; and at Duncton, Lord Egremont has a paper mill and a fulling mill; besides a mill for grinding oatmeal, supplying the neighbourhood with that useful article, which used to be had at a distance, and at a greater expense. Besides brick kilns, at many places, one of these was erected near Petworth, for supplying the West Indies. Potash is made at Bricksill Hill, for the soap makers of the town.

#### CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

These are comprehended in six *rapes*, a division peculiar to Sussex. These rapes are Chichester, Arundel, and Bramber, forming the western portion; and Lewes, Pevensey, and Hastings, the eastern. The *rapes* are subdivided into 65 hundreds, and comprehend 342 parishes.

Here are one city and eighteen market towns. It is in the diocese of Chichester, and province of Canterbury, and is included in the home circuit. Sussex sends twenty eight members to parliament, viz. Chichester, Midhurst, Arundel, Horsham, Steyning, Bramber, New Shoreham, East Grinstead, Lewes, Seaford, Hastings, Winchelsea, and Rye, two each, and two for the shire.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

*Journey from Chichester to Rye; through Arundel, Steyning, Shoreham, Brighthelmstone, Lewes, Battel, Hastings, and Winchelsea.*

### CHICHESTER.

This city derives its name from the Saxon appellation, *Cissan*. *Ceaster*, signifying the *City of Cissa*, the second king of the South Saxons, who rebuilt it, and made it his royal residence, and capital of this kingdom.

There being very little mention made in history of this part of the country, from the union of the Heptarchy to the Norman conquest, we shall only observe, that, from Wilfred the first bishop of Selsea, to the Conquest, there were twenty-two bishops; Stigandus, the twenty-second, being the last of Selsea, and the first of Chichester; for about the year 1072, the king ordered all cathedral churches to be removed from villages to cities; a decree which in the event proved exceedingly beneficial to Chichester, as the bishop's court being kept here, occasioned a great resort of people from other parts of the diocese, and as several of the bishops were eminent benefactors both to the church and city. By public grant, William gave Chichester and Arundel, and land adjoining both places, to Hugh de Montgomery, earl of Chichester and Arundel.

The earl gave the whole south-west quarter of the city to the bishop, to build a church upon, a palace for himself and successors, and houses for his clergy. He built at the same time a castle for his own occasional residence, near the north-gate, on the spot now called the Friary (because it was afterwards converted into a convent of Franciscans), where now stand the Guildhall, and

a dwelling-house belonging to the estate of the late Sir Booth Williams.

In the year 1180, during the time of Bishop Seffrid, the second of that name, almost the whole of the city was burnt, together with the church and houses of the clergy.

The bishop rebuilt the church as it now stands, together with the palace, the cloisters, and the common houses; finishing the same within the space of 14 years. On the 13th of September, 1199, he consecrated the church with great splendour and magnificence, being assisted by six other bishops. He gave the parsonage of Seaford, and other valuable benefactions, to the church.

The Cathedral Church, which is built in the form of a cross, on the site wherestood the church of St. Peter the Great, before the see was removed from Selsea, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and though not a large, is a very elegant Gothic structure. The spire, which is more than 300 feet in height, is a very curious piece of workmanship. It is said to have been built by the same workmen as erected that of Salisbury Cathedral. About the year 1720 or 1721 it was struck by lightning, when several large stones were driven from it with great force; particularly one, which weighed nearly three quarters of a hundred weight, was thrown over the houses in West Street, and fell on some premises without doing any damage. It was imagined the spire must have fallen, the consequence of which would have been the destruction of the whole church; but, on being surveyed, it appeared that, though a considerable breach was made in the spire, about forty feet from the top, yet the remainder of the building was found firm and compact, and was soon very substantially repaired.

The Saxon round arches of the nave, seem to

prove it part of the original building of Bishop Ralph, about the close of the eleventh century. The aisles have pointed arches: the choir is intermixed with modern building, the north transept from the zigzag work appears the oldest. The lady chapel, now the library, was built in the time of Edward I. by Bishop St. Leofard, who lies in it. Here are monuments for Bishops Neville, 1245; Wicke, 1253; Storey, 1502; Sherborn, 1536; Langton, 1332, who built the fine window of the south aisle, and in the choir the two ancient tombs, with crosiers; for Bishops Ralph, 1125, and Seffrid II. 1199; and a third for St. Richard, 1252. In the fourth cloister is this memorial of Bishop Chillingworth:

Virtuti Sacrum.

Spe certissima resurrectionis  
Hic reducem expectat animam.

GULIELMUS CHILLINGWORTH,

A. M.

Oxonii natus et educatus,  
Collegii Sanctæ Trinitatis  
Socius, Decus, et Gloria.

Omni literarum genere celeberrimi.

Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ adversus Romanam  
Propugnatur invictissimus.

Ecclesiæ Salisburiensis Cancellarius dignissimus

Sepultus. Januar. mense A. D. 164 $\frac{3}{4}$ ,

Sub hoc marmore requiescit;

Nec sentit damna sepulcri.

The letters on the tomb, which is on the north side of the Duke of Richmond's vault, are not *Wilielmus*, but *Radulfus* Epus. It is the monument of Bishop Ralph, the builder of the church, and one of the oldest monumental inscriptions in England. One of the opposite tombs is probably Seffrid's. The work is in the same taste as that of Bishop Ralph's. It was a sort of fashion to bury their great benefactors, the builders or

restorers of churches, near one another. Thus at Salisbury the two bishops who finished that noble fabric, Bishop *Bingham* and *William of York*, lie opposite to each other in the presbytery. Whose the other monument is at Chichester cannot be discovered. It may be Bishop Hillery's; for as Seffrid II. was from the beginning preferred in this church, he might choose to be deposited close to his great patron and benefactor. The monument on the north side of the king's, behind the stalls, is *St. Richard's*. It was formerly much adorned, of which some remains appear at this time. There is an order in Rymer, S Edward I. *pro jocalibus recuperatis feretro beati Richardi reassignendis*. It was visited by the Papists ever since the Reformation on the 3d of April.

The following are the dimensions of the cathedral.

	<i>Feet. Inch.</i>
Length from east to west.....	401 8
Length of the Transept from north to south .....	131 0
Breadth of the Nave and side aisles.....	91 0
Height of the Nave from the area to the canopy.....	54 0
Height of the middle Towers, lanterns or spires.....	127 0

Ralph Nevile (lord chancellor of England) was a great benefactor to this church. He gave his noble palace, which at that time was situated where Lincoln's-inn now stands, to his successors, the bishops of Chichester, for ever; where some of them lived when they repaired to London: he also gave to them the estate called Chichester-rents, in Chancery-lane, London, being the only part now remaining of that great benefaction.

The present chapter consists of the dean, and four prebendaries, called to residence, and therefore

called canons resident. Formerly the bishop, the dean, the chanter, the chancellor, the treasurer, and two archdeacons (of Chichester and Lewes) dignitaries, and 32 prebendaries, composed the chapter. The service of the choir is performed by four minor canons, called vicars choral.

During the civil wars in this kingdom, in the unhappy reign of Charles I. the church of Chichester did not escape that desolating fury of the puritans, which fell so heavy on all the cathedral churches in England, and disgraced the annals of this country.

There are within the walls of the city six parish churches: St. Peter the Great (which is within the cathedral), St. Peter the Less, St. Olave's, St. Martin's, St. Andrew's, and All Saints. Without the east-gate is a church, dedicated to St. Pancras; and without the west-gate is the parish of St. Bartholomew, which has only a burying ground, the church having been entirely demolished, together with that of St. Pancras, without east-gate, in 1642, when the city was besieged and taken by Sir William Waller. There is also a chapel in St. Martin's Lane, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

“Chichester,” the Rev. J. Evans observes, “is still surrounded by a stone wall. At the entrance of the four principal streets, were formerly gates for defence; but their ruinous state since the Protectorate of Cromwell, has gradually occasioned their removal. The principal streets here meet at the beautiful gothic cross, enclosed in an iron railing, situated nearly in the centre of the city, and branch off agreeably to their names—east, west, north, and south. The city walls, more than a mile and a quarter in circumference, are lined as within by a range of lofty elm trees, and they nearly envelope the whole place, the Cathedral and the Tower are the only objects which appear above them at a distance.” Chichester is

one of those favoured towns selected in England, for residence by respectable families of moderate incomes, and unconnected with trade. The society of the place is consequently select. A large market is held here, for live stock, every Wednesday, which, during the late war, used to supply the great depots at Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. If the market at Chichester is dear during war, it is proportionably cheap during peace. As a proof of this, butcher's meat fell 3*d.* per pound the week after the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814. This market is, however, constantly supplied with plenty of fish.

The market house, a late erection, is a neat edifice, and well adapted to its purpose; but, for want of room on the beast market days, the inhabitants are much annoyed by the pens and droves of cattle, which occupy the better half of the principal streets.

The Council, or Town-house, in North-street, notwithstanding its indifferent front, is large and commodious, having a very elegant and spacious assembly-room, and other apartments suitable to a respectable corporation; it is raised on arcades. Here is also a good theatre in South-street, which belongs to the Portsmouth and Southampton managers.

The Guildhall is an ancient spacious structure.

The six parish churches within the walls, are of no great beauty or antiquity. The parish church of St. Pancras, is a more modern structure than the rest. This church was built by subscription, about 1750; and here is no distinct individual property in the pews, these being left open to every one, so that, in fact, it may be justly called a *Free Church*.

In a field called the Bishop's *liten*, near this church, is a large building, erected by voluntary



subscription, and used as the Sussex Central School, for educating the infant poor. It was erected from the designs of Mr. Elmes, the architect, and has been allowed, by the visitors of the National Schools, to be one of the most complete in the kingdom. It consists of one room of 70 feet long, by 32 feet wide, raised upon elegant arches and piers, the under part being appropriated as a place of exercise and play in wet weather. Here are also convenient lodging rooms, &c. for the master and mistress.

Chichester has lately been much improved by a series of new streets, formed on what was called the Friary. Here is the beautiful new chapel of St. John the Evangelist, erected by voluntary contribution, and having the spacious area appropriated to the poor. This building, designed and erected by Mr. Elmes, is constructed of white brick, in an octangular form, surmounted by a beautiful bell-turret of carved Portland stone, an imitation of the lantern of Demosthenes, at Athens. It was opened by a musical festival of three days. The organ, a fine one by England, stands in a large niche over the altar, and behind the pulpit. The whole of the pewing, free seats, pulpit, desks, and organ case is of American black birch, varnished, of a colour between mahogany and satin wood. The pulpit and two desks stand on an elevated circular pedestal of three steps, surmounting a handsome carved tripod base, and a central geometrical staircase.

The library in the east end of the cathedral contains a good collection of books, which are permitted to be circulated among the chapter and resident clergy, and underneath is a spacious vault belonging to the Richmond family, which possesses several of their remains inclosed in rich coffins, with gilded escutcheons and other costly heraldic ornaments. The inscription over it, *Domus ultima*,

the last house, gave occasion to a very pointed remark, written by Dr. Clarke, then residentiary of the cathedral.

“ Did he who thus inscribes the wall,  
Believe, or not believe St. Paul,  
Who says there is, where'er it stands,  
Another house *not made with hands* ;  
Or may we gather from these words,  
*That house is not a HOUSE OF LORDS ?* ”

In the south transept of this cathedral are two curious historical paintings, by Bernardi, an Italian ; and two series of portraits ; one of all the monarchs who swayed the British sceptre, before Henry VIII. in whose reign they were painted, and the subsequent sovereigns to George the First, by two other artists. The portraits on the east side are those of thirty-eight bishops, beginning with St. Wilfred, and ending with Robert Sherbourne, who was at the expense of these portraits, and that of the embellishment of the structure. One of the historical paintings represents the removal of the bishopric from Selsea to Chichester, and the other Bishop Sherbourne soliciting immunities for this see, from his patron Henry VII., and who are both by a singular anachronism introduced into the same picture. The bishop's palace adjoins the south-west angle of the cloisters ; it is a large building : near the entrance of the palace is the private chapel ; the gardens are extensive and well-arranged. A lofty terrace to the south and west boundary, indicates its former connexion with the wall which encompassed the town. On the north side the foss and vallum are easily traced ; the former is filled up with trees ; and the latter, levelled some years ago upon the top, was formed into a broad pleasant walk, with seats for the public accommodation. From this elevated walk, at convenient distances, various flights of steps descend immediately into the different

streets. The views from these walls present an interesting extent of country, bounded on the north by the Downs, and on the south by the Isle of Wight and the English Channel, diversified by numerous indentures on the adjacent coast, as Bosham Creek, Chichester Harbour, and on the south-east the peninsula of Selsea, once the bishopric. Chichester is considered as a sea-port, but Dell Quay is, properly speaking, the port. It is at the mouth of a narrow creek, about four miles in length, and distant about a mile from the city. The little river Lavant, passing under the east and south walls of Chichester, falls into the arm of the sea near Dell Quay.

The first charter of incorporation was granted to Chichester in the reign of King Stephen, and this was continued by Henry II.; but the charter under which the present corporation is formed, was granted by James II. in the first year of his reign. It consists of a mayor and aldermen, a recorder, and common councilmen without limitation, with four justices of the peace, chosen out of the aldermen. The mayor holds a Court of Requests for the recovery of small debts, being attended in his public capacity by sergeants at mace, &c. The trade from hence consists mostly in coasting, and carrying corn to London, &c. Besides the charitable institutions of schools and almshouses, the inhabitants enjoy the benefit of a legacy left by a Mr. Hardham, of London, being the interest of 10,000*l.* for ever, to lessen the poor rates. The neighbourhood of this city contains a number of noblemen and gentlemen's seats, many of which have delightful prospects of the sea, and a country in the highest state of cultivation.

At Chichester there are several respectable inns; the Swan, near the cross on the north side of East Street; the Dolphin, a little beyond the cross on the same side of the street, nearly facing the cathe-

dral, in West Street; and the Fleece, on the south side of East Street, &c. &c.

The still beautiful and elegant market-cross here, stands at the point where the four principal streets meet; having been enclosed with iron railing a few years since, this has prevented the inconvenience arising from its being the resort of a number of idlers.

The church of St. Martin was repaired in 1802 and 1803, at an expense of 1700*l.* by the munificence of Mrs. Dear. The fabric is strong, though not heavy, and is a good imitation of the Gothic architecture.

The Bishop's Palace is a large and not inelegant building. The gardens are spacious, and laid out with great taste and judgment. In them is a fine bowling-green, where, with the bishop's permission, the gentlemen of the city resort during the summer season. The palace was rebuilt in the year 1727, upon a more extensive scale, and more elegant design. In digging the foundation several Roman coins were found by the workmen, together with a Roman pavement; by which it appears that the mansion of the prætor, or Roman governor, had stood on that spot.

The trade of Chichester is at present but small, its distance from the quay being unfavourable for an extensive commerce. About the beginning of the reign of King James I. an act of parliament was obtained to remedy this inconvenience by making the Lavant navigable up to the city, but was never put in execution.

About two centuries ago, Chichester nearly, if not wholly, monopolized the trade of needle-making, in England. The business was carried on principally in the parish of St. Pancras, without the east-gate: almost every house in which, before the time of the civil wars, was occupied by a needle-maker. This manufactory is now at an end.

Mr. Scale, parish clerk of the above parish, who died a few years ago, was the last, and for several years before the only one of that occupation. During the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. in the year 1643, almost every house without the east-gate was demolished, and though the houses were afterwards rebuilt, the trade was never perfectly restored. After the Revolution, some manufactories of this article were established in Birmingham and Sheffield; which, though far inferior to the Chichester needles in quality, yet being sent to market at a much less price, obtained a sale on that score alone.

About the beginning of the fifteenth century, the Chichester malt began to be in repute, throughout the greatest part of this county, and part of Hampshire and Surry. This appears from several of the malting-houses which were standing here so late as the year 1770; but the malt trade even then had been long on the decline.

Notwithstanding the inconsiderable extent of its foreign commerce, the city is still in a flourishing state from several causes; the principal of which is its situation, being in the midst of a fruitful and opulent country for many miles round; whose wealth, if it does not finally center here, at least circulates through it, and by a constant regular influx, feeds and invigorates that trade which without such a supply would soon droop and decay. Another great advantage it derives from the salubrity of its air; being sheltered from the north by a long ridge of adjoining hills, and refreshed from the south by the breezes from the sea; and standing on a little elevation, it is free from fogs and damps. Being therefore justly esteemed an healthy situation, it is frequented by many people of independent fortunes; several of whom choose to fix their residence here.

The branch or arm of the sea, near which the

city is situated, is spacious, well sheltered, and capable of receiving ships of great burthen; many of its banks are steep, where wharfs and warehouses might be erected at a small expence. The entrance lies near a place called Cock Bush, near West Wittering, (where it is supposed that Ella first landed), and a small island on the opposite side called Heyling. The channel is not difficult, but there are sand banks off the mouth of the harbour, which render it impossible for ships of heavy burthen to come up unless at spring tides.

There are five annual fairs held in this city and its suburbs, on the days inserted in our List. The weekly markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, which are plentifully supplied from the country for many miles round, with all kinds of provision, especially fish of various kinds. During the season, abundance of exceeding good oysters are brought to the fish shambles; and lobsters, not inferior to any in England, from the neighbouring coast; from Arundel, mullets, which are justly reckoned the best in the kingdom. Adjoining to the fish-shambles, in South-street, is a large reservoir, and neat conduit of exceeding good water, and over it is a fine figure of an ancient Druid. Every Wednesday fortnight there is here, by far the largest market for sheep and black cattle of any in this or the neighbouring counties, supplying not only the city, but the country around, with butchers' meat, and is resorted to constantly by the butchers from Portsmouth, and very often by those of London, &c.

Among the numerous establishments for the benefit of the poor in Chichester, is to be mentioned an excellent Dispensary for the relief of the sick, supported by annual subscription, originally established in the city, A. D. 1784, by the Rev. Mr. Walker and Doctor Sanden.

The Grammar-school, situated in West-street, founded by Bishop Story, A. D. 1497, for the education of the sons of freemen of the city, endowed with the prebend of Highly (in the gift of the dean and chapter), under which are held the great and some of the small tithes of the parish of Sidlesham, &c.

In West-street there is likewise a Free-school, founded A. D. 1702, by Oliver Whitby (with a particular regard to navigation), endowed with lands to maintain a master and twelve boys, viz. four of Chichester, four from West Wittering, and four from Harting.

There is also a Charity-school, for clothing and educating twenty poor boys and twenty poor girls.

Just without the North-gate stands the Work-house of the city; the parishes of which were united by act of parliament, A. D. 1753; since which time the poor are maintained here under the management of 30 guardians, who are incorporated by the same act, and chosen annually at Easter by the respective parishes.

According to the returns under the Population Act in the year 1803, it appears that Chichester then contained 6425 inhabitants, and 1083 houses.

## LITERATURE.

Thomas Sackville, the first Lord Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset, an eminent statesman and dramatic writer, was born at Buckhurst in 1577, and died 1608. The learned John Selden, antiquary, historian, and law writer, was born at Salvinton in 1584, and died in 1654. Thomas Otway, the celebrated poet and dramatic writer, was born at Tooting, and died on the 14th of April, 1685. Dr. James Hurdis, a learned divine, and a very pleasing poet, was born at Bishopstone in 1763, and died in 1801. Thomas May, a dramatic poet and historian,

born in 1594, and died in 1650. John Hamilton Mortimer, an eminent historical painter, born at East Bourne in 1739, died in 1779. George Smith, a distinguished landscape painter and poet, was born at Chichester in 1713, and died in 1776. A new and very neat edition of his Pastorals was published in 1811. Last, but not least, William Collins, the celebrated lyric poet, was born in Chichester on Christmas day 1720. To his memory a handsome monument was erected in the cathedral by subscription, and executed by Mr. Flaxman, with an excellent inscription written by William Hayley, and John Sargent, Esqrs.

About four miles south-west of Chichester, nearly on the confines of Hampshire, is BOSEHAM or Bosham; where a daughter of Canute the Great was buried, and where Harold, the son of Earl Godwin, had a castle; the vestiges of which are yet clearly to be distinguished.

The church of Bosham is a spacious venerable structure, built about the year 1119 (it is said) at the sole expence of William Walewast, bishop of Exeter. It was made collegiate for a dean and prebendaries, and endowed with many privileges, till the general dissolution, when it was made parochial.

About four miles S. from Chichester is the church of SIDLESHAM, the tower of which is a stately edifice. Not far from hence is Sidlesham mill (a tide mill) which for symmetry of parts and justness of principle, is inferior to none in the kingdom. It has three water-wheels, eight pair of stones, a fan for cleansing corn, and will grind a load of corn in an hour. Adjoining close to the mill is a strong convenient quay, for loading and unloading vessels. The whole was erected by the late Mr. Woodroffe Drinkwater.

About four miles south from hence is the plea-



sant peninsula of SELSEA, improperly called island. The best prawns are caught here, the greatest part of which are sent to London by land carriage.

Before we proceed on our journey from Chichester towards Arundel, we shall make a survey of the country north of the city, on the line of the London road.

About two miles and a half north of Chichester, is the pleasant village of LAVANT, near which was the seat of the family of Miller, baronets. Adjoining to Lavant is St. Roche's Hill, commonly called Rook's Hill; on the top of which are the remains of a small camp in a circular form, supposed to have been raised by the Danes, when they invaded and plundered this country.

About two miles north-east of Lavant is Goodwood, the seat of the Duke of Richmond. It is very agreeably situated in a spacious park, and commands an extensive and delightful prospect. Goodwood formerly belonged to the noble family of Percy; but, being purchased by the late duke's grandfather, he pulled down the old Gothic structure and erected the present mansion on the same site. The stabling is a very fine building, inferior to few, if any, in England. The gardens, which are at some distance from the house, are extensive, and laid out with great judgment; adjoining to which is a most magnificent tennis-court. The late Duke of Richmond made considerable improvements to the house, under the direction of the late Mr. Wyatt, which render it a very noble and magnificent seat. The park was originally but small; it contained, however, some fine oaks of different sorts, to the west and north of the house; and on the east and south side, are several varieties of pines and firs, and some curious exotics. It has been considerably enlarged by the addition of Halnaker Park and immense planta-

tions of trees, traversed throughout with a variety of roads and cuts, which afford the most delightful rides, a fine air, and beautiful prospects; the whole is enclosed by a stone wall. It has an easy descent to the east, south, and south-west, with a view of a rich and beautiful landscape, bounded by the sea for thirty miles in length. The Isle of Wight terminates the south-west prospect, and St. Roche's Hill covers it from the north. At the upper end of the park there is a room, built on a rising ground, and called Carney Seat, from whence is a view of the country for many miles, and a noble prospect of the sea from the harbour of Portsmouth quite round by the Isle of Wight, many leagues out to sea. At a small distance east from Goodwood is Halnaker House, the mansion of the late Countess of Derby, who was daughter and sole heiress of Sir William Morley, to which family this mansion and estate formerly belonged. Near to Halnaker, is the village of Boxgrove. The tithes of the parish were given for ever for the endowment of the poor vicarage, by the late worthy Countess of Derby.

About six miles west from Chichester, on the borders of Hampshire, is WESTBOURN, a small village which was formerly a market town; the market-house is still standing, but the market has been discontinued for many years. The church is a handsome spacious structure, with a square tower; it contains nothing remarkable.

About three miles north of Westbourn, also on the borders of Hampshire, is STANSTEAD, the elegant and delightful seat, formerly of the Earl of Scarborough, afterwards of the late Earl of Halifax, from whose executors it was purchased by its late possessor, Richard Barnwell, Esq. deceased. Stanstead is one of the most delightful situations in the kingdom; from the windows of the mansion

there is a complete view of Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight, and the shipping at Spithead, together with an extensive prospect of the sea.

MIDHURST is an ancient borough by prescription, eleven miles from Chichester, governed by a bailiff, who is chosen annually at the court leet of the lord of the borough. The town is neat and well built, situated on the side of the river Arun.

