

The Historical and local new Bath guide : containing an accurate description of the public buildings, institutions, and amusements of the city; with observations on the medicinal virtues, and directions for the use of the hot waters.

Contributors

O'Neill, Hugh, 1784-1824.

Springsguth, Samuel, active 1808-1819.

Turnbull.

White, William Johnstone, active 1804-1840.

Harvey Cushing/John Hay Whitney Medical Library

Publication/Creation

1823

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/qsmfjbjg>

License and attribution

This material has been provided by This material has been provided by the Harvey Cushing/John Hay Whitney Medical Library at Yale University, through the Medical Heritage Library. The original may be consulted at the Harvey Cushing/John Hay Whitney Medical Library at Yale University. where the originals may be consulted.

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.

**wellcome
collection**

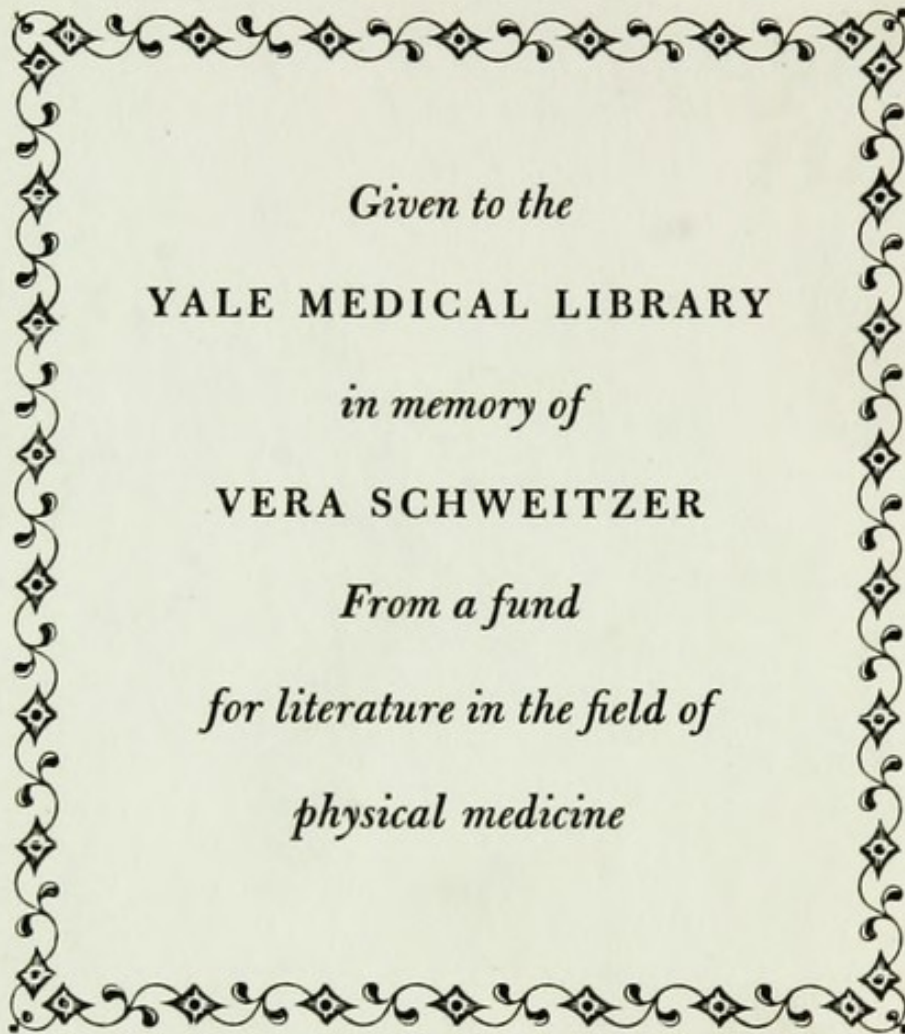
Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

RA850

B5

823H

5919.