Midhurst is remarkable for the salubrity of the air and longevity of its inhabitants, and near the town is a chalybeate water, perhaps not inferior to any. There is a Free Grammar School of some celebrity, in the town, for twelve boys, founded November 15th, 1672, by Gilbert Hanman.

Near Midhurst is COWDRY, once the magnificent seat of Lord Montague, richly adorned with paintings of Hans Holbein, and other masters; burned down with its furniture in the year 1793, and nearly about the same time the noble owner, together with Mr. Burdett, his fellow traveller, was drowned in the river Rhine, rashly venturing to sail down the cataracts at Schaffhausen.

Five miles east from Midhurst is the town of PETWORTH, pleasantly situated, upon a dry soil, and in a very healthy spot. The houses are well built, but the streets are irregular.

The rectory of Petworth is the richest in the county, and is said to be worth upwards of eight hundred pounds a year. Many of the Percies, earls of Northumberland, lie buried in the church.

Here are two Alms-houses, one for twelve widows, with each fifteen pounds yearly; the other for twelve poor persons, with each six pounds a year. There is also a Charity School for twenty poor children.

The principal beauty of Petworth, is the ancient seat of the Percies, earls of Northumberland; the sole heiress of which having married Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, among other noble

seats brought his grace this of Petworth. It is now the seat of the Earl of Egremont, a descendant from the said duke, by his second daughter, Lady Catherine Seymour. The duke pulled down the ancient house, and on the same spot built from the ground one of the best-modelled houses then in Britain. The apartments are very noble, well-contrived, and richly furnished; but the avenues to the front want space: hence the front has the appearance of being too long and unbroken, although if the ground could have admitted of a gradual approach towards it through an avenue, the effect would be equally magnificent and elegant. The disposition within merits both these characters, and all the principal apartments are furnished with antique statues and busts, some of which are of the first-rate value: a singular circumstance attending them is, that a great many, when they were bought by the late earl, were complete invalids, some wanting heads, other hands, feet, noses, &c. These mutilations his lordship endeavoured to supply by the application of new members, very ill suited either in complexion or elegance of finishing to the Roman and Grecian trunks; so that in some respect, this stately fabric is said to give the idea of a large hospital or receptacle for wounded and disabled statues.

In the armory are several pieces of antiquity, particularly the sword which Henry Hotspur used at the battle of Shrewsbury, 1403, in endeavouring to dethrone Henry IV. but lost both the battle and his life by his too great impetuosity.

About a mile north of Midhurst is the village of EASEBOURN, formerly a market town.

About five miles, on the right of our road, from Chichester to Arundel, seven miles from the former place, is BOGNOR, situated on a dry healthy spot, remarkable for the purity of its air. Amongst the many advantages of this place are good roads,

and agreeable rides, being in the vicinity of several noblemen's seats. The place is well supplied with fish, particularly lobsters and prawns, the latter of which are held in the first estimation.

Bognor is an extensive assemblage of brick-built villas, the erection of which, arose from a favourite speculation of the late Sir Richard Hotham, who was the sole proprietor of this spot. After his death it was sold in lots to different purchasers; but its original destination is still kept up, and every season brings a greater influx of fashionable company to the place.

The situation is truly pleasant, being within a quarter of a mile of the sea, from which there is an extensive and grand view of the main ocean, and the Isle of Wight; the eye is at the same time presented with picturesque views of a rich and fertile inland country, commanding the Surrey and Sussex hills, with distinct views of Chichester, Stanstead, Goodwood, Slindon, and Arundel.

Here is a handsome house belonging to Admiral Sir Thomas Trowbridge, and near to it a chapel licensed by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The bathing machines are constructed upon the same plan as at Margate, with skilful guides, and the delightful sands render the bathing safe and agreeable.

The lodging houses, called Rock Buildings, at the west end of Bognor, are about one minute's walk from the sea. The intervening space is laid out in a spacious coach road, and a handsome paddock, surrounded by gravel walks and a shrubbery, the luxuriant appearance of which almost down to the beach, affords a proof of the salubrity and the mildness of the climate.

Near to Rock Buildings is a spacious hotel, or inn, and also a library, a warm bath, and subscription room, combining many views of a picturesque country, extending from Beachy Head to the Isle

of Wight, and including an uninterrupted prospect of the ocean.

The smoothness of the sand reminds the valetudinarian of a velvet carpet, and invitingly draws him to the sea side, while the strait line of the coast, and its gentle slope into the channel, enable him to enjoy his ride or walk without the least risk or unexpected interruption from the waves; and as stormy weather very seldom interrupts the bathers here, the knowledge of this fact has kept a number of families here to a protracted period of the season.

Bognor is much frequented in the summer by persons of the first respectability; and by many who do not wish to enter into the gay and extensive circles of more public watering-places, will here find a tranquil retreat, with every convenience and comfort that can be expected at such a small distance from the capital.

One of the first works of the late Sir Richard Hotham here, was the range of houses to which he gave the name of HOTHAMPTON PLACE.—The hotel is built upon the beach, and during the bathing season it is frequently difficult to obtain any apartments in it. The large garden that joins it, affords no little pleasure to the visitor. The Subscription Room is in a building still nearer to the sea than the hotel, standing on the right of it: it commands a fine prospect of the ocean, the villages of Aldwick and Pagham, the harbour of the latter, the adjacent country as far as Selsca Bill, and the summits of the rocks of the Isle of Wight. From the eastern windows there is a view of Felpham, Berstead, the Sussex Downs, and the intervening country.

Bognor owes its origin as a watering place, to the late Sir Richard Hotham, who in 1786, accidentally visiting this spot, then inhabited only by fishermen and smugglers, conceived such an attach-

ment to it, that making several purchases of land, he began early in the following year to erect a house for his own occasional residence, and during the remainder of his life, which terminated in 1799, he built very extensively, and made many improvements. This Sir Richard Hotham was originally a hatter, in the Borough of Southwark, and increased his business by an extraordinary incident; instead of issuing shop-bills, as usual, he had his name and business inscribed upon pieces of copper about the size of a halfpenny, which he sent all over the town, and to different parts of the kingdom. This durable document attracted notice, and its whimsical originality induced many persons to employ him. It was always his rule to have the best articles that could be procured, so that a new customer naturally became an old one. After having carried on the hat business many years and amassed a considerable fortune, he ventured into the commercial world, and particularly into the property of shipping for the East India Company. Being a man of strong judgment, with a mind invariably directed towards speculation, he in time acquired a considerable property. He successfully opposed Mr. Thrale at the election for the Borough of Southwark, in 1789; but retired from parliament a few years after. Sir Richard was knighted in consequence of presenting an address at St. James's, on the birth of a prince. Though constantly attentive to what is called "the main chance," Sir Richard was capable of generous actions, and many young men whom he patronized were indebted to him for their promotion by the East India Company.

Since Sir Richard's death Bognor has increased in extent and beauty beyond any conception that he could have entertained; it now comprises an assemblage of handsome stone and brick houses, and is nearly a mile in length. From the distances

between many of these houses, it must be acknowledged they have more of the resemblance of so many gentlemen's seats than a regular town. Many of them have been purchased by families of fashion, some for temporary and others for constant residences.

## SEA BATHING AND SEA AIR.

In every work of a topographical kind, with which bathing, &c. may be connected, some observations on these subjects may be of great utility; and though in many cases, they may not supersede the advice of a skilful member of the Esculapian school, they may frequently prevent the ill effects of inadvertency or ignorance in the patient of the nature of his complaint.

Many consequences attend what is called the first shock of bathing; this, and the sudden degree of diminution of animal heat, are generally different in several persons according to the state of the feelings and the health of the person at the time, modified also by peculiarities of constitution. Under a state of actual disease its influence and effects vary so much, that we may observe some time after putting on the usual clothing, as a genial glow suffuses itself over the surface, and a pleasing warmth succeeds, accompanied by refreshed and invigorated feelings, this effect is generally considered as a proof of the salutary influence of bathing. But if the sensations do not follow, it is the commonly received opinion that cold bathing, so far from contributing to the restoration of health, may, if persisted in, be the cause of bringing on disease. Chilliness after cold bathing, with languor, lassitude, head-ache, and an irresistible disposition to drowsiness, are infallible intimations that the practice should not be persisted in.

Persons advanced in life should not enter on a cold bath without the greatest caution, as in this case it cannot be said "that if the thing does no good, it will do no harm;" few in the evening of



life are benefited by it; and no persons should remain unusually long in the water, even when the heat of the sun and their own feelings would prompt them to such an indulgence, especially after a full meal.

To the generality of persons one or two immersions are sufficient; but this depends on the effect experienced after a few trials, beginning with caution, and may be considered as a medium through which an appropriate temperature may be applied to the various circumstances of diseased action; or with a view to diminish those uncomfortable sensations, the usual consequences of irregularity or intemperance in the former periods of life. There is a certain feeling experienced in the warm bath while we are in health, that may give an idea of its effects when we are suffering under disease. The power of the warm bath over morbid action is often very instantaneous and wonderful; bodily irritation is suddenly soothed by it, and tranquillity introduced when any other means fail. The necessity of exercise before and after the warm bath is every day proved, and is held as one of those general rules to which there are indeed very few exceptions. The time for remaining in the warm bath is from twenty minutes to half an hour. Cases have occurred in which the warm bath has been used with considerable advantage; in the morning immediately after rising from bed, and when sleep has been restless and irregular, the bath has proved an admirable substitute for irritable habits, and for a time prevented the recurrence of broken and unrefreshing rest.

In scrofula, gout, and rheumatism, by persevering with regularity, and, in all cases, rubbing very dry, and putting on the clothes again as quickly as possible.

Many invalids, however, who bathe for the mitigation or relief of local complaints, have been dis-

ciplined into a little cold bathing, by passing a tolerable quarantine on the borders of the sea, and being strengthened by the effects of its salutary air; and from the cold bath they have ventured into the open sea. In many others the want of observing these rules have produced the worst effects, and they have been obliged to abandon cold bathing altogether. Invalids of this description should never attempt bathing before breakfast.

## THE WARM BATH.

This is properly divided into natural and artificial; those of Bath and Buxton in this country are the only ones that come under the first description. The natural heat of the baths most resorted to on the continent is much greater than even the hottest spring at Bath: hence the artificial hot-bath of sea water affords many of the advantages known to be derived from these waters in chronic cases; the use of the warm bath is preferred if possible in temperate and warm months. Those who use the cold or warm sea bath, soon become sensible how much the *air of the coast* contributes to general good health. Upon the young, and those debilitated by years, its effects are often surprising; children also, whose existence seems precarious in the air of large towns, very soon become vigorous when removed to the sea, where also the aged valetudinarian is often seen to obtain a regeneration of health and spirits: and to those in the vigour of life, the stimulus derivable from wine or fermented liquors, is amply supplied by the revivifying effects of the sea air alone; besides the inhabitants of the sea shore are mostly strangers to the melancholy catalogue of diseases which annually prevail in inland situations.

The gout is one of those complaints that are frequently alleviated by the conjoined use of the warm bath and a residence on the sea coast. In

irregular and atonic gout, where the constitution is deficient in energy in not producing regular paroxysms, the warm bath has considerable effect, by bringing on a more marked and distinct character of the disease.

Insensible perspiration flows more regularly in persons living near the sea than elsewhere. What is called the chronic rheumatism, in the application of the warm bath frequently finds a remedy on which the strongest reliance may be placed. The scrofula, especially where the complaint appears to be hereditary, it must be acknowledged, yields with the most difficulty to sea bathing, or any other remedy, though the warm bath, aided by the sea air, never fails to afford considerable alleviation to patients, when they do not accomplish a perfect cure.

With respect to the rickets in infants, though cold bathing in general proves injurious in nineteen cases out of twenty, sea air and warm sea bathing, has been recommended with confidence by some of the most eminent of the faculty.

On the left of our road, about four miles from Arundel, is SLINDON, and Slindon House, the seat of the Earl of Newburgh, the lineal descendant of the Earl of Derwentwater.

About a mile north from Slindon House is Eartham, the pleasant and romantic mansion of the late William Hayley, Esquire.

## ARUNDEL

Is delightfully situated on the declivity of a hill, on the river Arun, over which there is a bridge; this hill commands a beautiful view of rich meadows for miles; and the sea at an agreeable distance terminates the prospect. The river being navigable up to Pulburgh, vessels of 100 tons go above the town with the tide. The town is a borough by prescription, though it has only sent members to parliament since the 30th of Edward I.

The mayor, who is chosen yearly, is judge at the Court Leet of the lord of the manor (the owner of Arundel Castle for the time being); this court is held every three weeks, and he appoints the collector of the packages and stallage, the ale-conners, flesh-tasters, &c., and no writ can be executed within the borough without his leave.

Here is a manufactory of hop-bagging; but the chief business of the town used to be ship-building, the timber being the produce of the neighbouring forests. Arundel has a share of the coasting trade, &c.

Arundel, a borough by prescription, gives the title of Earl, without creation, to the Duke of Norfolk. No other spot in England possesses this peculiar privilege. Arundel Castle was given by the Empress Maud to William de Albani, as a recompence for his valiant defence of it against King Stephen. The late Duke of Norfolk, as it will appear, fitted it up in a style of grandeur worthy of its owner. From its structure and situation, this castle appears to have been one of the strongest in England. The steepness of the hill on the south guards the approach to it on that side, from whence the windows have a fine view of the vale through which the Arun meanders. On the north-west, which is flanked by a very deep fosse, is the citadel, erected on another and smaller hill, which overlooks the castle. The precise date of the erection of this noble building it is impossible to ascertain, as it is believed there are no existing records. Its site was formerly a Belgic camp, as it is evident, from the deep fosse, and other defences encircling it, and to which people, these and similar works in this neighbourhood and other parts of the kingdom, are attributable. The first mention made of it is in the will of King Alfred, when he bequeathed it, with the town, to his nephew, Adhelm. It is, therefore, supposed that the

edifice was built during the reign of Alfred, or not long before. Tradition says, that one Bevis was the founder of the structure, and this assumes probability, from a tower which is called *Bevis tower*, still remaining.

As we have before stated, concerning the true period of the foundation of this castle many conjectures have been entertained. On account of the bricks inserted in the walls of the keep it has been attributed to the Romans; but such a proof is not allowed by the best antiquaries. If the port of Little Hampton was the *Portus Adwini*, as mentioned in the *Britannia Romana*, we have the best reason to suppose that Arundel was only a military station.

Its pretensions to the æra of the Saxon Kings are more explicit. It was in a flourishing condition, and belonged to the crown under the Saxon government.

In a very ancient pedigree of the Earls of Arundel, King Harold is styled Earl of Arundel, and after his death the honour was granted by William the Conqueror to Roger de Montgomery, who repaired it, and also erected an additional part to the castle, called the dungeons.

In the *Chronicon Saxonicon* (p. 210) it is said that Henry I. gave a licence to R. D. Belesme, or Montgomerie, to *build* the castle of Arundel; but quarrelling with him afterwards, he seized it, and retained it till his marriage with Adeliza, his second wife, upon whom he settled it in dower.

The more ancient parts of the castle are the keep or citadel, and the towers which flank the gate-way, and connect the whole by means of a sally port. The keep stands upon an artificial mound, the height of which, from the fosse, is one hundred and ten feet on one side, and eighty on the other. Of its external wall the height is thirty feet, supported by projecting ribs or buttresses. It is eight feet thick, with a wall on the inside,

guarded by a parapet as many feet high. The diameter of the room is sixty-seven feet by fifty-nine, which is faced with Norman or Caen stone. There are likewise Roman bricks placed in the herring-bone fashion, which is observable in most Saxon buildings. In the centre is a subterraneous room and passage, and in a tower attached to the keep, is a well three hundred feet deep. This room and the well were choked up with rubbish soon after Sir R. Waller took the castle. The approach to it is by a time-worn staircase, and over a narrow pass commanding the entrance to the building, which bears the marks of a portcullis. The more ancient one towards the east still retains a very rich Saxon door-case. In the tower above the present entrance, was a small chapel or oratory, dedicated to St. George.

Of the lower buildings, the tower and gateway facing the base court of the castle are the more ancient, and apparently contemporary with the keep. The other towers are built with flint in a style unknown before for several subsequent centuries.

The dungeons are on the right and left of the gateway. They consist of eight wards, protected by a draw-bridge from the castle moat. The lower wards are very deep, and they are now partly filled up with rubbish; and the foundation walls of these dungeons are not known, although efforts have been employed to discover the length and depth of these frightful abodes.

The Empress Maud's apartments in this castle, when she came to claim the kingdom in 1139, are situated in the tower, above the old gateway, and consisted of three bed-rooms, where she remained during the siege of King Stephen. Before she left the kingdom, she gave orders for the old site of the castle to be built on.

The Saxon keep may be justly termed the ivy-

mantle tower, for the walls are literally covered with its leaves. The late Duke of Norfolk was very partial to this retired spot. There are now to be seen several remarkable curious owls, ycleped horned. These owls are uncommonly elegant birds, and they are extremely large, some of them measuring across the wings, when extended, from eight to ten feet. Their plumage is particularly beautiful, and their eyes brilliant. The late Duke purchased them from North America.

There are many traces of ancient remains about the keep or tower that require observation. The spot where the boilers stood, for the purpose of melting lead to pour down upon the besiegers, and those used for culinary purposes, are still visible. The niches in the wall, near the great sliding door which protected the entrance of the apartments belonging to the Empress Maud, were certainly intended for centinels. The marks of cannon balls discharged against the tower during the siege of the Parliamentary forces, are observable in many places.

It was the intention of the late Duke of Norfolk to have the subterraneous passage explored, and the deep well excavated, in order to discover whether there was not deposited some of the valuable treasures of its former illustrious possessors in these deep recesses, during the political troubles of the country. The death of that nobleman prevented the execution of the undertaking. There is every justifiable reason to suppose that a considerable quantity of valuable articles were secreted.

The ground plan of the present castle nearly resembles that of Windsor Castle, in the exact proportion of nine to fourteen. When the late Duke of Norfolk took possession, the castle was little better than a heap of ruins. His Grace was des-

tioned to restore it to its original magnificence and ancient splendour.

The order is Gothic, and perhaps no other building of equal date has been retained in an habitable condition, without having the style perverted by additions and alterations inconsistent with the taste of the age in which it was built. The building is of free-stone, from the quarries in Yorkshire, and those of a brown cast were carefully selected, in order that they might assimilate in colour with the old remains. The new walls have risen upon the ancient model, and correspond with the old ones in solidity of fabric, as well as dignity of ornament. An entire new front of massy stone, which differs materially from the others, particularly in exhibiting the insignia of the Howards, mixed with those of their predecessors, and two colossal figures of liberty and hospitality, ornament the grand entrance into this princely mansion.

In raising this front the late Duke had the opportunity for enlarging the mansion, and gaining the space now occupied on the basement story, by a long range of servant's offices, including a new kitchen, with two fire places, bakehouse, scullery, the steward and housekeeper's rooms, &c. The cellars are of an immense length.

The Duke weekly employed from 100 to 200 labourers, mechanics, and artists, in the improvement and decorations of this noble edifice, for upwards of twenty-five years. It is no trifling compliment to the late noble owner to state, that the arrangements were formed entirely from his own ideas, and in the progress of the plan, he was exclusively his own architect.

On the west wing there is a beautiful sculptured *basso relievo* historical representation of King Alfred receiving the report of the jury, as establish-



ed in his reign. The costume and draperies are finely carved in the stone.

The interior of the castle is fitted up with great taste and effect. But of all the modes of liberal and dignified expense, is the use of the richest mahogany in almost every decoration in this mansion. Thus, the walls being more than six feet thick, form a kind of frame for each window, which is five feet deep on the inside, and the whole of this spacious case, not excepting the top, is lined with mahogany of more than an inch in thickness. The window frames which hold the magnificent plate glass panes, three feet each in height, are of the same material; and the solid mahogany doors are held in cases of the thickness of the inner walls, perhaps, four feet deep, all lined with pannels of the richest grain. It was intended to floor all the principal rooms with this costly wood, but it was afterwards abandoned, in consequence of the mahogany being of a deep grain, it was feared that the marks of the footsteps would be constantly visible.

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk having liberally granted permission for the public to view and enjoy the beauties of this magnificent residence, every Monday, from the first of June to the latter end of October, it is now become the resort of visitors from all parts of the kingdom. In order to assist the curious inspector, we shall describe the suite of apartments through which he will be conducted.

The rooms are distinguished by the following names:—Somerset, Clarendieux, Garter, breakfast-room, great drawing-room, long dining-room, study, south-room, mosaic-room, oak-room, Blue Mantle, Portcullis, Rouge Croix, Rouge Dragon, alcove-room, great dining-room, library, Baron's-room.

At the principal entrance a beautiful winding

stone staircase, branching to the right and left, and terminating on the landing place, ornamented with brass railing, covered over with a deep grained mahogany, leads to the first gallery, which is one hundred and ninety feet long, and ten feet wide, with a floor of solid oak.

Along this gallery is the small drawing-room, the architectural ornaments of which are mahogany, carved and polished. The walls are covered with a deep rich flock paper. This room enjoys a delightful view of the river Arun and a picturesque country. On the right is the great drawing-room, hung with rich crimson velvet. Over the fire-places, there are suspended two extraordinary large plate glasses, in deep gold burnished frames. The marble chimney ornaments are deserving of notice, sculptured with the arms of the family. The paintings are,

The late Duke's father, Charles Howard, Duke of Norfolk.

Bernard Howard, the present Duke of Norfolk, above which is a very ancient portrait of one of the Howards, not described.

Over the door leading to the dining-room, is a full length portrait of Charles Henry Howard, the late Duke of Norfolk.

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded on Tower Hill, June 2, 1573, upon a charge of high treason, for attempting the enlargement of Mary Queen of Scots. He first married Mary Fitz-Alan, by whom he had the manor and castle of Arundel.

Mary Fitz-Alan, Countess of Arundel, and the last of that family.

Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk.

A beautiful historical piece, representing the Earl of Surrey vindicating himself before Henry VII. for the part he took in the war, when that monarch was Duke of Richmond, and defeated

Richard III. at Bosworth Field. Princess Elizabeth, sister to the young Princes who were smothered in the Tower, is seen in the back ground, displaying the red rose as an emblem of the union of the two houses.

Henry Fitz-Alan, who died at Brussels.

John, the first Duke of Norfolk of the Howard family.

Henry, Earl of Surrey, beheaded 1546, by Henry VIII. This nobleman was the delight and ornament of his age and nation. In his youth he fell in love with the fair Geraldine, whose beauty he has celebrated in a variety of sonnets.

Frederick, King of Bohemia.

The doors of the drawing-room are of massy mahogany, leading into an anti-chamber, and from thence into the dining-room, which was formerly the chapel.

At the south end of this room is a large window of stained glass, of great value, painted by Eggington, of Birmingham, representing the late Duke and Duchess, as King Solomon and Queen Sheba, at a banquet, which gives to the room a splendour and dignity beyond conception. At the opposite end is an orchestra, and over the door, the subject of Adam and Eve in Paradise, in imitation of *basso relievo*, by Le Brun. The execution is deemed excellent, but the situation is injudiciously chosen.

The marshal's bed and dressing-rooms contain a mahogany four-post bedstead, curiously carved by the late Duke's workmen, with crimson damask furniture, and crimson hangings to correspond. Mahogany tables, chairs, &c.

The Prince of Wales's apartments consist of a fine bed and dressing-room. The bed is supported by eight posts of beautifully carved mahogany, with rich cut velvet furniture. The stools and dressing-tables are covered with the same costly

material to correspond, and the rooms are hung with rich silk tapestry. The whole of these rooms were completed under the superintendence of the late Duke of Norfolk.

The breakfast-room contains a few portraits, one of which represents the late Duke's mother.

Mary, wife of Edward, Duke of Norfolk.

Cardinal Howard.

Besides two paintings by Hogarth, the one a scene of Covent Garden market, the other a view of the old castle.

From this room, two large mahogany folding-doors open into the

#### PRINCIPAL LIBRARY.

This library is 130 feet in length, and it is supposed to be the finest piece of workmanship in England, executed by the moderns in the Gothic style. It is entirely composed of mahogany, exquisitely veined, which was part of a cargo purchased by the late Duke about thirty years ago, for the purpose of embellishing the castle. The effect of a high wrought carved spidered ceiling and lining of this fine material, along a room, the extent of which is equal to one entire side of the spacious structure, is beyond the power of language to describe.

It sufficiently displays the delicacy of modern art operating upon the grandeur of ancient designs; and bringing, into one apartment, specimens of almost every sort of ornament, of which the graceful Gothic of Henry VI. and VII. was the combination and the perfection. There are also side reading-galleries, supported by light carved pillars.

Another gallery, of the same dimensions, above the first, divides these apartments from a range of chambers. At the end of this extensive gallery is a stained window, painted by Egginton, of Birmingham. In the centre is a portrait of the late

Charles Brooke, Esq. Somerset Herald, and secretary to the Duke, as Earl Marshal. Below it are his arms, and above those of the Norfolk family. Mr. Brooke was one of the unfortunate individuals, who lost his life in the pressure of the crowd at the theatre, in the Haymarket, February 3, 1794.

The apartments shown are Lord Somerset's, Lord and Lady Surrey's, the garter-rooms, the blue-rooms, Windsor-rooms, alcove-room, mosaic-room, &c. They are all neat and tasteful, and the principal bedsteads, tables, chairs, stands, as well as the floors, are made from oak timber.

From this gallery there is a fine oak stair-case, which leads to the Clarencieux-rooms, and in one of them the bed of the Empress Maud is still preserved. At the top of the mansion is a tower, from whence the eye can be gratified with most extensive views.

To enter into a minute detail of the interior beauties and compartments of this magnificent structure, which is still unfinished, would be too tedious to be interesting. The latest improvements, not yet finished, include

#### THE BARON'S HALL.

This grand banquet-room is one hundred and fifteen feet in length, by forty-five in width. The roof is entirely of oak, from the late Duke's domain, executed in a most masterly style of curious workmanship, and in the taste of the fifteenth century, when the elaborate Gothic was at its perfection. The walls are stuccoed, and a skirting of mahogany runs along the whole to the height of four feet, and a music gallery at the bottom is completed.

The whole has a grand appearance. The decease of the late Duke interrupted the finishing of these extensive and various improvements, which his Grace carried on with a princely ex-

penditure. The present Duke of Norfolk will proceed on with the completion of the Baron's room in the spring of 1818.

KING JOHN signing MAGNA CHARTA,

From the original picture by James Lonsdale, Esq.

“A conference between the King and Barons was held at Runnemede, between Windsor and Staines; a place which has ever since been extremely celebrated on account of this great event. This famous deed, commonly called the Great Charter, either granted or secured very important liberties and privileges to every order of men in the kingdom, to the clergy, to the barons, and to the people.”—*Hume's Hist. of Eng. ch. XI. p. 84.*

King John, habited in all the splendour of royalty, surrounded by his nobles, and the dignitaries of the church, signs Magna Charta. The expression of his countenance is that of strong reluctance; his eyes are directed towards Fitzwalter, (*Portrait of his Grace the late Duke of Norfolk,*) whilst his hand performs the unwilling duty. On the left of the King, and just behind him, stands Cardinal Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, a mediator between the King and the Barons, but who administered an oath to the latter never to desist from their endeavours, until they had obtained a full concession of their liberties. He is in the act of stretching out his hand, and addressing himself to Fitzwalter, as if to temper the sturdy doubts of the Baron into a persuasion of the voluntary acquiescence of the King in the act required of him. Behind the Archbishop, stands Almeric, the master of the knights templars, (*portrait of Captain Morris;*) and still farther to the left, but more advanced, stands the Mayor of London, (*portrait of H. C. Combe, Esq.*) with many barons and armed soldiers. At the right of King John, is seen Cardinal Pandolfo, the Pope's legate, who examines with silent indigna-

tion the Great Charter of English Liberties. Near to Pandolfo, is the Archbishop of Dublin, who turns his head in conversation with other prelates behind him. Right before the King, stands the Champion of his country, the sturdy Baron Fitzwalter, habited in cham armour, the warlike costume of the thirteenth century. His deportment is erect and noble, his head uncovered, and the expression of his countenance inflexible. His determined purpose and manly dignity form a striking contrast with the interesting countenance and graceful movement of the page bearing his helmet; (*portrait of H. Howard, Jun. Esq.*). Without paying any attention to the address of the Archbishop of Canterbury, his looks and his mind seem wholly absorbed in the contemplation of the grand object of the assembly.

In the back ground is a view of Runnemede, where the Great Charter was signed, covered with the tents of the opposing forces of the King and the Barons.

This window was begun under the immediate direction and management of his Grace the late Duke of Norfolk, who delighted particularly in this effective and elegant art. It is presumed that the present work may vie in all respects with most attempts in modern days, towards the advancement of the art of painting upon glass, as the panes are considerably larger than perhaps in any work of the same magnitude in Europe; and when it is seen that throughout the whole window there is not a single piece of what is termed *pot metal glass*, that is, glass formed into one colour in its making, the difficulty of producing the brilliancy of tone apparent in this picture will be duly appreciated.

Besides the fine *Magna Charta* window, there are eight large painted glass windows, representing eight Barons in ancient costume, namely:—

The Duke of Norfolk, *as Roger Fitzwaller.*

Lord Suffolk, *as Roger de Mowbray.*

Lord Andover, *as William de Mowbray.*

Henry Charles Howard, Esq. *as Robert Bigod.*

Molineux Howard, Esq. *as Henry de Bohun,  
Earl of Hereford.*

Henry Howard, Esq. of Crosby, *as Hugh de  
Bigod.*

General Howard, *as Robert de Ross.*

The late Henry Howard, Esq. of Arundel, *as  
Gilbert de Clare.*

The coats of armour worn by the Fitz-Alans, and the swords which were formerly carried before the Earl Marshal of England, are exhibited in the Baron's room.

The following appropriate inscription is conspicuously set up in this noble apartment. It is as follows :

“ CHARLES HOWARD, DUKE OF NORFOLK,  
EARL OF ARUNDEL,  
in the year of Christ, 1806,  
in the 60th year of his age,  
dedicated this stone  
To Liberty, asserted by the Barons,  
in the reign of John.”

J. TEADSDALE, *Arch.*

It was in this noble apartment, henceforth to be called the *Baron's Hall*, that the great festival took place on the 15th of June, 1815, for celebrating the centenary of the signature of *Magna Charta*. On this occasion, there was a splendid assemblage of nobility and persons of distinction. Complete suits of ancient armour, with swords, and spears, forged in ancient times, and for very different purposes, were either suspended from, or hung around the walls. In short every adventitious aid was adopted to give state and majesty to this *carousal*, which was intended to celebrate



the magnanimous conduct of the Barons of England.

At the banquet, nearly 300 distinguished guests sat down. It was a feast of which the gods might have partaken, and been satisfied. The head of the table was ornamented with a noble *baron of beef*, surmounted by the ducal coronet, and the banners of the illustrious house of Norfolk. A profusion of the choicest delicacies was every where perceptible—nothing was wanting to delight the eye, and gratify the taste.

In the evening there was a most brilliant ball. His Grace, dressed in regimentals, opened the ball with the Marchioness of Stafford, and they were followed by about fifty couple. Supper was announced at one o'clock. On the entrance of the company into the room, the band of the Sussex Militia struck up, "*Oh, the Roast Beef of old England.*" After supper dancing resumed, and continued until a late hour in the morning. Among the company were,

The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, Earl and Countess of Effingham, Earl and Countess of Suffolk, Earl and Countess of Carlisle, Earl Percy, Lord and Lady Andover, Lord and Lady Gower, Sir Kenneth and Lady Charlotte Howard, H. Howard Molineux, Esq. Earls of Yarmouth and Egremont, General Sir W. and Lady Houston, General Sir W. Bradford, and Sir Cecil Bishop.

The Prince Regent and several of his royal brothers were expected to honour this festival, and the disappointment of their presence somewhat diminished the duration of this sumptuous Baronial entertainment.

The new chapel adjoins the north part of the Baron's Hall, over the present entrance gate-way. It is yet in an unfinished state. The intention of the late Duke was to have furnished the interior of this sacred edifice in the antique style of the

Saxon and Norman places of worship, and to have erected the stalls in the same manner as may be seen in the chancel of the church, and the chapel of our Lady at Arundel.

The castle occupies a mile in circumference, and the beautiful domains which surround this magnificent structure, are more than seven miles and a half in circumference, enclosed with a strong fence railing. The grounds are well laid out, in gardens, shrubberies, and plantations.

There are three agreeable towers, erected in the park, the one called *High Horn*, commands a most elevated prospect, and that named *Mount Pleasant*, covered with ivy, commands a beautiful view of the vale of Sussex. The late Duke of Norfolk built another tower, facing the road to Petworth, called the *White Ways*. The park is well stored with deer, but his present Grace intends diminishing their number.

It is to be noticed, that this castle is open to the inspection of visitors on the first Sunday in the month after divine service, and on every Monday in the year.

Adjoining the park is the beautiful mansion, called *Park House*, situated in a valley on the left of the London road, the residence of H. Molineux, Esq.

The church, situated on the left hand at the top of the High-street, nearly opposite to the principal entrance to the castle, is worthy a minute investigation, and the ruinous remains of the monuments, cloisters, and other vestiges about it, evince its antiquity.

An organ of great power, nearly equal to that of Chichester cathedral, has been erected in this church, by Mr. Gray of London. No church in the county presents a better situation for the display of an instrument of this description, than this; the interior of which, though handsome before, has been greatly increased by the erection of

this organ, which is twenty feet high, and of proportionate dimensions.

About four miles south from Arundel, is Little Hampton, a small sea port, situated on the left side of the river Arun, near its mouth.

Some labourers lately digging in a field between Chichester and Arundel, on the estate of Sir W. Houston, discovered, some inches below the surface, a large flat stone which proved to be the lid of a sarcophagus, in the centre of which was deposited a highly finished sepulchral urn, containing the ashes of a burnt human body, and round it were placed twenty earthen utensils in the shape of cups and saucers, together with two pair of Roman sandals regularly covered with brass nails in a decayed state. This sacrophagus also contained three jugs and a lachrymatory, and upon each of its extremities on a projecting edge were placed two small vessels, apparently lamps, and two earthen candlesticks.

No traveller possessing either taste or curiosity can possibly dispense with an excursion of about five miles north from Arundel to Bognor, were it only for viewing the celebrated Roman tessellated pavement at this place, which with the exquisite embellishments connected with it, is beyond a doubt one of the most perfect specimens of antiquity in this or any other country. The road from Arundel to Bognor passes close by the church. Arundel Park ranges upon the right hand immediately on leaving the town and continues for nearly three miles on the Petworth road, and at its termination on the right is a handsome castellated lodge.

From this lodge we begin to descend Bury hill. The vale on the right is richly adorned with rural scenery, and the villages on the banks of the Arun exhibit a pleasing scene. At the foot of the hill near the four mile stone on the right hand is the

village and church of Bury; and directly opposite to this the guide post which points out the road to Bognor. Other posts are seen afterwards, so that no fear need be entertained of mistaking the way to the site of the valuable remains of antiquity before mentioned.

In the summer of 1811, Mr. Tupper of that village in ploughing one of his fields, had the good fortune to discover this Roman pavement, supposed to have been injured by the roots of trees, though there still remained the figures of a pheasant, of a porpoise, and of the head of a female.

Beneath the porpoise are the letters T. R. The female is apparently intended to represent winter, being covered to the chin with thick clothing, and holding in her hand a leafless branch.

Extending from thence eastward runs the floor of what was called the Cryptoporticus, supposed to have extended more than fifty yards. This passed to the southward of the pavement first discovered, which is now found to be the floor of a large room, thirty-two feet in length, and thirty feet in its greatest breadth. The south side of this room contains an hexagonal bason of stone, upon the use of which antiquaries are not agreed. On the outside it measures six feet from any angle, but within only four feet, and the depth is only nineteen inches. This bason is surrounded by a pavement exhibiting figures of men and women in various attitudes, not in a very perfect state. Detached ornaments of various kinds are found in the intervals of the figures, and the whole is bounded at the side by a deep green border of black tessellæ on a ground of white. The pavement as well as the room is contracted in breadth towards the north, and in that part is seen, in fine preservation, the eagle of Jupiter bearing away Ganymede, the shepherd of Mount Ida. This is surrounded by a circular serrated border, and

other concentric circles. The outer pattern of the pavement here is square, and the interval between the circular boards and the outside is filled up with diamond-shaped figures.

From the Eagle and Ganymede, a passage with a mosaic floor leads towards the west. There is nothing remarkable in this, but its excellent preservation: it consists of diamond-like figures, and other straight lined ornaments. Near the end of this passage is another room, mostly in fine preservation and of beautiful workmanship. This room is thirty-one feet long and eight feet in breadth, its form being rectangular and terminating in a semicircle at the northern extremity. Within this semicircle is a fine head of Juno, exhibiting all the ideal beauty and commanding dignity of the Queen of Heaven. A peacock attends her on each side, and the semicircle contains a beautiful spiral border, executed in the most tasteful manner. Beneath the head of Juno, a breadth of the work exhibits four pair of armed gladiators; some actually engaged, and others preparing for fight, and one wounded upon the ground, apparently about to perish by the uplifted sword of his adversary. Four unarmed attendants are about the combatants. The centre of this room is unfortunately broken up; but the southern end exhibits several figures in the attitude of dancing, and is terminated by a handsome border. This room alone is extremely well worth the attention of the curious, whether conversant in antiquity or not. This fine specimen of the taste and workmanship of the ancient masters of the world, can scarcely be seen for the first time by any person without exciting a high degree of pleasure and astonishment. A Medusa's head and part of a bath lined with coloured mortar, have been discovered in the adjacent field. The rooms contain no fire places; they were warmed by fires

on the outside, from whence the heat was conveyed by flues carried under the floors and into the walls. In the Juno-room these flues are still visible; some of the cinders also remain. In the flues are several large thin Roman bricks; and portions of stone pillars have been dug up, and one or two coins.

The whole now appears to much greater advantage, than when it was first discovered, Mr. Tupper, under the direction of a learned antiquary, having covered the pavement with rooms, their foundations being precisely on those of the old Roman walls.

The pavements are composed of minute cubical bricks or tessellæ, of various colours. grey, black, white, or red; the sides of each measuring about half an inch: these are sometimes intermixed in the figures of small greenish glass.

A pavement of such costly workmanship, is with reason supposed to have been the site of a villa of a Roman general. And it is the opinion of a learned antiquary that Bognor was the Roman station designated in the *Iter* of Richard of Cirencester by the words *ad decimum* (at the tenth mile stone) which nearly corresponds with its actual distance from Chichester.

In an account by Mr. Elmes, the architect, it is stated that there has not been for many years so important a discovery of the state of the fine arts among the Romans in Britain as this. The field containing it, lies in a valley under Bognor Hill, about a quarter of a mile from a Roman road described in the *Iter* of Richard of Cirencester. The portion of the Bath which is discovered, is a beautiful tessellated pavement of Mosaic work in a high state of preservation. In the centre of a circle of fourteen feet in diameter, bordered with two concentric lines, and a twisted scroll between them, formed of black, white,

grey, and red cubes, is an hexagonal vapour-bath with steps down to it four feet wide from each angle to its opposite, in the centre of which is a leaden pipe or caliduct. The bath is formed of freestone, and the surrounding pavement of cubes of pottery and a semi-diaphonous glass. This large circle is divided round the hexagonal compartments of a similar size, bounded with a scroll border, and having within that another of rectangular fretwork. In the centre of each of these appears a Bacceanth with a floating drapey, executed in a bold style—the drawing of which is extremely correct; the colours are fresh, and the figures have elegance, grace, and variety. The large circle is bounded by a square of black lines, and the spandrils are fitted with the vise or amphora of Bacchus, decorated with vine leaves; and to the east are the remains of what evidently went all round it, a large external border of rectangular frets. At the north end is a smaller circle of eight feet diameter, bounded with three rich borderings of a fret and intertwined scroll of radii of black and white cubes. In the centre is a well executed eagle, flying off with Ganymede, a most graceful floating form with his Phrygian cap, crook, and Grecian sandals. About fifty yards from this is a smaller fragment of beautiful fretwork, with a small well executed dolphin, and the initials of T. R. These discoveries are not much more than fifteen or sixteen inches below the earth, the whole of which abounds with the remains of some Roman villa.

Four miles north of Arundel are the remains of Amberley Castle, built by a Bishop of Chichester.

About five miles east from Arundel, one from Findon, and two from the sea, is one of the highest hills in these parts, fortified with a very long oval and double trench. It was the retreat and residence of Cissa, king of the South Saxons, after

he submitted through indolence to become tributary to Cerdic the West Saxon; this being his strong hold in case of invasion from the Britons, as Chichester was his most peaceful abode. Vulgar tradition corruptly calls it Cæsar's, and pretends to shew the site of his tent. Opposite to it to the south is *Cheokbury*, another camp, near Warmington and Weston.

*Steyning* is situated at the foot of a hill, not far from the conflux of the river Adur. The town consists of four streets, directly opposite to each other, the principal street standing north-west by south-east.

Steyning is a borough by prescription, sending two members to parliament, who are elected by the constables, householders, and inhabitants within the borough paying scot and lot, and not receiving alms.

The municipal government of the town is vested in a constable, who is also the returning officer, and is chosen annually at the court-leet of the borough.

Steyning was a place of some note in the time of the Saxons, on account of a church or monastery in which St. Cudman was buried. The present church is of Norman architecture, and remarkable for its antiquity; the middle aisle has on each side four Norman arches, zig-zagged, surmounted with as many round-headed windows. The two side aisles are much and disproportionably lower, as was the custom. The roof is of a rafter, as stone vaulting was neither common or known at that time. A lofty Norman arch leads into the chancel. The tower is more modern.

Steyning has a market on the Wednesday in every other week; and three annual fairs on the days inserted in our list.

Here is a Free Grammar School, founded about the middle of the sixth century.



Upon the hills, within one mile of the town, is a good four-mile course, where plates are often run for. The air hereabouts is very healthy, and the people are generally long-lived. The town is supplied with water from a great hill, not half a mile off, which drives two mills.

About a mile to the south-east of Steyning on a large mount, are the ruins of a castle, called Bramber Castle. In the middle between the walls is an elevated spot, to which numbers resort for the sake of the delightful view it commands to the south of the sea, through a valley, at the distance of about four miles, through which flows the river Adur; and to the north a fine prospect of the Surrey hills. The castle, it is said, was constructed in the time of William the Conqueror, by one of the family of the Braioses.

*Bramber* is a borough, which consists of thirty-six small thatched cottages, composed of two intersections of a street, the upper and middle parts of which constitute the borough of Steyning. The borough is divided into two parts: the north part joining to Steyning, which is half a mile from the south division, and called Bramber Street. Bramber is governed by a constable, annually chosen by a jury of the court-lect.

The right of election is in the persons inhabiting houses, or in houses built on ancient foundations paying scot and lot.

About a mile north-west of the town stands an ancient house, called the Wopping Thorn, which is now used as a farm house. It is said to have been originally very large, and founded about the same time as the castle, as some say there is a subteraneous passage from one to the other. The vestiges of its siege still appear. It was formerly the seat of the Gorings.

#### NEW SHOREHAM,

Is five miles from Steyning and Bramber, and situated on the sea coast. It is a borough by

prescription, having sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. At present only a part of the people who pay to the poor rates are privileged to vote at elections, the rest were disfranchised about forty years ago, for taking bribes; at which time the freeholders of the whole rape of Bramber were allowed the same privilege of voting for the borough of Shoreham as the inhabitants of Shoreham, who were not disfranchised. Since that time the town has been in a less flourishing condition than before.

NEW SHOREHAM is remarked as one of the most antique towns in the kingdom, triangular roofs to the houses, with low and narrow entrances, bespeak its antiquity. Its market place is venerably simple, having three pillars on each side, supporting an oblong stone roof embellished with gothic ornaments. The improvements in the harbour are in great forwardness.

The harbour, which is safe and commodious, runs along by the town parallel with the sea. It falls into the sea about half a mile east of the town. There is one of the king's cutters stationed here, and there are two packets which, in time of peace, go to and return from France almost every week.

OLD SHOREHAM is a village adjoining to New Shoreham, from the ruins of which the latter has gained its present consequence. There is nothing here deserving particular notice.

Seven miles south from Steyning is TERRING, or TARRING, formerly a market town, now an inconsiderable fishing village.

Before we proceed on our journey towards Brighthelmstone, we shall visit the country north of Steyning.

#### HORSHAM,

Is a good market and borough-town, pleasantly situated about 14 miles from Steyning, 12 from

Cuckfield, 16 from Portsmouth, 24 from Arundel, and 36 from London; to all which places there are excellent turnpike roads.

Horsham ranks among the first towns in the county for trade and the number of inhabitants. It sends two representatives to parliament, who are elected by the burgage-holders, who amount in number to 25 only.

The municipal government of the town is vested in a steward, two bailiffs, and two constables, who are elected annually at the-court leet of the lord of the manor, by a jury, who return four to the steward of the court, out of which number he nominates two.

The church is a very ancient structure, containing some interesting monuments.

The town has a good grammar-school, and there are considerable benefactions for the use of the poor.

The new county goal is a commodious, airy, and appropriate building. The prisoners here wear a habit peculiar to themselves, made of cloth of different colours.

The weekly market is on Saturday, at which great quantities of corn and poultry are sold, and there is another on the last Tuesday in every month, for live cattle.

Horsham is about three miles from the high road to Arundel from Lenston, and derives its name from Horsa, brother to Hengist the Saxon.

In the neighbourhood of the town there is a quarry for good stone, either for tiling or flooring.

About six miles north-east from Horsham is CRAWLEY, a small market town, situated on the great road from London to Brighthelmstone.

#### CUCKFIELD,

Is situated on a considerable eminence, nearly in the centre of the county, 40 miles south of London, and 14 from Brighton, from which latter

place it is the first stage. The superior excellence of this road would well justify the preference it has obtained, were it not by several miles the shortest to that fashionable watering-place.

The Free Grammar School at Cuckfield was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the munificence of some private individuals, for the master of which a house was afterwards built by Lady Dorothy Shirley, for the instruction of youth in the Latin language.

The church is a handsome spacious structure, and contains a great many monuments.

The market was chartered for Mondays, but was afterwards changed to Fridays.

About four miles east from Cuckfield is FLETCHING, a small village. The parish church has a handsome spire, and in it is a monument for Richard Dalymyge, lord of the manor in the time of Edward IV.

The discovery of a Roman military way a few years ago, on St. John's Common, and in the enclosed lands adjoining, in the parishes of Hymere and Clayton, which has been since dug up for the materials to mend the turnpike road from London through Cuckfield to BRIGHTHELMSTONE, confirms the opinion of Camden, Stillingfleet, and other antiquaries, who fix the *Portus Adurni* at Aldrington near Shoreham, which, for want of such a way being known, Salmon is inclined to find at Old Romney at Kent. It seems to lead down the hill at Clayton Borstal, near where the present road does, and from thence through enclosed ground to St. John's Common above mentioned, leaving the present road at a little distance on the left. The lands being chiefly meadow and pasture, few remains are to be seen, as the road is not raised above the level of the ground, and the soil being clay or loam, the flints with which it was formed are sunk a foot under the surface, in a bed 18 or 20 feet wide, and about eight inches thick (which

when taken up, the earth and sod is carefully laid down again); and the same method has been used near the whole length of the common, in a straight north-east direction: on leaving which, it continues its course into Frith Farm, and through a coppice, crosses Wallbridge mill stream about a furlong below the mill, as may plainly be seen by the flints at the brink of the stream. From this place the same materials turned up by the plough are to be seen in the tilled fields of Holmbush farm, and the house stands near to if not upon it; from whence the direct line points through woods and fields, to a little east of Butler's Green, the seat of Francis Warden, Esq. where it crosses the turnpike road from Lewes to Horsham, and through the pleasure grounds of Mr. Warden, and enclosed land of others, right upon Ardingley Church, and Wakehurst Place. near to which it must enter, and keep near the course of the road from London, through Lindfield to Brighthelmstone, as far as Celsfield Common, an elevated spot of ground in the parish of West Hothly, commanding extensive views of the Downs and Weald of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent, and on which, near the centre, is a large raised hillock of earth; but whether a barrow, or made for the erecting a beacon on is uncertain. If a direct line as before described, was still pursued, it would carry us through enclosed ground, and enter Surrey near New Chapel, and point to the Roman camps at Botley hill in Surrey, and Holwood, near Bromley, in Kent. As few remains of flint, the material with which the roads were formed, are to be found after leaving Holmbush farm, it is not so easy to be traced. The only antiquities found near it were some broken earthen-ware, and two coins, one of large brass, inscribed ANTONINVS.