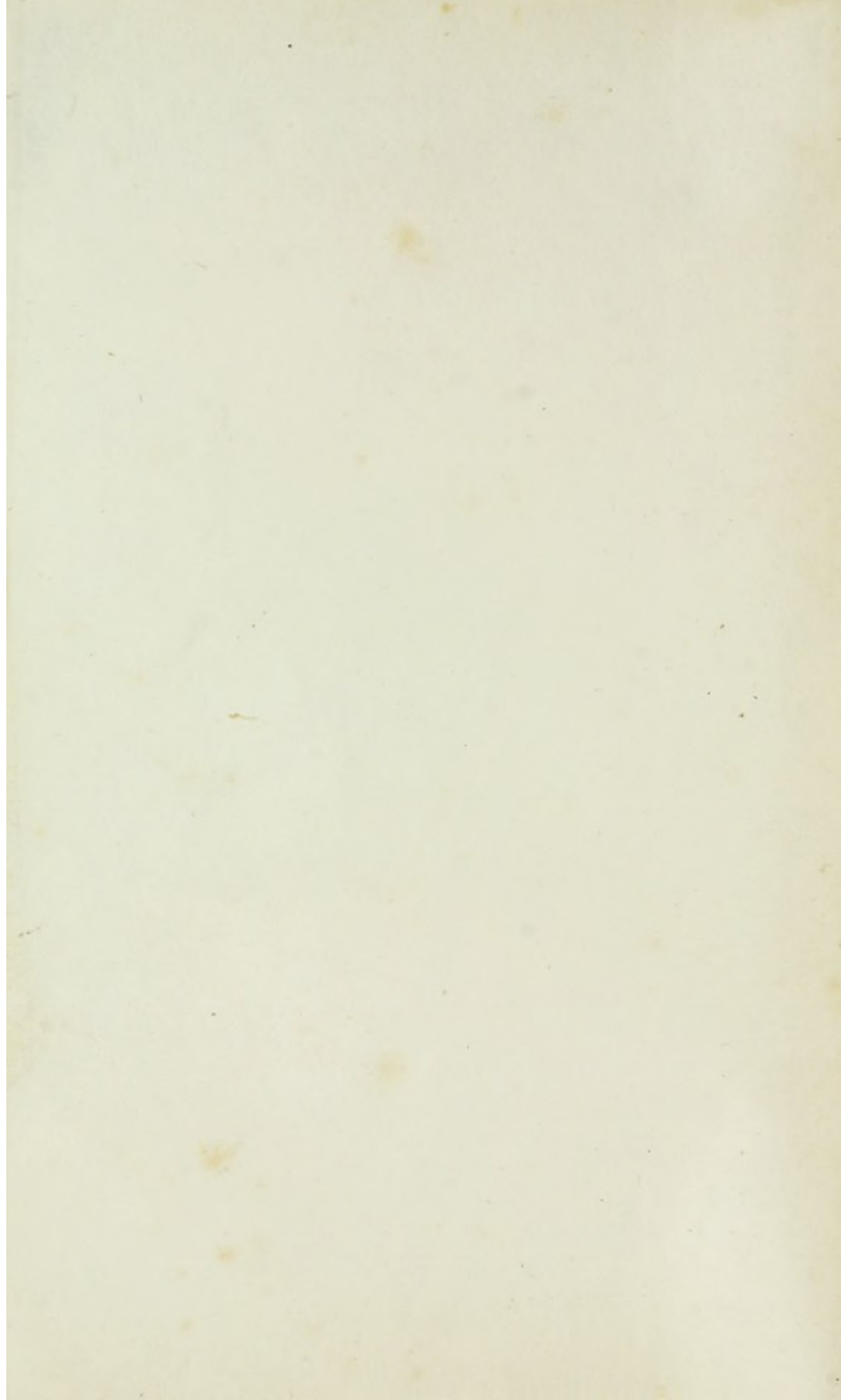


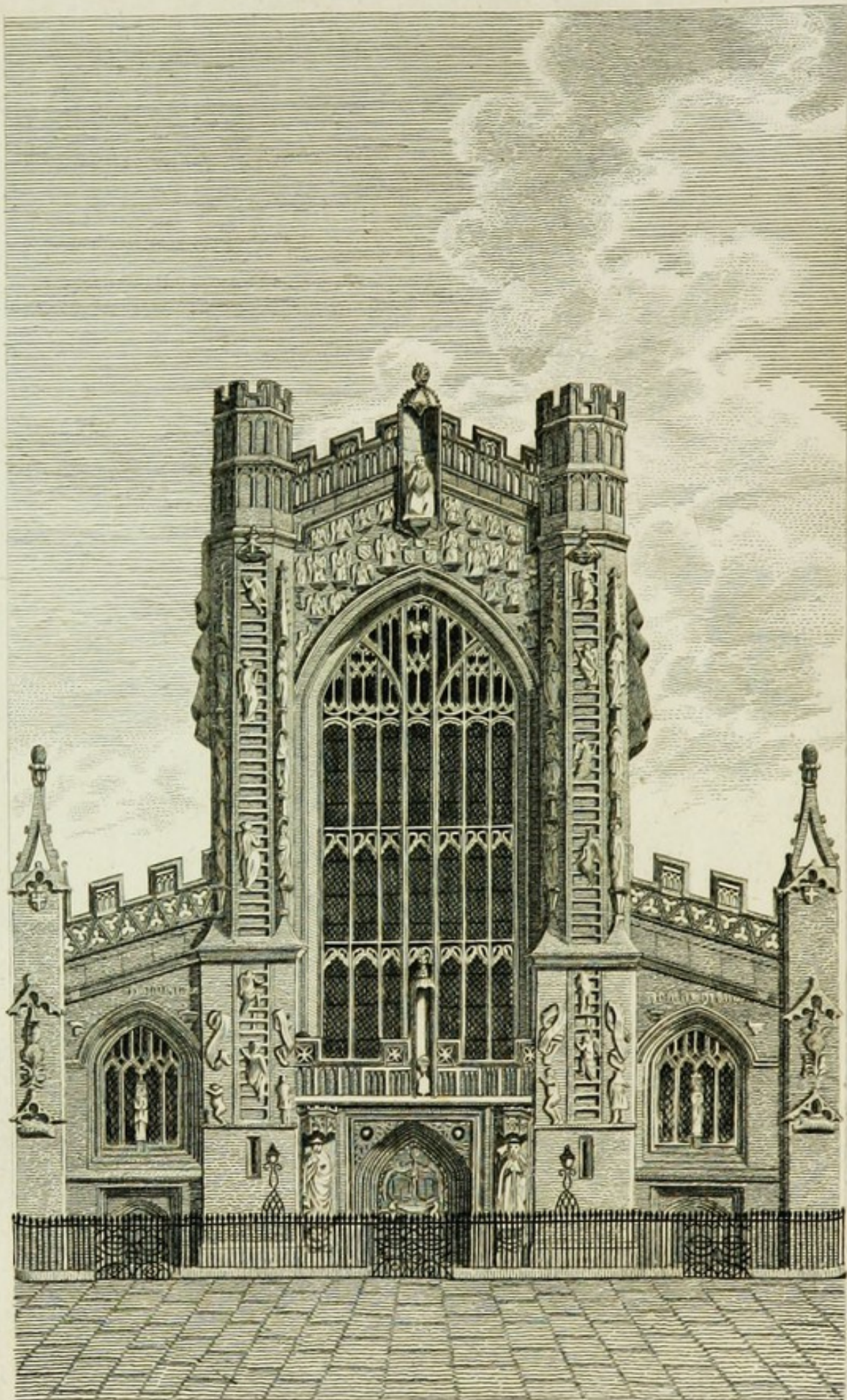
Given to the
YALE MEDICAL LIBRARY
in memory of
VERA SCHWEITZER
From a fund
for literature in the field of
physical medicine

9 plat

1 fldg.

\$1.5





WESTERN FRONT OF THE ABBEY CHURCH BATH.

THE
HISTORICAL AND LOCAL
NEW
BATH GUIDE,

CONTAINING

An accurate Description of the Public Buildings, Institutions,
and Amusements of the City; with Observations on the medicinal
Virtues, and Directions for the Use of the Hot Waters;

AND OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION.

Embellished with Eight original Engravings,

And a correct Plan of the City.

Bath:

PUBLISHED BY J. BARRATT AND SON, BOND-STREET; AND HENRY GVE,
MARKET-PLACE; AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

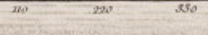


REFERENCES

- 1 Abbey Church
 - 2 St Michaels Church
 - 3 St James Church
 - 4 Walcot Church
 - 5 New or Christs Church
 - 6 Bathwick Church