“*Sheffield Place*, in the parish of *Fletching*, the seat of Joan Baker Holroyd, created Baron Shef-

field, 1780, gives name also to the hundred of *Danehill-Sheffield*, having a court baron and court leet. The following manors lie within the leet of this hundred or manor, which appoints one constable and 13 head-boroughs :

Tarring Neville,	Fletching,
Hendal,	Short,
Worth,	Tarring Camois,
E. Barkham,	Tarring Peverell.

“ This hundred or manor was granted by the Conqueror to his half-brother Robert de Morton, Earl of Mortaigne and Cornwall, 1068.

“ The house is very large, and pleasantly situated in a beautiful and extensive park, midway between East Grinstead and Lewes. The entrance into the park is under a large gothic arch, shaded by great trees. The gardens contain upwards of 100 acres. The first foundation of the house is not known. It formerly consisted of two quadrangles: but great alterations having been made, there are few traces of the ancient building. It has lately been enlarged and a considerable part rebuilt by the present owner in the Gothic taste, with a beautiful chapel window; and in a Gothic frieze, which goes round the house, are introduced the arms of the possessors of the lordship from the Conquest to the present time.”

### BRIGHTON,

OR BRIGHTELMSTONE, is situated on the sea shore, built on an eminence, which gently declines towards the south-east, with a regular slope to the Steyne, a charming lawn so named; and from thence rises with a moderate ascent to the eastward along the cliff to a considerable distance. It is protected from the north and north-easterly winds by an amphitheatrical range of hills, and on the west it has extensive corn fields, which slope from the downs towards the sea. The town gives name to a bay, formed by Beachy Head on the east,

and Washing Point on the West. Its name is said to have been derived from Brighthelm, a Saxon bishop, who lived in this vicinity.

The hills round Brighton are of easy access, and covered with an agreeable verdure. From their summits the Isle of Wight may be plainly seen, with a pleasing view of the Weald of Sussex. The soil is naturally dry, and the heaviest rains that fall here seldom prevent the exercise of walking or riding, for any length of time after they have ceased.

Brighthelmstone was formerly a fishing town, and many of its inhabitants still principally depend upon the fisheries for a subsistence. It contained at that period seven principal streets, besides several lanes, and was defended by strong fortifications, having been several times attempted by the French, but without effect. The ruins of a wall are still to be seen on the beach, under the cliff, which appears to have been built by Queen Elizabeth. This wall was fourteen feet high, and extended four hundred feet from the east to the west gate of the town. In 1758 the eastern gate was taken down, to allow space for constructing a battery; but this being demolished by the sea, two others have been erected, one on the east and the other on the west of the town, in situations that will secure them from the annoyance of the waves. Both are mounted with heavy metal; and behind the western battery is a handsome house, for the use of the gunner, with magazines, and other appropriate offices.

When Henry VIII. fortified the coast by a number of castles, some of which are still in use, he erected a blockhouse at Brighthelmstone, at some distance from the edge of the cliff; but the continual encroachments of the sea gradually sapped its foundation and occasioned its fall.

Indeed it is evident that the sea has been long

gaining on this coast, and it is believed there was once a street below the cliff, in confirmation of which, ruins are recorded to have been seen under water; but at present no such vestiges remain. In 1699, however, it is computed that 130 houses were swept away by the sea; and to escape this danger in future, a fund has been established, by act of parliament, for repairing the groins which serve to bound the watery element, and to collect and retain the gravel, as an auxiliary defence.

On the west side of the town a great number of human bones have been found, whence it has been concluded that some important battle has been fought here, of which, however, we have no historical evidence. Many are of opinion that Cæsar, in one of his expeditions, landed at this place. Between Brighton and Lewes are still to be seen lines and entrenchments, which are apparently Roman; and some years ago an urn was dug up in this neighbourhood, containing 1000 silver denarii, on which were impressions of all the emperors. Druidical altars have also been discovered here.

Brighton, including its various modern additions and embellishments, is of a quadrangular form; the streets intersecting each other at right angles. The houses, however, are very irregular in appearance. The new streets and edifices are sufficiently elegant and commodious. The streets and lanes to the westward of the Steyne comprise the greatest part of the old buildings.

The fashionable promenade, denominated the Steyne, extends in a serpentine direction, a great distance among the hills, and is supposed to derive its name from having been connected with the Roman way, called Steyne Street, that runs from Arundel to Dorking in Surrey. On the Steyne are the North Parade, South Parade, Blue and Buff, Steyne Place, South Row, and Steyne Row. All these buildings are most eligibly situated. Besides



this there are two other Steynes here, but both inferior to the one just mentioned. One is called the New Steyne, and is situated on the east of the town leading to Rottingdean, and has a delightful view of the downs to the north, as well as of the sea to the south. The other is named the North Steyne, but more commonly the *Level*, and has several handsome buildings. It is to be converted into two elegant squares, in which are to be shrubberies and gravel walks for the accommodation of the public.

In this part of the town is situated a commodious place of amusement—originally it was a circus; afterwards a *Musical Bazaar*, constituting one of the fashionable recreations of the evening. Various elegant rows of shops have been erected, stretching towards Preston and Lewes, and the very extensive unoccupied ground from which it derives its name, through the munificence of the Prince Regent, the liberality of the Committee for providing employment for the resident poor, and a handsome contribution from the two Commissioners. The principal streets are Steyne Street, Manchester Street, Charles Street, Broad Street, German Street, York Street, St. James's Street, Margaret Street, &c.

Flint stones, cemented with mortar, are the common materials used in building at Brighton, with brick-work round the doors and windows. Walls thus formed are very strong, but the appearance is rather inelegant.

Brighton consists only of one parish, and is a vicarage, to which the rectory of West Bletchington, with a dilapidated church, is annexed.

Brighton Church stands at a small distance to the north-west of the town, on a rising ground, 150 feet above the level of the sea at low water. The interior of the church is plain and neat. The font is a curious specimen of ancient sculp-

ture, representing the Last Supper, and various miracles of our Saviour. According to tradition it was brought from Normandy in the reign of William the Conqueror. No part of the church, however, appears older than about the period of Henry VII.

The monuments here are neither curious nor ancient; but the historical fact with which it is connected renders that of Captain Nicholas Tattersell worthy of notice.

After the battle of Worcester, Charles II. having escaped various dangers, arrived at the George Inn, in West Street, Brighthelmstone, on the 14th October 1651. The house which now bears the name of King Charles's Head, was at that time kept by a man of the name of Smith, who happened to recognise his royal guest, but had too much loyalty to betray him. On the following morning his majesty embarked in a small vessel, which had been provided for him, commanded by Captain Nicholas Tattersell, and next day landed at Fecamp, near Havre de Grace.

Soon after the Restoration, Tattersell brought the identical vessel which had carried the king, up the Thames, and moored her opposite to Whitehall, probably to remind Charles of his services. Accordingly an annuity of 100*l.* was granted to Captain Tattersell and his heirs for ever, as a reward for his fidelity; but it seems either the annuity has been long discontinued, or the claimants are extinct.

The remains of this loyal subject lie in the church yard, near the chancel door, covered with a black marble, and an appropriate inscription.

The Chapel Royal, in Prince's Place, has been erected within these few years on account of the rapid increase of population and visitors, who could not be accommodated with seats in the church. Mr. Saunders, of Golden Square, London,

was the architect, and it will conveniently hold 1000 persons. The Prince has a pew in this chapel, and all the branches of the Royal family, when at Brighton, attend divine service here.

There are other places of worship, as follow :

The Chapel of St. James's.

The Roman Catholic Chapel, in High Street.

The Jew's Synagogue, in West Street.

The Quaker's Meeting, near the top of Ship Street.

The Presbyterian Meeting, in Union Street.

The Baptist's Meeting, in New Street.

The Calvinistic Methodist's Meeting, in North Street.

The free chapel of St. James's, in St. James's Street, is a handsome and commodious building. In fact, places of worship of all descriptions abound in Brighton, and such is the liberal spirit that pervades the inhabitants, that the government of the town is equally in the hands of persons of all sects. Difference of opinion on religious topics forms no disqualification for serving the public in the various important offices of trust and confidence.

The principal ornament of Brighton is

The MARINE PAVILLION, the favourite summer residence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to whom Brighton owes so much. It stands near the north-west corner of the Steyne, and was first erected in 1784. A handsome sea front extends 200 feet, in the centre of which is a circular building, with a lofty dome raised on pillars. Two wings were lately added to the fabric, which complete its proportions and increase its accommodations. The interior is fitted up in a very magnificent style, while the accompaniments of gravel walks, grass plats, and a plantation towards the Steyne, give a finished appearance to the whole. Towards the street the front forms a square with a

colonnade in the centre, supported by columns, looking over a green, formerly the road.

The following particulars were some time since published respecting the improvements and alterations in this delightful residence. The Prince's bed-chamber is divided into three compartments: the centre incloses, by sliding partitions, the bed, which is fitted up as a tent, with reflectors, exhibiting to his Royal Highness the promenade on the Steyne very distinctly, while he reclines on his pillow. On one side is an anti-chamber, and on the other a breakfast-room. The grand saloon remains as before. The paintings by Rebecca have been cleaned by Mr. Crace, jun. The dome, however, is partly new, except the figures, by the artist Barzago. The conservatory, an additional wing, is extremely light and elegant; the ceiling is painted in sky-treillage in fresco. The plants are to be of the more rare and variegated kind. The eating-room, the other additional wing, commands an entire view of the Steyne and sea; the ceiling painted sky colour; the pannel dark maroon, and style yellow. The windows of the whole suite are executed with uncommon mechanical skill. The library will be fitted up in the French style. the paper a brilliant yellow. The billiard room is very extensive, and will include hazard, billiard, and money-tables: the entrance to the staircase from the anti-room is truly spacious and grand—four pillars in *cazlioti* are by Richter. The newels and skirting-boards are made to imitate wainscot, the walls are painted of a bright green, and the ceiling of the staircase grey and white. The hall a stone colour and white; in the centre is placed a patent stove, which communicates warmth to the whole building. All the corridors are painted a beautiful French blue, the effect of which, from one end to the other, is novel and striking. The front of the edifice, viewed

from the Steyne, is highly pleasing, the additional wings presenting an uniformity which was wanting before. The grounds are disposed with great picturesque beauty and effect, by Messrs. Lapidge and Hooper, pupils of the late celebrated Mr. Brown. The drive, which before was much too narrow, has been rendered commodious by the taste and judgment of Sir John Lade. The family part of the house and domestic offices are still considered as too small for the accommodation of the servants; the Prince, however, intends to add another wing to correspond with the house late Weltjé's. The stables and coach-houses, which are very spacious, have not been altered, but merely repainted.

The above description is only a vision that has passed away. A new palace, scarcely retaining a vestige of the former, is rising and extending so as to enclose the Castle Tavern and Marlborough House: under the auspices of Mr. Nash, two pagodas already lift their aspiring heads far above the original dome, and it seems the design is to make the whole correspond with the magnificence of the stables. Hence—

“Pagodas salute us from London's high road,  
For *a la Chinoise* is the taste *a la mode*.”

The concert and dining rooms are the most prominent of the latest additions to the Royal edifice; the elevation of these buildings being ornamented with pyramids, in the Chinese style. These pyramids are secured from the weather by a sheeting of tin iron plate, and a new composition over this of the greatest durability—this is called *Mastic*, and is the invention of a foreigner.

The spot of ground formerly known by the name of the Promenade grove, is laid out in a garden and pleasure ground, and on the north side there has lately been erected a truly magnificent building, in the centre of which is a lofty dome, fitted

up to receive the field horses of his Royal Highness, with lodging rooms over. On the east side is a racket-court, on the west a riding-house, and on the north coach-houses, and stables for the coach-horses and hacks, elegantly finished, chiefly in the Chinese style.

On the west side of the Steyne, near the Marine Pavillion, stands the Castle Tavern. Besides a handsome coffee-room, and other apartments connected with the business of a tavern, there is an elegant suite of assembly rooms, built with infinite taste and judgment, under the direction of Mr. Camden, of London.

The anti-room measures 30 feet by 20, and communicates with the sea-room, which is exceedingly neat, and also with the card-room. The ball-room forms a rectangle of 80 feet by 40, with recesses at each end and side 16 feet by 4, decorated with columns corresponding with the pilasters continued round the room, and dividing the recesses into a variety of compartments, ornamented with paintings suited to the place.

The other set of public rooms are at the Old Ship Tavern, in Ship Street. The coffee room here fronts the sea, and over it are several pleasant bed-rooms. On the first floor is the ball-room, which is large and beautifully finished. In this apartment is an admirable portrait of Dr. Russell, who is venerated by the natives as the first person who brought Brighton into public repute.

The *Royal Crescent* is a respectable pile of building, standing about 500 yards west of the Marine Parade, and commanding very beautiful land and sea views. The houses are large, lofty, and furnished with bow windows. In front is an iron railing, with handsome gates at each extremity, and a grass-plot in the centre, and half way down the cliffs a broad terrace walk, for the use of the inhabitants of the Crescent houses.

A statue of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by Rossi, seven feet high, on a pedestal eleven feet high, was in the year 1802 placed in the front of the Royal Crescent. The Prince is represented as dressed in his regimental uniform, with his arm extended towards the sea.

On Friday, January 27, 1804, a large portion of the excavated cliff, a little to the eastward of the Royal Crescent at Brighton, fell down with a most tremendous crash, forming thereby a frightful chasm across the main road, quite up to the adjacent corn fields. This accident took place in the early part of the day, which luckily rendered it less dangerous in its consequences. A considerable part of the cliff near Southwich, to the west of the town, has likewise fallen in since the above, in consequence of which it has been judged expedient to remove the road further to the northward.

Among the recent improvements of Brighton, the handsome row of uniform houses denominated Dorset Garden, deserves to be particularized. In front is an extensive well-planned garden. To those who wish for quiet, this is a pleasant retreat.

The Hot and Cold Baths are situated near the Steyne, and were begun in 1759, after a plan of Mr. Golden. On one side of a handsome vestibule are six cold baths, and on the other hot baths, sweating and shower baths, which are supplied from the sea, by an engine constructed by Mr. Williams.

The Theatre is situated in the New Road, and neatly fitted up. The conduct of the manager affords very general satisfaction; but the stage is not the favourite amusement of Brighton.

The new baths connected with that noble structure, the New Steyne Hotel, deserve patronage; they are decidedly the best the town affords.

The Libraries, and the Castle Room Promenades form the principal attractions, and are very libe

rally supported. Mr. White has lately opened a sober and most respectable library in Castle Square.

The town is not incorporated; but an act was passed about 50 years ago, vesting a power in 36 inhabitants as commissioners to erect a market-place, light and cleanse the streets, and execute other matters for the good order and regulation of the town; a few years since a new act passed to enlarge the number and increase the powers of the Commissioners. A constable and four head-boroughs annually chosen at Lord Abergavenny's court on Easter Tuesday, have the distribution of justice, and the guardianship of the peace of the town.

Brighton has no manufacture, except the making of a few nets for the use of part of the fishery can be called such. For these the materials are prepared at and principally sent from Bridport. The fishery employs nearly 100 boats, carrying some three, some four, and others five men each. The mackarel season commences in April, the herring season in October, and are together said sometimes to have produced 10,000*l.* per annum; the roadstead here is protected by a small battery.

Thursday is the market day, but the market is open every day, except Sunday, and is mostly well stocked with the best provisions. The mutton sold here being mostly fed on the South downs is deservedly admired for its fine flavour.

A wholesale fish market is held on the beach, and as Brighton is the nearest fishing coast to London, great part of the fish is purchased by dealers who supply the metropolis; besides mackarel and herrings, various sorts of the finest fish are taken in great quantities, and exposed for sale almost every day.

The town has a good grammar school, and numerous charity schools.

The RACE-GROUND at all times furnishes a plea-



sant ride or walk, being only about a mile and a half from the town. The stand is capable of containing a considerable number of spectators. Its height above the level of the sea is 384 feet, and from it the Isle of Wight and many other beautiful objects may be distinctly discerned. The races, which last four or five days, are usually in the first week in August; and Brighton is then the fullest part of the season.

At a short distance from the race-ground is White Hawke Hill, on the summit of which a signal-house was erected, being part of the chain that runs along the coast from Dover to the west. This hill was formerly a Roman station, and some traces of encampments are still to be seen on its summit. The signal-house is now converted into a house of accommodation for visitants, &c.

At ALDRINGTON, or Portslade, about two miles west from Brighthelmstone, was the *Portus Adurni* of the Romans. The harbour here is now choked up with sands. The river, at whose mouth it is, is called the Adur.

About eleven miles west from Brighton, in the parish of Broadwater, is the rural village of WORTHING, now become a fashionable and much-frequented watering-place. It is surrounded, at the distance of not quite a mile, by the uninterrupted chain of the Sussex Downs, which forming nearly an amphitheatre, completely exclude, even in the winter months, the chilling blasts of the north and east winds. It is a common thing to see a considerable number of bathers here even in the depth of winter, the thermometer being generally higher here than at Brighton, and on an average between two and three degrees above what it is at London. Worthing possesses other powerful recommendations, a facility of bathing in the most stormy weather, and an extent of sand as level as a carpet, of

at least seven miles towards the west and three to the east, on which the pedestrian or the horseman may enjoy the full refreshment of the sea breeze, during the reflux of the tide, without interruption. The buildings erected here for the accommodation of visitors are elegant and extensive.

Worthing is another striking example of the power of art over nature. Only a few years ago this was little better than a collection of fishermen's huts and smuggler's dens, most of which have since been converted into long rows of superb buildings, calculated more or less to accommodate some of the best families in the kingdom. Worthing being in the parish of Broadwater, is provided with a spacious and elegant Chapel of Ease.

The modern part of Worthing is near the shore; but the town extends towards the Downs in a straight line for about half a mile. Wickes's warm baths, and Bloss's boarding house are much frequented. At Phillips's and other wine-vaults, the best wines, spirits, and bottled malt liquors are to be had. Here are at least three respectable libraries; and at Spooner's and Stafford's the newspapers, &c. are regularly received every morning and evening. Here are several good inns: the hotel is one of the best and pleasantest houses on the coast. Here is likewise an elegant theatre, billiard rooms, and other amusements. Next to good saddle horses, visitors may now be accommodated with donkeys, and poney and donkey chaises. The poorer part of the inhabitants are fishermen. Coaches from London arrive every morning and evening, and run daily between Portsmouth and Brighton; the post also arrives about eight o'clock, and leaves Worthing about five. For rides, in the vicinity they are scarcely to be exceeded; the Downs are always dry, the soil being chalky with

brown mould or clay. Four miles eastward is Lancing, a smooth ride over the sands, and eight miles to the west is Little Hampton.

The terms of the subscription even during the war never exceeded ten shillings and sixpence for the season; and besides daily papers, the house is furnished with Court Calendars, Army and Navy lists, Directories, Magazines, &c.

The library here, before it was in the possession of Mr. Binstead, contained merely a few Novels, but Mr. B.'s improved library contains a good collection of the most popular Romances, Novels, and Tales, and a great variety of Voyages, Travels, and Memoirs. It is also diversified with an assortment of fancy articles, jewellery, music, prints, colours, Tunbridge ware, &c., and adds further to the enjoyments of the place by providing an excellent billiard table.

## THE VICINITY.

Whatever may be the motives for visiting some watering places, Bognor may always be sought for its retirement and economy. In the villages of Felpham, Berstead, Aldwick and Pagham, an early application at the farm houses will ensure cheap lodgings, and a choice of accommodations. Besides tradesmen's shops for every description of visitors, here is also a variety of poney-gigs, donkeys, &c., kept and let out by the hour or longer time, at moderate charges; these enable the visitor to make excursions, or to seek health and exercise on the beach. Sailing to the Oar Lights is one of the amusements here; these are stationed at a distance of nine miles from the shore, in a direct line from Hothampton Place. To a beach bank at Pagham Harbour, people go from Bognor to search for plover's eggs, which, with a number of young sea fowl, are to be met with there in great plenty, with shells of different kinds. Slindon House, Dale Park, the seat of Sir

George Thomas, Goodwood and Arundel Castle are frequently visited from this quarter. To Pagham, which is four miles from Bognor, you may ride along the beach. The harbour of Pagham only admits small vessels.

Within nine miles from Worthing, the vale that stretches to the right and left appears of almost boundless extent; it is in fact the most extensive vale in Great Britain, being in length upwards of one hundred and twenty-five miles, and in breadth twenty-five to thirty; it may be considered as commencing at Maidstone in Kent, and keeping the Kentish hills, the Sussex and Hampshire downs for its southern boundary, it terminates beyond Portsdown Hill, now crowned by a monument to the immortal Nelson. On the North, the boundary range of the vale begins below Morant's, or Madam's Court Hill, near to Seven Oaks, and with little interruption continues toward Blackbeath, Norwood, Croydon, Box Hill, and Leith Hill. The whole of this extensive vale may easily be grasped in the mind's eye; and with a good telescope the greatest part may be easily distinguished; Portsdown Hill near Portsmouth, and Leith Hill over Horsham, are objects that have long been pointed out on a clear day to all visitors.

A few miles from Worthing is the small village of Rottingdean, another bathing station, frequented by persons who prefer quiet to bustle. Newhaven is four miles further eastward; and Seaford about three miles beyond it; and six more may be reckoned before you reach Beachy Head, making the extent of view about thirty miles; Newhaven and Seaford have accommodations for visitors upon a small scale.

About Goring the Rev. Mr. Evans remarked some singular hand-posts, on which were the remarkable words "To Sea." The omission of the

definite article occasions an obscurity, so that at first he thought *Sea* to have been some little insignificant village, never once suspecting that it was meant to direct the traveller in his way to the wide and majestic ocean.

Angmering Park, was lately a part of the extensive property of Sir John Shelly, Bart., and formerly of the ancient family of the Palmers. The Park is on the south slope of the Downs, and finely backs the high road. The next object of interest in this charming landscape, is the insulated hill of Highdown, upon the summit of which are the remains of a circular intrenchment; in its centre is a corn-mill, highly conspicuous to the surrounding country, being distinctly seen from the race course at Brighton, eastward, and from Bognor and Selsea Bill, to the westward. On the descent of the hill towards Worthing, is the Crazy Miller's tomb. Passing these objects on the left, and the village of Soring upon the right, a rich, enclosed, and well-wooded country surrounds Castle Soring, an extensive house upon an eminence, upon the left hand, fronting the sea.

The grand entrance into the house at Michelgrove is from the centre of the south front, by a flight of stone steps, extending to the right and left beyond the extent of the mansion. In the centre is a porch, and the wings of the old mansion project a little from the centre. From the porch we enter a noble baronial hall; an oaken staircase leads to the picture gallery and principal apartments. A new wing consists of two elegant suites of apartments, comprising warm and cold baths; the new wing also contains a conservatory and a tennis-court. The new road from Clapham is the best approach to the house; from thence its appearance is grand and magnificent.

A handsome cottage is erected in Angmering

Park, occasionally used as a banqueting house. The distance from Worthing to Michelgrove is eight miles.

The rural village of Clapham is situated upon a rising ground, on the left, on the road from Worthing, and embosomed in woods.

A new road, leading from Horsham to Worthing, through the delightful and beautiful vale of Findon, and two miles nearer than the road through Steyning, was opened in 1804, and greatly approved of by the public in general. By this road the distance between the metropolis and Worthing, a little marine residence, is not only considerably shortened, but there is this further advantage, that all the sharp hills are completely avoided, and in lieu of the former disagreeable road, a pleasant, comfortable, and even one is now substituted.

About a mile north from Brighton, on the road to London, through Cuckfield, is the beautiful village of PRESTON, from whence there are some finely varied prospects of the surrounding country.

In a large building here, called Preston House, is a portrait of Anne of Cleves, consort of Henry VIII. who is said to have resided here previous to her retirement to a convent at Fulmer, about three miles distant, where she died and was interred. At Preston there are tea gardens, for the reception of the company who walk from Brighton.

The whole distance from Brighton to Lewes, consisting of eight miles, forms a verdant carpet. On the South Downs in this neighbourhood are caught vast numbers of those delicious birds called *Wheat Ears*, or English Ortolans. The season for them is the autumn, when the heat of the weather will scarcely allow this delicate creature to be carried fresh to London, unless it can be taken alive. From this circumstance it may be purchased at a reasonable price on the spot. These birds are

about the size of larks, but lighter brown, and have more white in their feathers. They come over from March to May (the females a fortnight before the male), grow fat in August, and disappear in September. Being very timid birds, the motion of a cloud will drive them for shelter into the traps. They frequent the downs for a certain fly, which breeds in the wild thyme on the adjacent hills, and the number annually taken in this district alone amounts to nearly 2,000 dozen. The rump and lower part of the tail are white, the upper half black, the under side of the body white, tinged with yellow, the neck inclining to red, the quill feathers black edged with brown.

The shepherds who attend the flocks on the downs are principally concerned in procuring this esteemed little bird. To accomplish this object they cut a piece of turf in the shape of a Roman T, and across this they place a bit of stick, with a horse-hair noose hanging down about the middle, covering the trap with the turf they have raised, so as to exclude the light. When the birds are alarmed they fly for shelter to these holes or traps, which are very numerous on the hills, and are instantly caught by the neck. Some shepherds have been known to catch 10 or 15 dozen of birds in a day.

About three miles to the left of our road is DITCHLING CASTLE, a square camp, near a small village of its name, formerly a market town.

#### LEWES.

The approach to it is among hills, an amphitheatre of which surrounds the town standing on a lower hill. From one of these hills, three miles from the town, is a most extensive prospect for 30 miles to the sea, and 40 miles inland to Surrey. The High Street, regularly built, slopes down the side of the hill; on the top of which stands a church. On the opposite side lower down is St.

Michael's Church, a modern structure of square flints, like those boasted of at Norwich Bridewell, but of a paler grain; the steps of the town-hall are of the same. The piers of the west gate of the town remain, built probably by John, eighth Earl of Warren. The castle gate, with two towers, is entire; within at the south-west corner is a high keep, with a building that had four hexangular towers diminishing upwards with a set-off in the middle like the Pharos at Dover. From it extend immense earth-works, with two ditches; on the inner bank are some ruined walls. These works, at their north-west corner, take in a small long oval camp, whose north and west sides they fortify: but the north side being defended by a marsh is single trenched; the east and south sides retain their original forms, distinct from the later works, the former barely traceable in meadows, the latter very high: a garden and alms-house are in the ditch. The east side of the great inclosure is lost, except a little to be traced in the meadows, where it falls into the little camp. At the north-east corner is another high keep, on which is a piece of a flint wall. The double keeps, called in old writings *Braymounts*, are peculiar to this place. Between the two keeps is a bowling green and timber-yard, and the western rampart is cut through by a road leading to the downs, through a ploughed field, called *Wallins*, q. d. *Wall end*, where tradition says a bloody battle was fought with the Danes, who were defeated, and their king or captain *Magnus* slain. The small camp above described may have been made on this occasion prior to the erection of the castle by Earl Warren, who died 1089. Within this camp, about the middle of its longest diameter, stands St. John's Church, of great antiquity, the stones in some places laid herring-bone fashion, as in Guildford Castle; since Mr. Camden's time it has been repaired, and is now in



use : the square west tower has four tall pointed arches closed up, and seems to have been higher ; the east part of the church is down. In the south wall is the inscription in memory of Magnus, on two semi-circles of 15 square stones, divided very different, in every respect from Camden's copy. The four first and the twelfth stone seem of modern cut, to replace the older, broken or lost.

A handsome cross on a gravestone, removed from the belfry, is now within the circle. The Cluniac priory, founded here 1078, by William Earl Warren, and his wife Gundreda, fifth daughter to William the Conqueror, was the first and chiefest of the order in England.

All that now remains within the walls, which include near 40 acres, are the shells of some apartments, a cloister with rude massive vaulted roofs like caverns, the side of the hall, under which runs a clear stream, an oven seventeen feet wide, and the piers of the gate with the postern, with clustered round pillars of Sussex marble, some adorned with nail headed quarterfoils. In the chapter-house were monuments for the founder, his wife, and son, 1135, William Earl of Moreton and Surrey 1240, and his great nephew 1375, and doubtless others of the family. Gundreda's tombstone came to light 1775, under a monument of the Shirleys in Ifield Church, and was restored by the care of Mr. Burrel to the church of St. John in Southover, a suburb of Lewes, bearing a Latin inscription.

Lewes is built on the margin of the South Downs, and on the banks of the river Ouse, which is navigable for barges from the harbour at Newhaven to many miles up the country, beyond the bridge.—On this river are several iron works, where cannon are cast for merchants ships, besides other useful works of that kind. The town

is very pleasant, and one of the largest and most populous in the county. It has handsome streets, and two fair suburbs. A charity school was opened here in 1711, where twenty boys are taught, clothed, and maintained at the expense of a private gentleman, by whom they were also furnished with books; and eight boys more are taught here at the expense of other gentlemen. There are horse races almost every summer for the King's plate of one hundred pounds. The roads about Lewes are deep and dirty, but then it is the richest soil in this part of England.

Lewes had originally twelve parish churches, but those remaining are St. Peter's, St. Mary's Westout, certified by the name of St. Anne's, St. Michael's in Foro, St. John's Sub Castro, All Saints, St. John the Baptist's, Southover, and St. Thomas in the Cliff, a peculiar, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The last-mentioned church is reckoned one of the neatest parish churches in the county: its altar is remarkably elegant; it has two pillars in the middle, between which are the ten commandments, and two pilasters on the outside, all in the Doric order, with architrave, cornice, and frieze, neatly carved and gilt, and between the pillar and pilaster on the north side, the Lord's Prayer, and on the south side, between the other pillar and pilaster, the Creed.

Lewes is a borough by prescription, but was never incorporated. The municipal government of the town is vested in two constables, annually chosen at the court leet. This town has sent representatives to parliament since the 23d Edward I. the right of voting in all the resident inhabitants paying scot and lot. The returning officers are the constables, and the number of voters about 240. The market day is on Saturdays.

Lewes is famous in history for a bloody battle, fought here between Henry III. and the Barons, on the 14th May, 1264.

In the year 1805, in preparing for the foundation of the new church, at Lewes, it became necessary to disturb the mouldering bones of the long defunct; and, in the prosecution of that unavoidable business, a leaden coffin was taken up, which, on being opened, exhibited the complete skeleton of a body that had been interred about sixty years, whose leg and thigh bones, to the utter astonishment of all present, were covered with myriads of flies (of a species perhaps totally unknown to the naturalist) as active and strong on the wing as gnats flying in the air, on the finest evening in summer. The wings of this non-descript are white, and for distinction sake the spectators gave it the name of the coffin fly. The lead was perfectly sound, and presented not the least chink or crevice for the admission of air. The moisture of the flesh had not yet left the bones, and the fallen beard lay on the under jaw.

In the year 1805, some labourers employed in digging for flints on the South Downs, near Clayton wind-mill, a few miles from Lewes, discovered, lying near each other, about a foot under the sod, eight large celts, dexterously chipped. Celts were used by the aboriginal inhabitants before the use of iron was known in this island, both as carpenters' tools and as weapons of war. The same men, on opening a large prominence, that had the appearance of a barrow, contiguous to the above spot, discovered the remains of a camp kitchen, evidently designed for the purpose of cookery, as it contained several fire-places, a large quantity of wood ashes, and many bones of different animals of food. This circular pile of stones was, at least, six feet in height originally, but having by time fallen into the sod, it at length became com-

pletely covered. In the centre of the excavation that remained was found a small vessel of unbaked earth, curiously dissected all round, for the admission of air, and supposed to have been used for the purpose of burning incense. This pile has been entirely removed.

Mr. Shrapnall, surgeon of the South Gloucester militia, stationed at Lewes, a gentleman conversant in antiquarian researches, also caused a number of tumuli, or barrows, on the Downs, near Offham, Chalk Pit, and Mount Harry to be opened. The 1st exhibited the figure of a female, nearly entire, lying E. S. E. and W. N. W.; no ornaments or warlike weapons. 2. Part of a female skeleton, lying in a direction contrary to the former. The age of these deposits could not be, in the slightest degree, ascertained. 3. A very large one, distant about half a mile from the two former; several skulls and human bones lying promiscuously; evident marks of the ground having been previously searched.—The 4th nearer to the beacon, and on the side of Mount Harry; in this was found a skeleton, wrapped in a decayed black substance, resembling tinder. The last examined was considerable in point of size, and encircled by others of smaller dimensions: of these last, one was discovered a little below the surface of the surrounding soil; in it was a skeleton, environed, like all the rest, by a greyish, and rather greasy, mould. They were all left covered up, as nearly as possible, in the same state wherein they were found. All the above skeletons were surrounded by, or covered with, large flint stone, which justifies a conclusion (according to Mr. Shrapnall) that the barrows in question were raised over the bodies of ancient Britons. Mr. Shrapnall infers, upon the whole, in his concluding observations, that the above barrows are neither Roman nor Danish, but that they are ancient British. Many

authors, says Mr. Shrapnall, record, that the bodies of females have been found in British barrows, &c. &c.

From a windmill near the town there is a prospect which is hardly to be matched in Europe, for it takes in the sea for thirty miles west, and an uninterrupted view of Banstead Downs, which is full forty miles. Between Lewes and the sea there is great plenty of winter game, and several gentlemen here keep packs of dogs. On the east side of the town there has been a camp, which had anciently a wall, of which few remains are now to be seen. The timber growing in this part of the county is prodigiously large. The trees used to be drawn to Maidstone and other places, on the Medway, on a sort of carriage called a tug, by twenty-five oxen, to a short distance, and then left for other tugs to carry it on in the same way: so that a tree would be two or three years drawing to Chatham; because after the rain once sets in, it stirred no more that year.

Lewes has three suburbs, Southover, Westout, and Cliffe; this last stands under a chalky cliff, under which the Ouse glides in a very romantic manner, forming large marshes on its side next the town. This cliff is a continuation of the ridge of downs, known by the name of the South Down, of which Beachy Head is the extreme point. The river accompanies the road for about a mile, when the latter turns along the valley by *Glynd*, where Bishop Trevor had a house, formerly the seat of the Morleys. At the mouth of this river is NEWHAVEN. Near the entrance of the town, and close to the church-yard wall, stands an obelisk, erected to commemorate the melancholy fate of his Majesty's ship *Brazen*, commanded by James Hanson, Esq. which was wrecked here in a violent storm, in the morning of the 26th January, 1800; when out of 105 persons, only one escaped.

About three miles south-east from Newhaven is SEAFORD, another small fishing town, which has the privilege of a cinque port and borough, sending two representatives to parliament. The right of election is in the inhabitants housekeepers of the town and port, paying scot and lot; the number of voters about eighty-three. The bailiff is the returning officer, and ought to be chosen by the tenants and inhabitants resident and abiding on Michaelmas day in every year.

The corporation consists of a bailiff, twelve jurats, and an indefinite number of freemen.

About a mile and a half from Seaford, near Aldreston, a large village, is a very large barrow, 55 yards long, its greatest length from north to south. It is lower at the north end, as if pared down, or a smaller joined to it, a number of smaller are scattered about the steep downs. The chief are bell-fashion, some are single, others double, others treble.

*Beachy-Head* is a promontory of frightful ridges, covered with short turf, turning its eastern chalky side towards East Bourne. It is esteemed the highest cliff of all the south coast of England. On its south point is Belfont, a semicircular entrenchment.

About five miles west from Newhaven, on the road to Brighton, is the charming village of ROTTINGDEAN, remarkable for its wells, which are commonly believed to be empty at high water, but rise as the tide declines.

At Beachy Head there are several caverns, resembling great vaults. They are said to have been cut in the chalk rock by a clergyman of the name of Darby, who resided at East Dean, about a mile and a half distant, and hence they are called "Parson Darby's Holes." It seems he was induced to undertake this labour out of humanity,

as in stormy weather he put out lights to guide the unfortunate mariners to shelter, should any such be near. We are told that he had once the happiness of saving upwards of 20 lives from a Dutch vessel, stranded near the spot; but he soon fell a martyr to his benevolence, as the dampness of the situation killed him.

## EAST BOURNE.

This pleasant spot is twenty-two miles east of Brighton, and sixty-four from London, being situated at the extremity of the South Downs, four miles east of Beechy Head. The church is a large and ancient fabric, containing some striking monuments, and a gallery erected for the use of the visitors. As the town of East Bourne is at some distance from the shore, what are called the sea-houses are mostly frequented by strangers. The prospects are fine, and the walks and rides excellent; but the bathing is remarkably good. The Lamb, and the New Inn here, are good inns; but lodging-houses near the sea are not so numerous as they might be.

A post coach goes to London every day, and a stage coach to and from London thrice a week, only during the summer. The circulating library here is very pleasantly situated opposite to the sea, and has the accommodation of the daily newspapers, a billiard table, &c. In South-street there is a small theatre, and at the Lamb Inn a subscription ball-room. Here too, as well as at Worthing, there is a bank.

About a mile to the westward of the sea-houses, at a place called Holywell, there is a chalybeate spring, which has been recommended in all cases for which the Bristol waters are used.

At Langley Point, about a mile and a half to the eastward of the sea-houses, are two forts erected on the beach for the protection of the coast; and these command Pevensey Bay, to a considerable

extent. The small village of Pevensey is only four miles to the east, and the bay is famous for having been the landing-place of William the Norman, previous to the decisive battle of Hastings, which placed him on the English throne. Pevensey Castle is still a noble piece of ruins. Willingden, about two miles from East Bourne, is a very pleasant village. Wilmington, Hurstmonceaux Castle, Seaford, and several other places, are within the compass of a ride from East Bourne; particularly the vast promontory of Beachy Head.

The Cliffs here rise nearly to the height of 600 feet, particularly those called the Three Charles's, where divers species of marine birds resort to breed. Pheasants abound through the whole extent of the South Downs, and a pack of hounds is kept at East Bourne.

There are many reasons for supposing that the town was anciently much larger than it is at present. Foundations of buildings are continually being ploughed up in distant parts of the parish. In a meadow, about one mile and a half south-east from the town, was found in the year 1717 a Roman pavement of plain chequer work and other ruins.

The pavement was little more than a foot below the ground, what lay next it was a small sea gravel; and the position of the pavement is nearly due east and west. It is seventeen feet four inches in length and eleven feet in breadth. At first it seemed to have been bounded with a thin brick set on edge, about an inch above the *tesseræ*, so exactly straight and even, as if shut with a plane, and so well cemented, as to appear one solid brick. But on breaking up the outside of the pavement, it was found, that instead of bricks set on edge, as at first imagined, it was bounded by a border of bricks laid flat, and their edges next the *tesseræ*



turned up. These bricks were an inch and a quarter thick, something more than eleven inches broad, and full fifteen long, which could not have been less than 17 before they were turned up at the ends. They were very firm, and not in the least warped or cast in burning. Their ends were entirely covered with plaster half an inch thick, so hard, entire, and even, that it appeared like one stone quite round the pavement.

Next within the bricks there was a list or border of white tesseræ, thirteen inches broad, within that a list of brown tesseræ, four inches broad; next within that a second list of the brown, four inches broad: all the rest of the pavement was set with white tesseræ, without any ornament or figure.

When the ground about the pavement was dug, there was discovered an entire bath, sixteen feet long, five feet nine inches broad, and two feet nine inches deep. It was filled with rubbish of buildings, which seemed to have been burnt, hard mortar adhering to pieces of Roman brick, squared stones, and headed flint, mixed with ashes and coals of wood. At the north-west of the pavement was the passage into the bath, three feet three inches wide; where the bricks which bounded the pavement were not turned up at their ends, but lay even with the pavement. At the distance of 15 inches from the tesseræ there was a fall of two inches to the landing-place out of the bath; the landing-place was also three feet three inches long, and two feet two inches broad; thence, by two stairs, was the descent into the bath; the length of the stairs was the same with the landing-place; the breadth of each stair was eleven inches, and the height of each something more than ten; the lowest stair was twenty inches from the farther side of the bath.

The whole work was very compact, and curi-

ously put together, not in the least injured by time, nor the violence it must have undergone when filled up.

The pavement was secured on every side, and the edges of it rested on a very firm and neat built wall, composed of Roman brick, squared stone, and headed flint, between five and six feet deep below the surface of the pavement, and full 20 inches thick. The bricks were not laid in regular courses, as in those parts of Roman buildings above the ground, but dispersed about the wall without order. The top of the wall, indeed, was only 15 inches thick, and covered with the bricks first mentioned, which bounded the pavement, but about 14 inches below the top there was a set-off, on the inside of the wall, eight inches broad. The foundation of the pavement was not dug up to the bottom, but opened at one corner only, in order to discover how it was framed; for when bored through, it was found, that next the tesserae was a bed of very strong mortar, more than a foot thick; under the mortar a bed of clay two feet thick; and under the clay a foundation of brick. The surface of the clay was neatly pitched with small flint and stones, pointed at their lower, and headed at their upper ends.

This pitched work was exactly even with the set-off on the inside of the wall: on it was laid a bed of coarse mortar, of about nine inches thick; the skirts of this mortar rested on the set-off above-mentioned; it was composed of lime, a sharp coarse sand, small pebbles, and bits of brick. Upon this bed was another of a finer composition, made with lime, a fine sharp sand, some kind of ashes, and the dust of bricks and potsherds. This bed was about half a foot thick, and both these beds nearly equal to Portland stone in hardness. Upon this upper bed the tesserae were set; they were placed on end; but so exact was the work-

man in setting them, that he used two sorts of cement: their ends standing in a cement of lime only well worked; while their upper parts were cemented with a fine grey mortar, consisting of fine sand, ashes, and lime. This grey cement every where filled the intervals at their heads, and was much harder than the *tesseræ* themselves.

The *tesseræ* we have already observed were only of two colours, white and a dark brown. They were harder than a glazed and well-burnt tobacco-pipe, and of a grit somewhat finer. The brown seemed to be of the same substance with the white, but coloured by art. They seemed to have been formed in a mould, and afterwards burnt. They were of an equal size, but none exceeded an inch in length; the shortest were three sixteenths of an inch. Most of them equally made their whole length, but some were formed in the shape of a wedge, in order to be forced in where any interstices were left. The heads likewise were not all equal and alike, some being an exact square, some an oblong square, some semi-lunar, but none triangular. The sides of those which were square, were about four-tenths of an inch; the longest sides of those forming an oblong square, were something more than half an inch.

The bath was also formed and secured by a very compact wall, of the same breadth and depth with that on which the pavement rested: the wall which sustained the north side of the pavement formed the south side of the bath. On the south side of the bath, from the east end to the end of the stairs, there was a solid seat, 12 feet 9 inches long, very near 10 inches broad, and 14 inches high. The bottom or floor of the bath, was made in the same manner as the pavement, excepting the *tesseræ* and the thick bed of clay; for under all there was a brick, then a bed of coarse mortar, something more than a foot thick, and on it another

bed of fine mortar, half a foot thick. The sides of the bath, the seat, and the stairs, were plastered over with the above fine mortar, about half an inch thick; all which were throughout so hard, compact, and smooth, that, when first opened, the whole seemed as if it had been hewn out of one entire rock, and polished. At the bottom, in the middle of the east end, there was a drain or sink, something more than three inches long, and two deep: about four inches above it, there was another passage through the wall of the same size. The latter seems to have been the passage through which the water was let into the bath, and the former that by which it was let out.

The ground was not opened on the north side of the bath, but at the east end of the bath and pavement, and at the west end of both, there seemed to have been several vaults, or cellars, for there were very firm three-inch walls continued every way. The bricks in this rubbish, which were all broke, had several degrees of thickness, from three inches to a little more than one. Some had one of their sides waved, some fret-wise, and others had roses on them well imagined. Two sorts of channelled bricks were also found, one like a trough, the channel three inches broad, and as many deep, the other sort had a cylindrical channel; so that when two were clapped together, they formed a tube of three inches in diameter.

On the south-west corner of the pavement, and five feet lower than its surface, a large space was discovered, paved with brick; but the ground was not removed to its extremity, so that the dimensions of it could not be ascertained. This paved place was every where covered with a coat, about two inches thick, of ashes and large coals of wood. On this lay scattered, in a very confused manner, large pieces of the coarse mortar above mentioned, and lumps of the tesseræ, in all respects like

those on the pavement, and cemented as they were. There was, moreover, mixed with the ashes, large iron nails, hooks for doors, several small pieces of earthenware, together with part of a human skull; and near it pieces of bones, not enclosed in any vessel, but loose; they were discoloured like those found in the urns, so that in all probability, the body they belonged to perished in the same flames that destroyed the buildings. There was no inscription found either on stone or brick; no statue, or other figure, except those on the bricks already mentioned; nor coin of any sort.

Rather more than a furlong to the north-west of these remains of antiquity, in digging the foundation for a malt-house, a coin of Posthumus was found; and a little time after, in digging the foundation for a house, another struck by Constantine.

Dr. Tabor here fixed *ANDERIDA*, of the *Notitia* and *ANDERISIO* of Ravennas, the *Andredecestre* of Huntingdon and the *Mecredesburn*, where Ella defeated the Britons A. D. 472. He supposes its name *Esburn* (with which Dr. Ward agrees) and not *Eastbourn*, there being no Westbourn to oppose it, and *mercrem* may mean marshy.

Among the religious houses suppressed by Henry VIII. was one at this place for Black Friars, which was amply endowed, and though its exact site is not known, yet at the Lamb Inn, near the church, is still to be seen a curious spider-arched apartment, now used as a cellar, which has evidently belonged to some monastery; and not many years ago a subterraneous passage was discovered leading from another cellar in the same house, towards the church, which, after being explored a short way, was filled up at the mouth with brick work, to prevent danger to rash adventurers, as well as to keep the cellar warm.

East Bourne Church is a large ancient fabric, containing some handsome monuments, and a gallery, erected for the use of the visitors who frequent this fashionable watering place.

The local beauties of East Bourne are various and attractive, but as the town is at some distance from the shore, what are termed the sea-houses are chiefly frequented by company. The prospects are fine; the soil fertile, the trees more luxuriant than usual on the sea coast; the walks and rides are excellent, and what is a principal object to visitors, the bathing is remarkably good.

At the entrance of the village is a *Barrack*, capable of holding a troop of horse.

Among the amusements of the place, East Bourne has a small theatre, and a very respectable company of performers during the season.

About a mile westward from the town, there is a chalybeate spring, at a place called Holywell, which has been recommended in all cases for which the Bristol waters are serviceable.

About a mile and a half to the eastward of the sea houses, at Langley Point, are two forts erected on the beach, for the protection of the coast. These command Pevensey Bay to a considerable extent, and about a mile behind them, on an eminence, called Anthony Hill, are placed some pieces of heavy cannon. Other military posts have also been erected here.

On the side of a high hill at Wilmington, four miles from East Bourne, the figure of a man, 80 yards in length, grasping a staff in each hand, in a parallel direction with his body, is plainly discerned by a remarkable difference in the colour of the grass: the spot is said to have been paved with bricks, whence the different tint of the verdure is supposed to have arisen.

About three miles north-east from East Bourne, is PEVENSEY, which, though now a small village,

was once a town of great eminence, and a sea-port. It is reckoned among the places ravaged by Earl Godwin, in the time of Edward the Confessor, and gives its name to the bay and rape, or division, in which it is situated.