 - 7 St Johns Chapel
 - 8 Kings Street Chapel
 - 9 Monavian Chapel
 - 10 Roman Catholic Chapel
 - 11 C of Huntingdons Chapel
 - 12 Octagon Chapel
 - 13 Baptist Chapel
 - 14 St Marys Chapel
 - 15 Margarets Chapel
 - 16 All Saints Chapel
 - 17 Kensington Chapel
 - 18 Laura Chapel
 - 19 Angyle Chapel
 - 20 Magdalen Chapel
 - 21 Quakers Meeting
 - 22 Unitarian Meeting
 - 23 Blue Coat Charity School
 - 24 Grammar School
 - 25 National School
 - 26 Guild Hall
 - 27 Market
 - 28 Beest Market
 - 29 Upper Rooms
 - 30 Lower Rooms
 - 31 Penitentiary
 - 32 Pump Room
 - 33 Kings & Queens Bath
 - 34 Cross Bath
 - 35 Hot Bath
 - 36 Hot Bath Pump Room
 - 37 Kingston Bath
 - 38 General Hospital
 - 39 City Dispensary
 - 40 Casualty Hospital
 - 41 Theatre
 - 42 City Gaol
- The dotted line shows the City Liberties

A NEW
AND CORRECT PLAN
of the
CITY OF BATH
Reduced
from a recent Survey

Scale of 1/4 of a Mile



This page has been intentionally left blank

THE
HISTORICAL AND LOCAL
NEW BATH GUIDE.



Of the Situation and Fabulous History of Bath.

THE City of Bath in the hundred of Bathforum, is situated on the north-eastern boundary of the County of Somerset, in lat. 51, 22, 32 N.—long. 2, 21, 30 W. distant 107 miles from London, 67 from Oxford, 41 from Gloucester, 39 from Salisbury, and 12 from Bristol.

Nature and art have been equally liberal in conferring attributes on Bath, greater, perhaps, than any other city in Europe can boast. The hand of the all-beneficent Deity, having placed its waters in a fruitful vale; their salutary effects, and their delightful situation, induced man to environ them with majestic buildings. Of late years, superb structures have extended up the side of one of the principal hills, which over-top each other in theatric order, commanding a view of the opposite declivities, chequered with groves, meadows and gardens, and of the river Avon, which winds through the city, and being navigable from hence to Bristol, facilitates the intercourse with that busy port.

The city is surrounded by an amphitheatre of verdant hills, the summits of which lay within half an hour's ride, commanding views of the town, suburbs, and surrounding

country. Lansdown to the north is the most extensive; at its western extremity, is a point of land termed *Prospect Point*, from the panoramic picture it presents of the adjoining counties, nearly comprising the whole circle of the horizon. This magnificent landscape commences with the Marlborough and Wiltshire downs, and stretching along the plains of Salisbury, forms a line of immense length and beauty until it reaches Alfred's Tour at Stourhead; here it finely and abruptly terminates by a bold declivity, leaving the tower a noble and conspicuous apex to the scene. From thence the chain of Mendip-Hills and other highlands extend to the Bristol Channel, where new beauties vary the delightful prospect. The eye directed on towards Cardiff on the coast of Glamorganshire, is frequently surprised and gratified by the brilliant reflection of the sun-beams on the waters of the sea; from whence may be traced the vale of the Severn, enriched by the windings of that river in its majestic course nearly to Gloucester, the whole extending to a distance of seventy miles. The mountains of Monmouth and Brecknockshire, the bold contours of Skirrad Vaur, and the Sugar-Loaf Mountains form a magnificent boundary and finely contrasting with the line of the Severn, constitute a combination of images and picturesque beauty that would adorn the richest composition of a Claude. Windcliff and the celebrated rocks that rise above the Wye, at Chepstow, Pill near Kingroad, the woods and splendid mansion of Lord De Clifford, near the conflux of the Avon, contribute their beauties to the general scene. The cities of Bath and Bristol are here embraced in one view; the Avon, with all its fanciful windings, traversing meadows with an accompaniment of villages, towers, and spires, embosomed in trees, seats and luxuriant domains filling up the nearer field of this extensive picture.

Hampton Down lies south-east of Bath, and presents, in form and variety, a no less picturesque assemblage for the pencil than its competitors; its distant view extends little short of half way to the metropolis. On the extremity of this down are old excavations of tremendous magnitude and depth; quarries have lately been opened and vast quantities of free-stone are conveyed on the banks of the canal beneath, by means of an inclined plane of very considerable length. Near this spot is a tract that pos-

sesses an extremely romantic appearance, large fragments of rocks, stunted trees, and a wild and luxuriant vegetation, exhibit a variety of objects for the pencil—here artists and amateurs frequently devote their days—here the celebrated Gainsborough gathered those beauties which still bloom in his pictures—this place, the rocks of Wick, and the vale of St. Catharine, were the schools which nature opened to his genius, and furnished him with materials for the most valuable productions of his pencil. Below these precipices are seen the parallel courses of the canal and Avon as far as Bath, where the former terminates by uniting with the river.

Monckton Farleigh-Down lies opposite to the cliffs of Hampton, its abrupt brow, composed of immense strata of stone, the colour of which harmonizing with the heath, fern and underwood, occasionally covering its declivities, possesses the finer characteristics of mountain scenery.

Claverton Down is similar in its views to Hampton, to which it adjoins, and was, some years since, much celebrated as a course.—The races are now held on Lansdown.