Pevensey Bay is particularly famous for being the landing-place of William the Conqueror, when he came to assert his right to the crown of England against Harold.

The only object, however, deserving the particular notice of the traveller here is the Castle, which is undoubtedly of great antiquity; built evidently out of some Roman fortress, from the number of Roman bricks employed in it; neither the name of the builder or date of its erection are known. From the regularity of the strata of Roman bricks, some persons have been induced to think it of Roman construction.

William the Conqueror, being settled on the throne, gave the town and castle of Pevensey to Robert, Earl of Morton, in Normandy, his brother by his mother's side, and created him Earl of Cornwall, which he enjoyed with many other honours during the reign of that king; but, in the succeeding one of William Rufus, Robert took part with his brother Odo, Earl of Kent, in an insurrection in favour of Robert Courthose, and held out this castle against the king; but, on the arrival of the royal army, he surrendered and made his peace. He was a very devout person, according to the standard of piety in those days, namely benefactions to monasteries; for, besides what he did for other religious houses, he gave to the abbey of Greistain, in Normandy, the house of one Engeler, in this town, and granted to them in his forest of Pevensel paunage and herbage, with timber for the repair of their churches and houses, and fuel for fire. It is not known when he died.

He was succeeded in his possessions by William, Earl of Morton and Cornwall, who, on being refused the Earldom of Kent, by Henry I. joined with Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, in a rebellion, whereupon the king seized upon all his possessions, razed most of his castles to the ground, and banished him the realm. King Henry being thus possessed of this town and castle, gave them to Gilbert de Aquila, with all the lands belonging thereunto, which were, in allusion to the name of its owner, styled the honour of the eagle. He was succeeded by his son Ricker or Richard, who engaging in an attempt to restore William, the son of Robert Courthose, to his father's honours, his estates were forfeited, and this town and castle reverted to the crown; but his uncle Retro procuring his pardon from the king, his estates were restored to him; notwithstanding which he again engaged in the same rebellion, and the king having again seized his lands and castles, settled them upon Henry, afterwards king by the name of Henry II. who assigned this town and castle of Pevensey to William, son of King Stephen, who held them till Henry's accession to the crown; and, in the 4th year of his reign, surrendered them to him upon condition that he, the said William, should have and enjoy, by hereditary right, all the lands that belonged to his father King Stephen, before he became king of England. This honour being thus put into the king's hands, he returned them to Richard de Aquila, whose posterity enjoyed them quietly for some time. In the fifth year of this reign, the knights of Pevensey paid to that king five marks, for what was then stiled a *donum*, as appears by Maddox's History of the Exchequer.

Pevensey, among other trading towns, according to the same authority, paid a *quinxieme* or tax, for its merchandise; and in the ninth of the same



reign, the barons of Pevensey fined 40 marks, for licence to build a town upon a spot between Pevensey and Langley, the same to enjoy the like privileges as the cinque ports, and that they might have one annual fair to last seven days, commencing on the anniversary of St. John the Baptist; also a market every Sunday.

In the reign of Henry III. Gilbert de Aquila, the third of that name, held this honour, who by many disorders made himself obnoxious to the king; and passing over to Normandy, without the royal licence, Henry took that opportunity of seizing upon all his effects, lands, and castles. Among them was this honour, which in the 19th year of his reign he granted to Gilbert Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, probably during pleasure: for the same king, in the 25th year of his reign, bestowed it upon Peter de Savoy, uncle to his queen, in all likelihood on the same terms; and afterwards, viz. thirtieth of his reign, he granted him the inheritance thereof, with the castle and its appurtenances. How it came afterwards to the crown does not appear: but King Henry again in the thirtieth of his reign, gave this whole honour to Prince Edward and his heirs, kings of England; so that it should never be severed from the crown.

In the fifteenth year of the reign of Edward II. Robert de Sapy was intrusted with this castle, as appears by the king's writ, recorded in Maddox, directing him to provide it with victuals and munition. Whether he was at that time sheriff or constable of the castle does not appear.

Notwithstanding the proviso made by Henry III. to prevent its being separated from the crown, yet when John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and fourth son of Edward III. married Constance, the sole heir of Don Pedro, king of Castile; he, upon surrendering the earldom of Richmond, and all the estates and lands thereunto belongin had a grant

general in tail of the castle and leucate of Pevensy; as also of the free chapel within the said castle; which, upon his death, returned to the crown, by the accession of his son and heir, Henry IV. who succeeded King Richard II. soon after his father's death. Some part of this honour of the Eagle, says Camden, King Henry IV. gave to the family of the Pelhams, for their loyalty and valour, which they still enjoy.

Before the reign of James I. this castle was a parcel of the possessions of the duchy of Lancaster; for that king in the 22d year of his reign, did by his letters patent, under the seal of that duchy, dated 18th of June, grant to Edward, earl of Dorset, the offices of steward of the honour of the Eagle of the forest of Ashdown, castle of Pevensy, and portreeve of Pevensy, to hold the same during his life.

“The Castle is circular, enclosing seven acres; the principal entrance from the west or land side, between two round towers, in which are most considerable layers of Roman brick, some one, some of two bricks, about 20 feet from the ground, and about four or five feet asunder. Many such layers of whiter brick, or stone hewn in that form, lie between the strata of red, or in place of them in the walls between the other towers to the north-west, and in the north-east tower are such stones, laid herring-bone fashion, towards the bottom. On the south side is a moat, besides the marsh. Within a smaller fortification moated on the north and west, more square, with round towers, and entered by a draw-bridge, corresponding with the outer gate, and like it, not in the centre of the west side but more south. The east wall of both is the same, and stands on a kind of cliff, as if the sea had once come up to it, though by the situation of the town below, it must have receded before that was built. From this wall large fragments frequently roll

down. The lower stories of the towers are vaulted, one of those in the north-west tower being adorned with round arches in relief, is supposed to have been the governor's apartment. There are no Roman bricks in the inner work, and only in the north and west sides of the outer. At the south-east corner is a sally port."

There are two entrances to the castle, one at Pevensey, on the east, the other at Westham, on the west. The circumference of the inner castle is about 25 rods, and of the outward walls 250. The inside of the inner castle consists principally of six complete arches in large towers or bastions, of which two are much larger than the others, which have been supposed to be the kitchen and refectory, or eating room, from the size of the chimnies and door ways.

In this castle the Bishop Bayonne and his forces sustained a six week's siege; but for want of provisions were obliged to surrender to William Rufus. This is said to be one of the greatest and most entire specimens of Roman building in Great Britain.

This place, formerly so famous for shipping, is now only accessible by small boats, which crowd up a rivulet to it.

Suane, Earl of Oxford, and son of Godwin Earl of Kent, being obliged to fly into Denmark in the year 1049, for having inveigled Edgiva, Abbess of Leominster, out of her house, with an intent to marry her, contrary to the laws of those times, returned with eight ships, and landed at this town, where, having prevailed on his cousin Beorn, to mediate for him to the king, he took him into his ship to carry him to the king, who was then at Sandwich, under pretence of making his peace; but Suane, having thus got him into his power, carried him to Dort, in Holland, where he inhumanly murdered him and cast his body into a deep

ditch, covering it with mud. Aldred, Bishop of Winchester, obtained his pardon for alluring Edgiva; but his own conscience could not acquit him of his treacherous cruelty in murdering his kinsman Beorn, until he underwent the penance of going to Jerusalem barefoot, in which journey he caught such violent colds, that he died at Licia, in his return home.

“Dr. Andrew Borde, (the original merry andrew) of facetious and eccentric memory, was born at Pevensey, towards the 15th century: educated at Winchester, and completed his education at New College in Oxford; where, for several years, he applied very closely and successfully to the study of physic. Leaving Oxford, he is said to have travelled into every kingdom in Europe; and to have visited several places in Africa. At Montpellier in France he took his degree of doctor of physic; and returning to England, was admitted at Oxford to the same honour, in 1521. From Oxford he removed to Pevensey, where he followed his profession some years: and afterwards went to Winchester, in which place it is probable, he resided a considerable time. Here he published his book called “The Principles of Astronomical Prognostications;” from which it would appear, that he believed in judicial astrology. He was a man of considerable learning for the time in which he lived; and, making allowance likewise for the particular turn of his mind. His writings abound with witticisms, which are said to have pervaded his speech. It appears that this quaint manner of expression was natural to him. He frequented fairs, markets, and other places of public resort: where he used to harangue the people, in order to increase his practice. He trod an unbeaten path, which was natural to him. He had many followers, or imitators, from whence it came that they who affected the same jocose language and gestures

were called "Merry Andrews," though seldom possessed of the same native humour. He professed himself a Carthusian; lived in celibacy, drank water three days in the week, wore a shirt made of hair, and every night hung his burial sheet at his bed's feet. Though a person of a singular turn of mind, he must have been a man of learning, and strong natural powers; for he was physician to Henry VIII. and a member of the college of physicians in London.

"He was author of many other books, besides the one mentioned above. That called *The Merry Tales of the Wise Men of Gotham*—*The Miller of Abingdon*, in imitation of Chaucer—*The Prompluary of Medicine*—*The Doctrines of Health*—of *Urines*—came from his pen; as did also, *The Introduction to Knowledge*, a poem—'which doth teach a man (according to what he says in the title-page) to speak part of all manner of languages, and to know the usage and fashion of all manner of countries, and for to know the most part of all manner of coins of money, which is current in every region.' He died a prisoner in the Fleet, London, in April 1549. It is not probable that he was there for debt; as he left property behind him to a considerable amount, in the county of Norfolk; which he bequeathed, together with his house and furniture, &c. in Winchester, to a Richard Matthews, whom he appointed his heir without mentioning his kindred at all, if he had any."—*Hay's History of Chichester*.

"Mr. Somer places *ANDERIDA* at Pevensay, and Usher makes this the *Caer Pensavel Coit* of the Britons: *Coit* or wood implying the ancient state of the county, though now changed into a marshy level, for the vessels on the other side of the town to the river, on whose opposite banks are five woods, continued hence to Battel, and among them

rises *Standard Hill*, on which it is supposed William set up his standard."

About six miles north-east from Pevensay, are the remains of *Hurstmonceaux Castle*. Hurstmonceaux, appears by Doomsday book to have been the lordship and estate of Godwin Earl of Kent. The origin of this castle is unknown, but it appears that Roger de Fiennis obtained a licence from Henry VI. to render it a fortress, and to enlarge the park with 600 acres of land. It is a solid structure of brick, surrounded by a deep moat, which has been dry for many years: the sides of it were planted with fruit trees. The apartments in the house were spacious and lofty, and from an incident which happened here, the well-known comedy of the Drummer, or Haunted House, took its rise.

"The castle consisted of three courts, the first and largest cloistered round. The hall<sup>1</sup> was spacious, and at its upper end were three handsome rooms, one of them 60 feet long, and beyond them the chapels, which as well as the hall and kitchen, reached up to the upper story. The offices were ample, and the oven in the bake-house 14 feet in diameter. The left side of the south front beyond the great gate was occupied by a waste room like a gallery, and seemingly intended for a stable in case of a siege. Under the eastern corner tower was an octagonal room, formerly a prison, having in the middle a stone post with an iron chain. Above the best apartments below stairs was a suite of rooms in the same style, and in every window of the many galleries leading to them was painted the alnat or wolf dog, the ancient supporter of the Fiennes arms. Many private staircases, curiously constructed in brick, without any wood work, led to these galleries. The grand staircase occupied an area of 40 feet square. The towers on

each of the gates in the south front are 84 feet high. The south and north fronts were 206 feet, and the east and west 214 feet long. This whole structure was built of brick, and was till the year 1777, the most perfect and regular castellated house in England. The roof was then taken down, and great part destroyed. Most of the outward walls, towers, and gateways, are still standing. The walls are of great thickness. The window, door-case, copings, and water tables of stone."—*Gough's Camden*.

Some years ago the whole of the inside, with all the timber and window frames, were removed, in order to erect a more modern edifice in another part of the park.

The park is well stocked with beech trees, which have been esteemed some of the largest and finest in the kingdom. Adjoining is the Church, in which are some curious monuments of the Lords Dacres, formerly owners of this place; particularly one of Thomas Lord Dacre, who suffered death, at the age of twenty-four, for being an accessory in the murder of Sir Nicholas Pelham's gamekeeper. It seems that a party of whom his lordship was one, though not present on the fatal occasion, in a youthful frolic, had engaged to take a deer from Pelham's grounds; but meeting with resistance in this unlawful deed, one of the game-keepers received an unfortunate blow, of which after some days he died.—This was adjudged murder; and not only those who were present in the fact, but also those who were about, were equally guilty, and in consequence Lord Dacre suffered death. He was, from his excellent character, much pitied, and the king's rigour for not shewing mercy much disapproved.

HAILSHAM is a small town, about four miles north of Pevensey, has a weekly market on Wednesdays.

About four miles north-east from Hurstmonceaux Park is *Ashburnham*, from which a very ancient family derives its name. Bertram de Ashburnham was sheriff of Surrey, Sussex, and Kent, when the Duke of Normandy, invaded England. He was also Governor of Dover Castle, and was either slain with Harold in the field of battle, or afterwards beheaded by the Conqueror, for not immediately delivering the castle to him.

Ashburnham House and grounds deserve particular notice. In the park is a fine piece of water with a bridge over it, and a beautiful hanging wood in the front of the mansion, which is well furnished, and contains some very fine pictures. The church is behind the house; in it are monuments of Sir William Ashburnham and his lady, daughter of Lord Butler of Herts: the inscription, written by Sir William, says, she was a great lover of and blessing to his family. Both their figures are whole lengths in white marble; her's recumbent, leaning on her hand; his, kneeling in a loose gown and flowing wig.

There is another monument of his elder brother and two wives, in white marble; and also two fine marble ones of the persons who attended king Charles at his execution.

In this church it is said were preserved in a chest, the shirt and drawers which King Charles had on when he was beheaded; likewise a watch which he gave Mr. Ashburnham; and the sheet which was thrown over him after the execution.

About three miles from Ashburnham is **BATTEL**, which derives its name from the great battle fought there between Harold King of England, and William Duke of Normandy, afterwards surnamed the Conqueror, situated about eight miles from Hastings, on the London road. The town is small, consisting only of one street, indifferently built; the country round is very pleasant, and abounds with



woods, and hills which command several fine views. The church is a neat building, the incumbent whereof is styled dean of Battel. Here is a charity school for 40 boys.

The Abbey was built by the Conqueror, the year after the battle, on that part of the field, where the action had raged the fiercest; the high altar standing on the very spot where the dead body of Harold was found: or as it is thought by some, where his standard was taken up. It was dedicated to St. Martin, and filled with Benedictine Monks from the Abbey of Marmontier in Normandy. The king intended to have endowed it with lands sufficient for the maintenance of 140 monks, but was prevented by death. He, however, granted it sundry prerogatives and immunities, similar to those enjoyed by the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury; such as the exclusive right of inquest on all murders committed within their lands; treasure trove, or the property of all treasures found on their estates; free warren; an exemption for themselves and tenants, from all episcopal and other ecclesiastical jurisdiction: also this peculiar right of sanctuary, that if any person adjudged guilty of homicide, or any other crime, should fly to that church, no harm should be done him, and he should be dismissed entirely free. But above all he gave to the abbot the royal power of pardoning any condemned thief he should casually pass by or meet going to execution. He also bestowed on them all the land for a league round their house, likewise the manor of Wye, in Kent: both free from all aids, impositions, and services.

He likewise gave them his royal customs in Wye, together with his right of wreck in Dengemarsh, (a member thereof) as also that of any great or royal fish, called Crassipies, which should be there driven on shore, except where it happened without certain limits; in which case they were only to

have two parts of the fish and the tongue; these being what the king usually had.

Besides these he endowed them with the manors of Alsiston, in Sussex; Lynsfield, in Surrey; How, in Essex; Craumere, in Oxfordshire; and Briswalderton, in Berkshire; with divers other lands; together with the churches of Radings and Colunton, in Devonshire: also that of St. Olave's, afterwards the Priory of St. Nicholas, Exeter. Moreover, he confirmed to them all gifts of lands, bestowed by his subjects, to be held as free as those granted by himself. The abbey of Brecknock, in Wales, was also afterwards made a cell to this house.

At the Dissolution, the estates of this house were valued, the 26<sup>th</sup> of Henry VIII. according to Dugdale, at 880l. 14s. 7d. per annum; Speed, 987l. 0s. 10d. when pensions were assigned to several of the monks. The site was granted by that king to one Gilmer, who first pulled down many of the buildings, in order to dispose of the materials, and afterwards sold the land to Sir Anthony Brown, whose descendants began to convert it into a mansion house; but it long remained unfinished. It was afterwards, however, so far completed, as to become habitable, Sir Thomas Webster long residing in it; in which family it still remains.

Though this abbey is in part demolished, yet its ancient magnificence appears by the ruins of the cloisters, &c. and by the largeness of the hall, kitchen, and gate-house; which last is entirely preserved; and makes a very grand appearance as you ride down the town. In it are held the sessions and other meetings, for this peculiar jurisdiction, which has still great privileges belonging to it. What the hall was when in its glory, may be conceived by its dimensions, being in length 50 paces: part of it is now used as a barn; it was leaded, part of the lead yet remains, and the rest is tiled.

As to the kitchen it was so large as to contain five fire places, and was arched at the top; but the extent of the whole abbey may be better ascertained by its circumference, it being computed at no less than a mile.

In the church of the abbey, the Conqueror offered up his sword and royal robe, which he wore on the day of his coronation. The monks kept them till their suppression, and used to shew them as great curiosities; likewise a table of the Norman gentry, who came into England with the Conqueror.

The Abbot of Battel, Hamo of Offington, in the year 1381, it is supposed, signalized himself in a very courageous manner, in repulsing a body of French, who had landed and attacked Rye and Winchelsea; to which latter place the abbot repaired with what force he could muster, and fortifying it, kept the enemy at bay till such time as the country gentlemen assembled in a body, and coming to his assistance, drove the French from the island.

About three miles south-east from Battel, and three before we reach Hastings is CRAWHURST or Crowhurst, which according to Domesday Book, was one of the many lordships possessed by Harold, Earl of Kent, in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

It was seized after the conquest by William, who gave it with divers other estates to Alan Fergant, Earl of Brittany and Richmond, as a reward for his courage and conduct at the battle of Hastings. It remained in this family some time, and regularly descended to John, Earl of Brittany and Richmond, the last male of that family, who granted to Sir John Devereux, Captain of Calais, 100 marks per annum for life, to be received out of the rents of this and some other manors in this rape. He dying without issue, his estates devolved to his

sister Joan, then widow of Ralph, Lord Basset of Drayton, who obtained the livery of the castle, county and honour of Richmond.

About a half a mile from Crowhurst stands the church, and near it the ruins of a chapel or oratory, probably built by one of the ancient lords of this manor; but there is no account by whom it was erected, at what time, or for what designed. In this church-yard is a remarkable large yew tree, nearly 20 feet in circumference. It is hollow, and has a very majestic appearance.

#### HASTINGS.

The entrance to Hastings from Fairlight Down, by the London road, is one of the finest that can be imagined. It opens on a smooth terrace from the Down, from whence is an extensive prospect of Pevensey Bay, Beachy Head, Bourne Hills, and a large space of sea.

When through the turnpike gate, the valley of Hastings appears discovering the Upper Church, and the tops of houses. At the bottom of the hill you enter a pleasant shady lane, on each side of which are tall spreading trees, whose branches in the summer form an arch which is impenetrable, through which you enter to the town, consisting of two parallel streets of considerable length, running nearly north and south, and opening to the sea, with several lesser ones intersected by gardens and a suburb, which extends along the beach. A small stream of water called the Bourne, runs between the two main streets, which empties itself into the sea. Here are several modern-built handsome houses, and the number is still increasing.

The valley in which the town of Hastings is built, forms a spacious and beautiful amphitheatre of an oval figure, sloping to the south; the houses and gardens rising gradually to the east, and the hills to the north.

Here are two parish churches, St. Clement's and

All Saints, which are both very ancient fabrics, though it is uncertain when they were built, as no account is discovered concerning them. In St. Clement's, commonly called the Lower Church, several curious inscriptions are to be found in brass and marble. In this church is also a very neat altar piece by Mortimer. On the ceiling is a representation of the heavenly regions: and underneath, at the corners, are the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. The font is a very curious piece of antiquity; it is an octagon, on the squares of which, are carved in relievo, the instruments of our Saviour's passion. The gallery was erected about the year 1774, by subscription, and the pews disposed by lot, among the subscribers. Benches are placed in the chancel for the convenience of summer company.

All Saints, or (as it is generally called) the Upper Church, is a much larger and loftier building, but contains nothing requiring particular notice, excepting the pulpit cloth, which was part of the canopy held over Queen Ann, at her coronation; and at the upper end of the north aisle, an ancient grave stone, on which are cut the figures of a man and woman in lines; the inscription round the edge is obliterated, except the word "anno."

There was formerly another church, called St. Michael, and an hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, but no certain accounts have been obtained concerning them. In a small square field; upon the eastern hill, stood a church called St. George, the last inconsiderable remains were levelled many years ago. There had likewise been a church or chapel on the hill, over the east well; at times, on the falling away of the cliff, human skeletons, bones, and fragments of buildings have been found.

This town was formerly defended by a strong wall next the sea, which ran across the valley from

hill to hill, having two gates, one at the bottom of the Oak hills, the other to the eastward, at the bottom of Fish Street. There are yet standing some remains of it, at a place called the Bourne's Mouth, which runs from thence to the gate steps, and proves it to have been of considerable strength and thickness. Vestiges of a Roman encampment are discernible, eastward of the town upon a hill. It is of considerable extent, and appears to have been strongly fortified, for which purpose the situation is well calculated.

The remains of a large and very ancient castle are upon the hill, to the westward of the town; the shape is nearest two sides of an oblique spherical triangle, having the points rounded off. The base or south side, completing the triangle, is formed by a perpendicular craggy cliff, about 400 feet in length, which appears to have had no wall or other fortification, for which there was no necessity; nature having made it sufficiently inaccessible on the side opposite the sea. The east side is made by a plain wall, measuring 300 feet, without tower or other defence. Its adjoining side, facing the north-west, is about 400 feet; a perpendicular let fall upon the south side or rock, from the angle formed by the junction of the walls, measures about 260 feet, and the area included is about one acre and a quarter. The walls, which are no where entire, are in some places eight feet thick. The gateway, which has been long demolished, was on the north side near the northern angle. Near it, to the westward, are the remains of a small tower, inclosing a circular flight of stairs; farther on the west, on the same side, is a sally port, and the ruins of a square tower. Just within the sally port is every appearance of an entrance to a vault, by steps which are choaked up with rubbish. Behind the east wall is a dry ditch, about 60 feet deep, and at top, 100 feet wide.

It does not appear, from either Leland or Camden, at what time the present building was erected, or from any of the writers who have treated of the antiquities of the county. From the situation of the spot, which seems extremely proper for the ancient mode of fortification, it has been thought more than probable, that here was some sort of fortress in very early times, long before the coming of the Normans.

This supposition receives some confirmation from a passage in the Chronicles of Dover Monastery, printed in Leland's Collectanea, which says, "That when Arviragus threw off the Roman yoke, he fortified those places which were most convenient for their invasion, namely, Richborough, Walmore, Dover, and Hastings."

In the history of Canterbury, written by Eadmer, and published by Selden, it appears that in the year 1090, almost all the bishops and nobles of England, were assembled by royal authority, at Hastings, to pay personal homage to King William II. who was on his return to Normandy. Father Anselm likewise attended, offering up his prayers to heaven for the safety of the king, during the voyage. But the king and nobles were detained here more than a month, the wind being contrary. During that interval, Anselm consecrated, in the church of the Virgin Mary (which is within the castle walls), Robert Bloet, to the church of Lincoln, by the approbation of seven of his brethren, who assisted at the ceremony. Little more concerning this castle occurs in history, except what is recorded of the free royal chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, wherein were a dean, and several secular canons or prebendaries, to which, Henry de Augo or Ewe, (who lived in the time of Henry I.) was benefactor. It was said 27th Edward I. that the gift of the prebends had been in the crown ever since the barony. Hastings came into the king's hands; but before

that, Conen Augi was patron. In the 26th of Henry VIII. the deanery was valued at 20l. per annum, and all the seven prebends at 41l. 13s. 5d. The college and deanery were granted 38th of Henry VIII. to Sir Anthony Brown. By a patent 5th of Edward III. the dean had licence to build himself a mansion within the castle walls.

Prynne, in his History of Papal Usurpations, mentions the following circumstances relative to the chapel here: he has likewise preserved the original writs.

In the 6th of king John, John Redmond, coming from Rome to lay claim to a prebend of Hastings, sued to the king, for licence and safe conduct to come into and return from England, which was granted upon this condition, that on his arrival, he should give security, that he came hither for no ill to the king, nor for any other business but that prebend.

In the first year of Edward III. that king issued a commission for visiting the free chapel, at Hastings, and placing a dean therein; this commission was directed to William of Feversham, and in the 27th of the same reign, a writ was issued by the king, forbidding and restraining certain oppressions, by the bishop of Chichester, of which, two canons, William de Lewes and Walter de Tothy the then complained. Nevertheless the same year, the bishop pretending, that as this chapel was under his jurisdiction, all the prebendaries ought to be presented and admitted by him; the king thereupon issued his writ to the warden of the cinque ports, to inquire into the ancient usage, and to inform him thereof at the meeting of the next parliament, to which he adjourned the dispute, and directed the prebendaries to attend and defend their privileges, and to make themselves masters of the state of the question, when Conen Augi was patron. It seems, however, that it was



not then determined; for in the next year the bishop renewed his claim, and the prebendaries were again directed to search for precedents. The archbishop of Canterbury, probably instigated by the bishop of Chichester, now claimed from his metropolitan authority, a right of visitation: but the king issued his prohibition, forbidding him to do any act that might infringe the rights of that chapel; this writ was entered on the clause roll. The next year, the king being informed, that notwithstanding his prohibition the archbishop persisted in his visitation, he by a writ to Stephen Sprot, then constable of the castle, directed him not to permit the bishop, or any from him, to exercise any ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the free chapel. In the 31st of the same reign, the archbishop cited one of the prebendaries for exercising that office on the king's presentation, without being admitted by him or the bishop of Chichester, during the suit and question in the king's courts. Whilst things remained thus unsettled, the archdeacon of Lewes attempted to visit this place, but was stopped by the king's order. In the 33d year of the same king, the archbishop having excommunicated the keeper of Hastings castle for his obedience to the royal command, in refusing him admittance to visit the chapel, and during the absence of the keeper, caused his commissioners to visit it, and place therein a dean: the king thereupon issued a writ, to summon the archbishop personally to appear before him at a day, to answer for these high contempts to his crown and dignity; and another writ was sent to Robert de Burghersh, the constable of Dover castle, to go to Hastings and inquire into the truth of the premises, remove the new dean, there placed unduly, to appoint another in his room, and to certify him the next parliament of all his proceedings therein. It does not appear

how this matter then terminated; but, in the reign of Henry VI the chapel with its appendages was put under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Chichester and the archdeacon. From this castle there are a variety of beautiful and extensive views; a great extent of water to the south; to the west East Bourne.

A little to the westward of the castle cliffs is a farm-house, called the priory; a priory of black canons was founded here, in the reign of Richard I. by Sir Walter Bricet, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity; some remains of old walls are yet to be seen.

Close to the farm-yard is a piece of water, which being drained off some years ago, discovered a large hole, near 30 feet, with the remains of a sluice, deep gates, and immense large timber.

Hastings had formerly a good harbour; a large wooden pier that ran out in a south-east direction below, where the fort now stands, admitting large vessels to lie and unload along side; but about the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, this pier was destroyed by a storm, since which time it has remained in its present state, and is called the Stade. Camden says, "that queen Elizabeth granted a contribution towards the making a new harbour at Hastings, which was begun, but the contribution was quickly converted into private purses, and the public good neglected." Large pieces of timber, the remains of the pier, are still to be seen at particular times, at low water, when the tide has swept away the beach, covered by enormous rocks, which were brought there to form the foundation; and three or four long rows of piles are visible every day at half ebb, which shews the direction in which the pier ran.

The method of getting the sloops and cutters up and down the Stade, is surprising to those who

have never seen any thing of the kind : they are wound up by a capstern with three or four horses, and are then in general empty ; but loaded when they go down, and the facility and expedition with which such large heavy bodies (vessels from 50 to 100 tons burthen) are moved is astonishing ; pieces of wood, well greased, are laid for the vessel's keel and side to run on ; a large wooden screw is then applied to her bows, with which she is set a-going : when she has run as far as is thought proper, she is easily stopped, by cables round the capsterns ; the pieces of wood, called troughs, are relaid, and she is put in motion again, and so on, till she is far enough to float when the tide returns.

At the west end of the Stade is a fort, that mounts eleven twelve-pounders, built about the year 1764 ; prior to which there were two small batteries. In violent gales the present fort is an excellent barrier against the sea, which would otherwise have broke into and considerably damaged the suburbs, particularly in January 1792, when there was an extraordinary high tide, with a most furious gale of wind, at south, which did much mischief, both here and on other parts of the coast. The sea was not remembered by the oldest inhabitant to have flowed so high as on that day. Some capsterns and rope shops, which had stood for years unmolested by the tides, were torn up and washed along the shore. A large boat of 15 or 20 tons burthen, that stood near the Bourne's mouth, was washed off its wood, and thrown up against the houses. The vessels upon the Stade were in great danger. The banks along the road to the westward of the town were all broke in upon, and in many parts carried away. The suburbs was a continued stream, the water running through the houses, and carrying with it different articles of furniture ; men, women, and children were wading about from house to house, &c.

which at once formed a scene distressing and ludicrous. It happened fortunately in the day-time, or the consequences might have been much more disastrous.

The trade of this town, was formerly very considerable: 60 or 70 years ago, they had vessels which traded from hence up the Straits; the fishery was then much more considerable than it now is, especially the herring, of which great quantities were dried and exported. It has been seen by the ancient charters, that boats went from thence during the herring season, to Yarmouth, to catch and dry their fish. They likewise went to the North Foreland and Margate, for that purpose, though the custom has long since been dropped. For several years past a number of large boats come annually from Brighton to Hastings, where they stay the season to catch and sell fish. The fisheries have much declined within the last fifty years, though there are still great quantities of herrings, mackarel, and trawl fish caught, and sent to the London markets, as well as supplying the country around; besides about 1500 barrels of herrings, about 800 to the barrel, that are annually dried and sent to the different markets, where, from their superior flavour, they are said to fetch a better price than any others.

The herring season commences about the beginning of November, and is generally over by the middle of December. Some idea may be formed of the extent and value of the herring fishery at Hastings, when it is mentioned, that in one day, a few years since, as many herrings were landed on the beach as sold for upwards of 900*l*. The herring voyage is succeeded by the trawl fishing, which comprehends soles, skaite, thornbacks, maids, and some turbot. The mackarel season commences about May, and continues till about August, when flat fish comes in again, and em-

employs the fishermen till the return of the herring voyage. Some whittings are caught here in the autumn, though not in any great quantity, but they afford excellent sport to those who are fond of angling: boats may be hired at a small expense, with proper lines and hooks; a few herrings are easily procured for bait; the whittings will bite nearly as fast as the hooks can be let down.

A great deal of plank iron and grain are brought here from the country, to be exported coastwise, though the iron branch (which consisted chiefly in cannon from the founderies, at Rothersbridge and Ashburnham), has within some years considerably failed; it is said to be owing to the great scarcity of wood for heating the furnaces; as since hop planting has become so principal a branch of the farmer's system, the woods are chiefly reserved for hop poles.

The only imports of any consequence besides fish are coals, of which the quantity has considerably increased lately.

Hastings having of late years become one of the most favourite places of resort during the summer season, there is most excellent accommodation provided for bathing, as twenty machines stand westward of the town near the Marine Parade; besides which there has recently been erected some very commodious *warm baths* under the management of Mr. Powell, the bookseller. There are two very good *libraries* with billiard rooms for the amusement of visitors; also assemblies held weekly at the Swan and Crown inns, both of which afford excellent accommodation.

Here are two weekly markets; the days are Wednesday and Saturday: they are in general well attended by the country butchers, and afford plenty of fine meat, particularly South Down mutton, which is esteemed much superior in flavour to any other. The town is also well attended by

people from the country, with fowls, butter, &c. at reasonable prices ; upon the whole most articles are to be had as cheap at Hastings as at any other town equally distant from the metropolis.

There are three annual fairs at Hastings, on the days inserted in our list.

At Hastings was fought that famous battle between Harold, King of England, and William, Duke of Normandy, on the 14th of October, 1066, in which the former was defeated and killed ; and by his death, William, surnamed the Conqueror, became King of England. The night before the battle the aspect of things was very different in the two camps, the English spent the time in riot, jollity, and disorder ; the Normans in prayer, and other duties of religion. In the morning the Duke divided his army into three lines ; the first, headed by Montgomery, consisted of archers and light-armed infantry ; the second, commanded by Martel, was composed of his bravest battalions, heavy-armed, and ranged in close order : his cavalry, at whose head he placed himself, formed the third line ; and were so disposed that they stretched beyond the infantry, and flanked each wing of the army. He ordered the signal of battle to sound ; and the whole army moving at once, and singing the hymn or song of Roland, the famous peer of Charlemagne, advanced in order, and with alacrity towards the enemy.

Harold had seized the advantage of a rising ground, and, having besides drawn some trenches to secure his flanks, he resolved to stand upon the defensive, and to avoid all action with the cavalry, in which he was inferior. The Kentish men were placed in the van, a post which they always claimed as their due ; the Londoners guarded the standard ; and the King himself, accompanied by his two valiant brothers, one named Gurth and the other Leotin, placed himself at the head of his

infantry, and expressed his resolution to conquer, or to perish in the action.

The first attack of the Normans was desperate, but was received with equal valour by the English; and, after a furious combat, which remained long undecided, the former, overcome by the difficulty of the ground, and hard pressed by the enemy, began first to relax their vigour, then to give ground, and confusion was spreading among the ranks, when William, who found himself on the brink of destruction, hastened, with a select band, to the relief of his dismayed forces. His presence restored the action; the English were obliged to retreat with loss; and the Duke, ordering his second line to advance, renewed the attack with fresh forces, and with redoubled courage. Finding that the enemy, aided by the advantage of ground, and animated by the example of their prince, still made a vigorous resistance, he tried a stratagem, which was very delicate in its management, but which seemed advisable in his desperate situation, when, if he gained not a decisive victory, he was totally undone, he commanded his troops to make a hasty retreat, and to allure the enemy from their ground, by the appearance of flight. The artifice succeeded against these unexperienced troops; who, heated by the action, and sanguine in their hopes, precipitately followed the Normans into the plain. William gave orders, that at once the infantry should face about upon their pursuers, and the cavalry make an assault upon their wings, and both of them pursue the advantage which the surprise and terror of the enemy must give them in that critical and decisive moment. The English were repulsed with great slaughter, and driven back to the hill; where, being rallied again by the bravery of Harold, they were able, notwithstanding their loss, to maintain the post, and continue the combat.

The Duke tried the same stratagem a second time, with the same success; but, even after this double advantage, he still found a great body of the English, who maintaining themselves in firm array, seemed determined to dispute the victory to the last extremity. The long bows of the Normans, however, greatly annoyed the English, who at that time were unused to them, and threw them into great disorder. The Duke ordered his heavy-armed infantry to make the assault upon them; while his bowmen, placed behind, should gall the enemy, who were exposed by the situation of the ground, and who were intent in defending themselves against the swords and spears of the assailants. By this disposition he at last prevailed. Harold was slain by an arrow, while he was combating with great bravery at the head of his men. His two brothers shared the same fate; and the English, discouraged by the fall of these princes, gave ground on all sides, and were pursued by the victorious Normans. A few troops, however, of the vanquished dared still to turn upon their pursuers; and taking them in deep and miry ground, obtained some revenge for the slaughter and dishonour of the day. But the appearance of the Duke obliged them to seek their safety in flight, and darkness saved them from any farther pursuit by the enemy.

Thus was gained by William, Duke of Normandy, the great and decisive victory of Hastings, after a battle which was fought from morning till sun-set; and which seemed worthy, by the heroic feats of valour displayed by both armies, and by both commanders, to decide the fate of a mighty kingdom. William had three horses killed under him; and there fell near 15,000 men on the side of the Normans. The loss was still more considerable on that of the vanquished; besides the death of the King and his two brothers. The



dead body of Harold was brought to William, who restored it without ransom to his mother.

The country round Hastings abounds with variety of pleasant walks and rides; the sea view, being most novel to strangers, their excursion may begin by visiting Bexhill, or Beckes-hill, a neat village about six miles distant; pass the bathing-room, under the castle cliffs, and over the white rock, a little beyond which are the remains of a ruin, on the edge of a cliff, supposed to have been St. Leonard's Chapel. About a quarter of a mile further on, at a place called the "Old Woman's Tap," is the rock on which it is supposed William the Conqueror dined after his landing; it hangs over a pool of water, and still retains the name of the "Conqueror's Table;" proceed on to Bo-Peep, a public-house, by the road-side, frequently used for tea-drinking. From the hill behind the house is a fine view of the sea and Beachy Head. From Bo-peep to Bulverhythe is about a mile and a half over the levels; which, in winter, abounds with snipes, and wild fowl, and some plover. Here was formerly a haven of the same name, but no remains of it are now visible. Behind the house, in a field, are the ruins of an ancient church or chapel.

Bexhill is situated on an eminence, that commands a very extensive view on every side. Some barracks have been erected at this place. Camden tells us that it was much frequented by St. Richard, bishop of Winchester, who died here.

About four miles from Hastings, in the middle of a wood, stands Hollington Church, remarkable for the singularity of its situation, not having a house or hut of any kind within a quarter of a mile; nor is there any account when or by whom it was built.

In the middle of a thick wood, about two miles to the north-west of Hastings, is a fall of water

known by the appellation of the "Old Roar." It is a small stream which rises a considerable distance off, and runs unnoticed, till it arrives at a rocky precipice in the wood, over which it falls perpendicularly, about 40 feet, into the bason below; the situation is beautifully romantic; for, after long heavy rains, a large body of water tumbles over with a tremendous roar, that is heard half a mile off.

About two miles to the eastward, a little elevated above the beach, under a most stupendous cliff, stands a solitary cottage, called the Govers, from a wood close by, which runs along the shore farther east. Here, in stormy weather, the raging sea rushes furiously against the bank, threatening to undermine it, and overwhelm the inhabitants with instant destruction.

A path winds through the wood upon the hill; thence turn to the right, and gain the summit; a little below which, on the other side, a winding track leads to a recess, over-hanging the wood, known by the name of the Lover's Seat, from having been the rendezvous of two modern lovers. The situation of this enchanting spot is perhaps not to be equalled any where; beneath is a stupendous precipice; at the bottom is a wood, the verdure of which relieves the eye, and takes off from the horror inspired by the craggy height, and before you is the wide expanse of waters, than which, from that elevated station, a finer sight cannot be imagined.

About four miles north-east from Hastings, is WINCHELSEA, of which Leland gives the following account in his Itinerary:—"The old towne of Winchelsey of six or seven years together fell to a very sore and manifest ruin, by reason of the olde rages of the sea, and totally in the time of the aforesaid six or seven years. In the space of the aforesaid years the people made suit to King

Edward I. for remedy, and a new plot to set them a town on ;” which he gave them, “ and so there was seven score and ten acres limited to the new town, whereof part is in the king’s mede, without the town, and part in hanging of the hill. The King set to his help in beginning and walling New Winchelsea, and the inhabitants of Old Winchelsea took by little and little and builded it. The new town was metely well furnished, and dayly after for a few years increased. But before twenty years were expired it was twice entered by enemies, first by Frenchmen, and secondly by Spaniards, that entered by night at Farely, where the high steeple is about three miles from Winchelsea, at which invasion the town was spoiled, and scant syns cam into the pristine state of wealth ; for the common voice is, that at that tyme were 20 aldermen in the town, merchants of good substance. Within the walls be two parish churches, and there were two houses of friers, grey and black. Without the town a parish church, long-ing to the liberty of Hastings.”

Winchelsea is one of the cinque ports : and according to Johnson in his Atlas, appears to have been a city in the time of the Romans, included with Rye, under the land of Staningès. It appears by a charter of Henry III. that it was given by Edward the Confessor to the abbot and monks of Fechamp, in France, and afterwards granted and confirmed by King William and King Henry, with their liberties, free customs, pleas, plaints, and causes ; but after that, by King Henry III. in the 31st of his reign, exchanged with the said abbot and monks, for the manor of Chilceham, or Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, and taken into his own hands.

The site of the first town, called by this name, is supposed to be near the Comber Point, upon a spot which has been since overflowed. Tradition

informs us, that about the middle of the 13th century, the inhabitants were driven by the sea from this situation; and an old book, without a title page, which was some time since in the possession of a respectable inhabitant, has the following passage.

“ In the month of October, in the year 1250, the moon being in its prime, the sea passed her accustomed bounds, flowing twice without ebb, and made so horrible a noise, that it was heard a great way within land, not without the astonishment of the oldest men that heard it. Besides this, at dark night, the sea seemed to be a light fire and to burn, and the waves to beat with one another, insomuch that it was past the mariners skill to save their ships: and to omit others, at a place called Hucheburn (probably East or Hither Bourne) three noble and famous ships were swallowed up by the violent rising of the waves, and were drowned. And at Winchelsea, a certain haven eastward, besides cottages for salt, fishermen’s huts, bridges, and mills, above 300 houses, by the violent rising of the waves were drowned.”

In a book remaining with the records of the town of Rye, is the following passage, which, though it differs in point of date with the former, yet agrees in the main point of the town being drowned.

“ Be it remembered, that in the year of our Lord 1287, in the even of St. Agath, the Virgin, was the town of Winchelsea drowned, and all the lands between Climesden and the vocher of Hithe. The same year was such plenty of corn, throughout all the counties of England, Scotland, and Wales, that a quarter of wheat was sold for two shillings.”

But this tremendous event, though at last sudden, appears to have given warning of its approach, for there is no account of the loss of the

lives of any of the inhabitants, or much of their moveable property. On the contrary, we are informed, that they made a new settlement, and purchased part of the parish of Icklesham, most advantageously chosen to defend them from a like calamity.

The hill on which the present town of Winchelsea stands, is about a mile and a half from the sea, and is supposed to have borne the name of Higham, or Petit Iham, as does the manor to this day, in contradiction of the other part of the parish, called Icclesham or Ecclesham, from the situation of the church. That it was purchased and annexed to Winchelsea, is supported by strong collateral testimony, for the vicar of Icclesham actually receives an annual pension, from his Majesty's Exchequer, in satisfaction, it has always been understood, for the tythes of that part of this parish, which the inhabitants of Old Winchelsea were allowed to purchase and annex to theirs.

The hill, which is near two miles in circumference, is regularly divided into squares, containing about two acres and a quarter of ground. The number of these is now not known, but as far as 39, may be pretty well ascertained. The houses form the outline, with gardens behind them; and the streets, which are spacious, intersect every where at right angles. This plan was well adapted both to health and convenience, and when in full population, must have had a beautiful appearance.

The three approaches, are each of them fortified by a gate, called Newgate, Strandgate, and Landgate; the masonry is in tolerable preservation at this time, and as long as the surrounding level was overflowed by the sea, this was a sufficient defence; nor is there the smallest vestige of any other. The former of these gates is distant from the two latter about three quarters of a mile, and

these respectively from each other, about a quarter of a mile. The present road to Iccesham led only to a wharf or dock, at the bottom of the hill, and therefore wanted no gate for the security of the town.

In the year 1358, in the reign of Edward III. the French attacked and destroyed the town in part, and in the reign of Richard II. anno 1379, they landed again, and as it appears from the first mentioned book "slew all such as did oppose them, sparing no order, age, or sex."

From the short interval between these calamitous events and the foundation of the town, it may be questioned whether it was ever completely finished; but the many spacious vaults which have been found, are a sufficient evidence that it was numerously, if not fully inhabited. Queen Elizabeth, in a tour she made along the coast, in the year 1573, passed through this town, and was so much pleased with the place and situation, that she called it Little London.

A considerable traffic is supposed to have been carried on, but of what sort, can only be conjectured; though, from its relative situation to Boulogne by sea, and from similar vaults in use there at this day, it is not improbable, that this was the mart for French wines, imported to England before the trade of Portugal was established.

The remains of three parish churches, which, as Lambard affirms, were standing within memory when he wrote, which was in 1575, are a further evidence of its populous and advanced state. They were dedicated to St. Leonard, St. Ægidius or Gyles, and St. Thomas. St. Gyles's, with the church-yard, occupied a square on the west side of the hill, but the church has been for time immemorial a heap of ruins. These have been some time since so entirely removed, that no vestige of it remains, though the site is well known. St.

Leonard's Church was situated on a bold promontory, extending itself irregularly towards the west and south-west. The east side of the tower has withstood the impetuous winds to which it is exposed, but the other parts have been long since levelled with the ground. This parish, which is very small, is in the liberty of Hastings. The church of St. Thomas, with the church-yard, occupies one of the centre squares, and from its remains may be judged to have been a large and beautiful building. The chancel, which is spacious and lofty, is now used by the parishioners for their place of worship. The walls on the south and west are covered with ivy, which has a solemn and majestic appearance. The north and south transept is still a fine ruin, but there are no traces of anything more. The inside of it is regular and elegant, but in want of some advantages, which the state of the parish does not permit; a great part of the land being lost, by the encroachments of the sea, and more rendered useless every day, by the drifting of the sand. The south aisle contains two monuments of Knights Templar, who, if they really were buried here, must have been amongst the latest of their famous order; and also a modern one, to the memory of John Stewart, Esq. late commander of the Mount Stewart East Indiaman. The middle aisle is the longest and most spacious, but contains nothing remarkable. In the north are two monuments of monks, as appears from their habits; in the vestry-room is another Knight Templar, in excellent preservation.

At the south-west corner of the church-yard, stood a square tower, detached from any building, which has been removed, being thought dangerous.

There were also, according to tradition, 14 or 15 chapels, which probably belonged to as many

religious houses. The gable ends of several of them now standing, and the remains of many others are easily discoverable. The most perfect is that which is now called the Friars; a great part of the chapel is now standing, and particularly an arch of uncommon extent and beauty, but the cloisters are taken away, and the cells converted into a family house. This monastery is supposed to have been founded by William de Buckingham, who dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. Its possessions were confirmed by Edward III. and, according to Tanner, it was a house of grey friars. In the Collect. Anglo Minorit. P. 2 page 12, it is said to be the third house, in the custody of London, in the old catalogue of the Franciscan order. After the Dissolution the site was granted, in the 36th of Henry VIII. to William Clifford, and Michael Wildbore.

The municipal establishment of Winchelsea is the same as the other cinque ports, and it enjoys with them to this day many privileges and exemptions, in consideration of equipping a certain number of armed vessels for the king's service. The corporation consists of a mayor, and twelve jurats.

From an opulent town, it is now reduced to a mere village, containing about 600 inhabitants, and destitute of all trade and commerce: but still retaining the privilege of sending two burgesses to parliament.

The seal of the town is a curious piece of antiquity. On one side appears the front of a beautiful gothic church, enriched with the figures of several saints, in niches, and other historical embellishments. Around it is the following distich of monkish verse:

Egidio Thomæ, laudem plebs cantica prome  
Ne sit in Angaria grex Suus amne, via.

On the reverse is a ship of war, rigged and manned; around it is this inscription:



Sigillum Baronum domini Regis Anglia de  
Winchelsea.

There were formerly two markets, one for cattle, kept on the spot which is still called Monday's Market: the other on Fridays, for butcher's meat, &c. but both are at present unfrequented. There is an annual fair on the 14th of May.

Winchelsea, though now so small, contains a number of genteel families, and some good houses.

Over the bridge in the marsh, at an equal distance between Rye and Winchelsea, not far from the sea, are the ruins of Winchelsea or Camber Castle. This is one of the castles built by King Henry VIII. for the protection of the coast. Some have thought it to have been built on the site of, or with the ruins of a more ancient fabric; and it is said to have cost 23,000*l.* It has long been dismantled, and is now in a very ruinous state. but the souterrains, which are extensive, are tolerably complete.

The Weald or Wild of Sussex and Kent, a woody tract on the south parts of them, extends from Winchelsea to the top of Riverhill towards Tunbridge, which in summer is a perfect garden; but in winter is unpleasant, on account of its clay soil, and is unhealthy, especially in the swampy low lands near the soil. This tract is reckoned by Camden 120 miles in length and 30 furlongs in breadth.

“ Robert Winchelsea was born in the town of that name. He learned grammar, &c. in the country; from thence he went and studied at Merton-college, Oxford, and afterwards at Paris, where he became rector of the university. Returning to England, and to Oxford, he there became doctor of divinity, and afterwards chancellor hereof. He was successively canon of St. Paul's, London, arch-deacon of Essex, and archbishop of Canterbury.— His pall he received from the hands of Pope Celestine. He refused a cardinal's cap, which was offered him; and returning to Canterbury was there

solemnly enthroned; and on the same day consecrated one bishop, bestowed twelve rich benefices on twelve doctors, and twelve meaner livings on as many bachelors in divinity. Confiding in the canon of the council of Lyons, he forbade the clergy to pay any taxes to princes without the consent of the Pope; and thereby created much molestation to himself; as the king (Edward I.) used him very harshly on that account. He overcame all at last by his patience. On the main he was a worthy prelate, an excellent preacher, and being learned himself, he loved and preferred learned men. His hospitality was prodigious; it is reported that on Sundays and Fridays, he fed no fewer than 4000 men, when corn was cheap; and 5000 when it was dear: and (says Fuller) that it may not be said that his bounty was greater than my belief, I give credit thereto. His charity went home to those who could not come for it, sending it to them who were absent on account of sickness or other unavoidable hindrance. He died at Otford, the 11th of May, 1313, and was buried in his own cathedral.—Though he was not canonized by the Pope, yet he was sainted by the poor, who used to repair in great numbers to his tomb, and pray to him.”

About three miles north-east from Winchelsea is RYE, so named from the British word Rhy, signifying a ford, and importing the place where the rivers of Rother and Ree were yet fordable. This is one of the cinque ports, enjoying like privileges with the rest. It sends two members to parliament; the town, which is built on a hill, consists of several streets. In the time of Edward III. it was enclosed with walls, part of which, on the west side, were long standing, as likewise the land, or north gate, leading into the country towards Kent; the postern gate leading to the New Conduit; the strand or south gate, leading towards Winchelsea, where the old harbour was, and the gun-garden,

adjoining to Ipres Tower, built by William de Ipres, Earl of Kent, and from him so called; since purchased by the corporation of one Mr. Newberry, about the 10th year of Henry VII. and used to keep court in till the building of the town hall, (whence it acquired the name of Court House), and then was converted into a prison. Besides the chapel of St. Clare (now used for a powder house), and the chauntry of St. Nicholas, the chancel of which is still kept for an ammunition house, there was a monastery of the Friars Heremites of St. Augustine; the chapel is standing.

The parish church is built of stone, and is one of the largest in England.

The harbour, which is on the south-east side of the town, is at present in an indifferent state; notwithstanding it admits vessels of two hundred tons burthen, which come quite up to the town key, on the north side of the town, one mile and a half from the entrance. The town, at spring high tides, is encompassed about two thirds round with water, which, with the river Rother, that washes it on the east side, before its influx into the sea, and the branch of the tides called Tillingham water, on the north-west side, form together a sort of peninsula, which was formerly a ferry, but has now a bridge. The mackarel and herrings taken in the bay in their seasons are reckoned the finest of their kind. All the rest of the year they troll for soles, plaice, and other flat fish, which are also excellent in their season, and which are frequently carried up by the rippers to the London markets, which they perform in three stages. Rye is well supplied with water by pipes from two hills on the land side. The principal business is in hops, wool, timber, kettles, cannon, chimney-backs, &c. which are cast at the iron works at Bakely, four miles to the north-west, and at Breed, five miles to the south-west of the town.

There was a small settlement of French refugees

here, who had a minister of their own, paid by the archbishop of Canterbury.

The corporation is held by prescription, and consists of a mayor, jurats, and freemen. The mayor is chosen out of the jurats the Monday after St. Bartholomew, by a majority of the freemen. The jurats, who must not exceed twelve in number, in case of a vacancy, are chosen by the mayor with the consent of the jurats, on his election day, or at the general yearly sessions, which are on Monday after the feast of St. Andrew.

In the reign of Richard the Second, this town was burnt by the French, and again in that of Henry VI. in which it is supposed the old records and charters of the town perished; because none older than his 27th year, except some fragments, are to be found. By the same conflagration, the old church also is supposed to have suffered, and the present one to have been built since; the former stood near Ipres Tower, on the spot still called the Old Church-yard. Henry VII. visited Rye in the third year of his reign; as did Queen Elizabeth in 1573. In the year 1563 a pestilence carried off 562 persons. It was afterwards replenished by the French, who sheltered themselves here from the massacres in France in 1572. And in 1582, the French inhabitants in Rye consisted of 1534 persons. In the year 1596, Rye suffered very severely by another plague, and again in 1625; and by the small-pox in the years 1634 and 35; and again in 1654 and 55. Many vessels were lost belonging to this place in the time of the wars between the king and parliament, all which have added much to its decay.

King Charles II. visited Rye in May 1673, when the English and French fleets lay in the bay, in sight of the town.

King George the First, being obliged to put into this port, after a very tempestuous passage from

Holland, in January 1725, when he could not make Dover, was under great difficulties in landing here, and the larger ships were unable to follow him.

The Rev. D. Pape, L. L. B. vicar of Penn, about twenty years since, made a considerable improvement in Rye harbour, by cutting a new channel to the sea, and by putting in a dam of a singular construction across the old channel; a work that had long been deemed impracticable, as it must necessarily be exposed to a very heavy sea, and a rapid influx and reflux of the tide.

Near Rye in the parish of East Guilford, which is the utmost boundary of the county of Sussex eastward, they have a peculiar method of tithing their marsh lands, whereby they only pay three-pence per acre to the vicar while in pasture, but if ploughed five shillings.

A Grammar School was built here, in the year 1636, by Thomas Peacock, gent. one of the jurats of the town, and endowed by him with the yearly revenue of 45*l*. The S. W.—S.—S. E.—E. and N. E. sides of the town have been much wasted by the sea, especially the latter; from whence have been washed some streets, with the Boddings gate, and the wall leading therefrom to the Land gate.

About seven miles north-west from Rye is BECKLEY or Bakely, a small village, formerly celebrated for its iron forges.

About two miles north-west from Beckley is NEWENDEN, a small village.

About two miles west from Newenden is BODYHAM, where there is an ancient castle, once belonging to the Dalegrigs or Dalingrigs, whose arms and crest are over the great gate; it lately belonged to Sir Godfrey Webster.

In the parish of Lamberhurst, about five miles from Newenden, upon the borders of the county is Bayham Abbey, about three quarters of a mile south-westward from Hoolleigh, and close

on the opposite side of the stream which separates the counties of Sussex and Kent. It was founded at Beaulieu, about the year 1200, by Robert, nephew of Michael de Turnham, for monks of the *Præmonstratensian* order.

After the suppression of this abbey, the king, by his letters patent, in his seventeenth year, granted the several dissolved monasteries of Begeham, Lesnes, Tunbridge, and Calcote, together with all their lands, manors, and possessions, to Cardinal Wolsey, for the better endowment of his college in Oxford; which letters were again confirmed by others, that year. But four years afterwards, on the cardinal's being cast in a *præmunire*, all the estates of the college, which had not been firmly settled on it, were forfeited to the king, in whose hands the manor of Begeham, together with the site of the abbey, seems to have remained till Queen Elizabeth made a grant of it to Anthony Brown, Viscount Montague. The estate at present belongs to the Marquis of Camden.

There are considerable remains of the ruins of this abbey; within the walls of the church, on which the roof was remaining till Lord Chief Justice Pratt had it taken off, for the sake of the materials, there are several flat grave stones, one of which has a crosier on it; and three tombs or coffins of stone, one of which is decorated with the sculpture of a *cross pomel pierced*, on the top of it. The inside of the church is laid out as a pleasure garden, with flowers and gravel walks, for the use of the adjoining seat, which the late proprietor built some years ago, in the Gothic style, and in which he used frequently to reside.

“In *Waterdown Forest* is *Eridge*, where was a seat of the lords of Abergavenny. The craggy rocks rising up so high, as if sporting nature had there purposed a sea. *Buckhurst* in *Withian* parish, is the ancient estate, to whom it gave the title

of baron. Their mansion here is called *Stoneland*, since the seat of Viscount Sackville."

"Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, son and heir to Sir Richard Sackville, (chancellor and privy counsellor to Queen Elizabeth), was educated at the university of Oxford, where he made great proficiency in learning, as his poems both Latin and English bear witness. He studied the law in the Temple, where he took the degree of barrister; while a student there he wrote a tragedy, called "Ferrex and Pollux," (many years before Shakespeare's plays were known) which was acted with great applause before Queen Elizabeth, by the gentlemen of the Inner Temple, at Whitehall, 18th January, 1561. Soon after this he set out on his travels, and was detained some time a prisoner at Rome. On procuring his liberty he returned to England, to take possession of the vast estate left him by his father, which in a few years he greatly reduced by the magnificence of his manner of living: from which he was seasonably reclaimed, partly by his own reflections, and partly by the friendly admonitions of the Queen, to whom he was related. On the 8th of June, 1561, he was created a baron of the realm, by the title of Baron Buckhurst in the county of Sussex, the place of his nativity. In 1572 he was sent ambassador into France, and in 1586 in the same capacity into the Low Countries. In 1589 he was made knight of the garter, and in 1599 treasurer of England; and lastly, in the first or second year of King James, was created Earl of Dorset; so that if he was guilty of prodigality in the early part of his life, he afterwards made ample amends for the same; and brought an increase both of estate and honour to the very ancient and honourable family to which he belonged. He died suddenly, at the council table at Whitehall, the 19th day of April, 1608; his

remains were deposited with great solemnity in Westminster Abbey."

About five miles west from Newenden is ROBERTSBRIDGE, otherwise Rothersbridge, where there was a Cistercian abbey, founded in the year 1176, valued at the Dissolution at 248l. per annum. The site was granted to Sir William Sidney. It since belonged to the Earl of Leicester, who converted the remains of the conventual buildings into a farm-house.

At MAYFIELD, about seven miles north-west from Rothersbridge, and seven miles from Tunbridge, are large remains of a palace of the archbishops of Canterbury, of whom Mepham, Strafford, and Islip, died here, in the years 1333, 1348, and 1466. The east end is a farm-house, and on one of the chimney-pieces is the date 1371. They shew here Dunstan's tools. Thomas May, the poet, translator, and continuator of Lucan, and author of other pieces both in prose and verse, was born here 1595, and died 1650. Sir Thomas Gresham had a capital mansion here; one room in which was called the Queen's Chamber, the furniture of which was estimated at 7,553l. 10s. 8d. Queen Elizabeth often visited this place. North of Mayfield is a circular camp, called *Stockbury*.

EAST GRINSTEAD, is a market town, pleasantly situated on a hill, near the borders of Surrey, thirty miles from London, commanding a beautiful and extensive prospect of the surrounding country. This town is a borough by prescription, and is of considerable antiquity. The corporation consists of a bailiff and 35 burghage-holders, who elect two members of parliament. The first return of representatives was in the first year of King Edward II.

The parish of East Grinstead is one of the largest in the county. It had a large handsome church,



the spire of which was destroyed by lightning in the year 1685; a very beautiful lofty tower was then built, but owing to the badness of the materials, and the manner of building it, on November 12, 1785, having stood just 100 years, it fell on the body of the church, and damaged it in such a manner, that the whole was obliged to be taken down and rebuilt.

The Lent assizes for Sussex are always held here; the prisoners being brought from the county goal at Horsham, (distant about 18 miles) for trial.

At the east end of the town is a large handsome stone building, erected in the form of a square, called Sackville College, founded by James Sackville, in the reign of James I. About the year 1616, he endowed it with 330l. a year. Here 24 aged persons of both sexes are accommodated each with a comfortable room, and an allowance of 8l. per annum, for each person. The college is governed by a warden, and two gentlemen assistants. The Duke of Dorset has a suite of rooms in the college, but they are seldom occupied by his Grace; the judges of assize are accommodated with them during the assizes. There is in this college a very neat chapel, for the use of the pensioners, where the warden reads prayers every morning, and which was used for divine service, while the parish church was rebuilding.

Here is a Charity School for 12 boys, founded by Robert and Edward Paynes, Esqrs. in the year 1768, and endowed with a farm called Surries, now let for upwards of 30l. per annum.

*Bayham-Abbey.*—Bayham-Abbey, or more properly Begeham-Abbey, is situated on the borders of Kent and Sussex, about six miles south-east of Tunbridge Wells; and was a religious society of Premonstratensian, or White Canons, as we have before observed. They were called White

Canons from their habit, which was a white cassock with a rochet over it, and a long white cloak. These canons were introduced into England in 1146, and had twenty-one religious houses in this kingdom; the last of which was founded at Titchfield, in Hampshire, in the reign of King Henry III. And Bishop Burnet informs us, that the first resignation of any religious house that he could find upon record, previous to the act for suppressing the lesser monasteries, was of a priory of this order at Langdown, in Kent.

This priory of Bayham was originally founded at Stoneacre, in the parish of Otham, near Maidstone, in Kent, by Ralph de Dene; but the canons had not been long settled at Stoneacre, before they began to make very heavy complaints of the unhealthiness of the situation and the scarcity of provisions for their sustenance; which, whether justly founded or not, so wrought on the compassionate disposition of Ela de Sackville, of Buckhurst, the daughter and co-heiress of the said Ralph de Dene, that she transplanted them to Begeham, building them a capacious priory in honour of Saint Mary, upon a piece of ground given for that purpose by Sir Robert de Thorneham, in the reign of Richard I.

Bayham was largely endowed by Ralph de Dene and his nephew, and particularly by the before mentioned Ela, and her son Geoffrey de Sackville; which endowments were continually increased by their pious patrons, the Sackville family, who for some ages were buried there. These donations were all confirmed, and some considerable emoluments added to the canons, by several charters from King John, Henry III. and Edward II.

But nevertheless, it was the fate of this priory to be included amongst the first of those that were dissolved by Cardinal Wolsey, to build and endow his colleges at Ipswich and Oxford. Its valuation,

at this suppression, was estimated at 152*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.* per annum.

The remains of Bayham Abbey are still very considerable. They consist of the gateway, the nave of the church and its attached offices, part of the refectory, and apparently some portion of the cloisters, together with some cellars or appendages to the buttery. The church is a handsome building, perfect in the outline and the principal walls, and contains some beautiful Gothic windows, and various good specimens of the architecture of the thirteenth century. At the north-east end are the remains of a turret staircase, which appears to have led to a rood loft, opening probably into the church, above the high altar, the traces of which are also plainly discernible.

The ruins of Bayham were kept in very good order by the Right Hon. Lord Camden, who has much improved a very neat house upon the spot in the gothic manner, which judiciously preserves an uniformity of effect, through the whole of this venerable scene.

A stream of the river Medway runs close by this abbey, the seat of the Marquis of Camden, and passes through the little town of Lamberhurst, in its way to Yalding, where it joins the main river.

The following judicious lines on the ruins of Bayham Abbey, we believe, were written by Mr. J. Sprange, of Tunbridge.

BE hush'd, ye fair! your monitor survey,  
That awful living legend of the day;  
Tread soft, nor rudely press the hallowed ground,  
Where all is sacred mystery around:  
Where nodding reason must perforce awake,  
Where passion sleeps, while mould'ring ruins speak:  
Where silence can some useful lessons teach,  
And pour forth all the energy of speech.  
Think underneath you tread some friend ador'd,  
Whose jocund soul once bless'd the social board:

Now play'd the hero's—now the lover's part;  
 Now for his country bled—now stole a heart.  
 He's gone!—cold death, inexorably just,  
 Strikes the dread blow—frail man returns to dust.  
 Methinks I hear some furrow'd monk relate  
 What frenzy urg'd to BAYHAM'S still retreat:  
 With vain regret in pensive mood declare—  
 I fought at Agincourt—my trade was war!  
 The path to fame with eager zeal pursued—  
 But sunk a victim to ingratitude:  
 Then quitting honour and ambition's road,  
 Sought an asylum in the house of God.

Another monk, by tott'ring age oppress'd,  
 With fault'ring tongue disburthens thus his breast:—  
 I figur'd once a beau—and flatter'd too  
 Each cred'lous fair, as you and others do:  
 To all alike vow'd constancy, and strove  
 To fix each heart unpractis'd yet in love;  
 Till genuine ardour warm'd my breast at last,  
 And disappointment paid me for the past.  
 Thus, robb'd of all that passion reckons dear,  
 Compunction touch'd my soul, and fix'd me here:  
 The curtain drops—my vain pursuits are o'er;  
 And life's gay prospect now enchants no more.

You friar, perchance the idol of an hour,  
 Once rul'd supreme in dignity and power.  
 A minister of state!—what state is worse?  
 The prince's favourite—but the nation's curse;  
 The people's tyrant—but ambition's slave:  
 Now doom'd to damn the state—and now to save:  
 Till tir'd of faction's persecuting host,  
 By friends betray'd—that once had flatter'd most,  
 He seeks, like wearied travellers—an home!  
 And adds one saint to BAYHAM'S sacred dome.

To this grave moral then, ye fair attend,  
 Life and its pleasures soon must have an end:  
 One gen'ral summons hence, we all obey,  
 One fate absorbs this tenement of clay.  
 Man in his strength, and beauty in its prime,  
 Float but as bubbles on th' expanse of time;

An airy sound, that nought of substance wears,  
A vision that enchants—then disappears.  
Clad all in regal pomp, e'en princes must  
Mix undistinguish'd with the peasant's dust ;  
Heroes together with the coward lie,  
And beauty mingle with deformity.  
Man struts awhile, by pageant folly drest,  
A monarch, soldier, politician, priest ;  
Each acts his part, and when the scene is o'er,  
Must tread that path, which others trod before ;  
To tyrant death, e'en youth and beauty bend,  
And rich and poor alike, his call attend.

*Lamberhurst Furnace.*—Is situated about two miles beyond Bayham Abbey, and one and a half from Lamberhurst, on the verge of the county of Sussex, bordering Kent. It was built by a Mr. Bengé, and just at the time of its being finished, and beginning to work, it was honoured by a visit from Queen Anne and the Duke of Gloucester, at the time she resided at Tunbridge Wells, from which circumstance they named it Gloucester Furnace, and it is so called to this day. This undertaking, though laudable, was not successful to Mr. Bengé, who failed just as he had brought it to perfection. It then passed into the hands of a Mr. Gott, and was let to Messrs. Legas and Harrison, gentlemen of the county, who, as well as others, that have since rented it, carried the work on with great vigour and success. From that time, till within these few years, cannon have been cast there for the service of the navy, and it was one of the principal furnaces in England. The iron stone which supplied it, was dug in the neighbourhood. A circumstance worthy of remark is, that at this furnace, were cast the iron balustrades which now environ St. Paul's church, and which are allowed to exceed in magnificence any other throughout the universe: these balustrades being five feet six inches high,

and amounting to the number of 2,500, which, with the seven beautiful iron gates that belong to it, weigh two hundred tons, and eighty-one pounds; which upon a nice calculation, being charged at sixpence per pound, and adding thereto some necessary incidental expenses, cost the vast sum of 11,202l. 0s. 6d. This account was taken from the books belonging to the furnace.

The town of Lamberhurst is only remarkable for being the great thoroughfare to Rye and Hastings.

*Court-Lodge*, the seat of W. A. Morland, Esq. is a most delightful spot, situate near the upper end of Lamberhurst, and close by the turnpike road, leading to Tunbridge Wells.

In the reign of Edward III. it belonged to the crown, or one of the neighbouring abbeys; from which time, to the tenth year of Queen Elizabeth, (when it is discovered to have been in the possession of Sir Henry Sidney) history furnishes us with no account of it. In the reign of James I. it was in the possession of Lord Lisle; and in the reign of Charles I. it was in the possession of Mr. John Porter, who built the present house just by where the former stood. His daughter married Sir John Hanby, into whose possession it next came; and Lady Hanby, the last survivor, gave it by will to a Mrs. Elizabeth Chaplin, a near relation. It was next purchased, in the latter part of the reign of George I. by William Morland, Esq. at whose death it came to his son Thomas Morland, Esq. the late possessor, who has within these few years, greatly added to the size and ornament of the building, and furnished it in a very neat manner; which, with the addition of pleasure-grounds, gardens, and other improvements, laid out so as to display the correct taste of the owner, added to its being situated on a fine hill of very easy ascent, watered on one side by a stream of the river Med-

way, and on the other encompassed with the most agreeable risings, renders it altogether a most desirable residence.

*Scotney.*—About a mile and a half beyond Lamberhurst, on the road leading to Rye, and about nine miles and a half from Tunbridge Wells, is a castellated mansion, surrounded by a fine moat. It borrowed the appellation from its local situation, and overshooting of the water. It is supposed to have been built for a place of defence in the time of the barons' wars, and was the residence of a family distinguished by that surname and denomination; for one Walter de Scotney, in times of high ascent, was proprietor of this place, but added not much reputation to it; for, as Edmund de Hadenham, a chronologer of great antiquity asserts, he in 1259, administered poison by tacit stratagem, to the Earl of Gloucester, and his brother, to destroy them; of which the last died, and the first escaped not without danger of life. After this family was mouldered away at this place, which was about the middle of the reign of Edward III. the eminent family of Ashburnham, of Ashburnham, in Sussex, were entitled to the signory of it. Roger Ashburnham, who was one of the conservators of the peace, for this county, in the first year of the reign of Richard II. did sometimes inhabit at this place; and it was by his successor sold to Henry Chichley, Archbishop of Canterbury, who gave it as a dower to his niece, Florence Chichley, married to Joseph Darrell, of Cale-hill; and he assigned it for the livelihood of his second son, whose posterity have since enjoyed it till within these few years, when the manor seat, with a considerable part of the land, was purchased by Edward Hussey, Esq. a gentleman of considerable fortune, who has made very great improvements, that will not injure its antique appearance. The best apartment here was added by Inigo Jones.

*Hawkhurst.*—Hawkhurst is situated on a pleasing eminence, commanding a fine prospect of the country about it, extending to the coast. The houses in general are very neat, and many of them modern built, compassing altogether a large common.

This place was granted by William the Conqueror to the manor of Wye; which, with all appendages, was to hold of the abbey of Battel. The royalty and rents of Hawkhurst, upon the suppression of the abbey of Battel, was in the thirty-third year of Henry VIII. granted to Sir John Baker, attorney-general and chancellor of the exchequer to that prince—King Edward VI.—and Queen Mary; but differences breaking out between the descendants of Sir John Baker, and the heir of Lord Hunsdon, (Lord of Wye) touching claims—to bury all future animosities in amity and mutual compliance, Sir Henry Baker in the seventeenth year of King James, conveyed it to Henry Cary, Lord Hunsdown, and Earl of Dover; who some years since passed it away to Sir Thomas Finch, father to Heneage, Earl of Winchelsea. It had a market anciently on Tuesdays, now shrunk into disuse, and a yearly fair which held three days; both procured by the Abbot of Battel, in the fifth year of Edward I.

In addition to the account of the literature, &c. of this county, it should have been noticed that two weekly Newspapers are printed in it; the Lewes Journal, and the Brighton Herald.



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