To the east of Bath is seen rising above the road to Gloucester, Little Salisbury, a hill remarkable by its resemblance in figure to the lower half of a cone, the level of its top containing many acres of fine land is appropriated to the purposes of agriculture.

This neighbourhood presents to the botanist and mineralogist, an endless source of investigation and delight in numerous specimens of local peculiarity. To the geologist in particular it opens a wide field of interesting research, and affords the most ample testimonies of the great physical revolutions and changes the surface of this earth has undergone.

The rocks, which constitute the hills in this neighbourhood, consist principally of that species of limestone termed oolite, of which there are two distinct and separate strata. The upper oolite is only removed from the surface by a layer, of what is termed, forest marble and alluvial matter, and is separated from the inferior oolite by a stratum of clay and two kinds of fuller's earth—the true and bastard species. The inferior oolite covers a bed of firm blue argillaceous marl, beneath which lie the white and blue lyas: it is the blue marl which forms the stratum on which the lower

part of Bath is situated, and which constitutes the bed of the different springs of the Bath waters where they rise—but as these waters contain impregnations which do not pertain to the clay or to any of the superincumbent strata, or to the lyas which is the immediate inferior rock—there is every reason to suppose, that their source is considerably lower, and probably as low as the mountain limestone.

From these hills, the inhabitants enjoy the most salubrious breezes and abound with springs, from which, every house in the city is plentifully supplied with excellent water.

When or by whom a settlement was first formed on the scite of the present city, it is now equally useless and unimportant to enquire. The history of the early Britons is involved in much obscurity, and has left but slender materials from which to derive any very accurate knowledge respecting their principal stations, and it would be therefore a futile endeavour to ascertain the person or period to which we may ascribe the discovery and first use of the medicinal waters, or the first foundation of the city.

Their religion formed the principal part of their government, the Druids were the guardians of it, as they also were of their laws in general and learning, the austerity of their manners and simplicity of their lives, impressed the less instructed with an admiration of their supposed sanctity; they lived in woods, caves, and hollow trees, their food consisting of berries and acorns, their beverage water, by which arts they secured an unbounded authority and influence over the minds of the common people, who applied to them for whatever knowledge they desired; any relation, therefore, however devoid of consistency or truth, obtained a ready belief, and the historian of later days, the monkish writers, left no deficiency their imagination could supply, but connected the fruits of their own prolific fancies, with the oral traditions of former ages, equally remote from authentic history.

From these authorities much of the early history of this country is derived, and in what respects our present enquiry in particular. The medicinal celebrity of the Bath waters has induced the *above respectable* authorities to let fancy rove uncontrouled in search of a fable that may give the discovery of them, and the founding of the city, an antiquity commensurate with their fame, imagining the

tradition would obtain the greater respect, as its origin was the more miraculous. To this end they figure to themselves the renowned adventures of King Bladud, leaving us certainly without shame, either as respects the antiquity or celebrity of our origin. As we proceed to give the eventful narration of our venerable founder's life, it will be somewhat necessary, in the first place, to sketch the rambles of Brutus, from whom, to his honor, the illustrious Bladud was descended.

Brutus, grandson to Ascanius, the son of Æneas, being expelled from Italy, in consequence of slaying, accidentally, his father, Sylvius, by an arrow, flew to Greece, and finding the descendants of Priam in slavery, became their leader, and accomplished their deliverance by defeating the Grecians, and taking prisoner, Pandrasus, their king.—Pandrasus, to save himself and subjects from further disaster, and the presence of so powerful an enemy, bestowed his daughter, Ignoge, in marriage to Brutus, and provided the Trojans with ships and provisions necessary for their departure to another country.

The Trojans, thus released, embarked in a numerous fleet and setting sail with a fair wind arrived in two days at the island of Laogæcia, a chosen band of armed men went immediately on shore, to ascertain by whom it was inhabited, but returned after a fruitless research, having met only with a desolate city, wherein, however, was a temple dedicated to Diana, with a statue of the goddess in it, which they reported gave answers to those who consulted her. Brutus and his followers pleased with this account, thought it rather expedient to consult the oracle than to seize the island, for this purpose, Brutus, accompanied by Gerion, the augur, and twelve elders, proceeded to the city, and, by sacrifice, invoked the deity to determine their future destination, by answering the following question;

“ Goddess of Woods, tremendous in the chase
“ To mountain boars, and all the savage race ;
“ Wide o'er the ethereal walk extend thy sway,
“ And o'er the infernal mansions. Void of day.
“ On thy third walk look down, unfold our fate,
“ And say what region is our destin'd seat ;
“ Where shall we next thy lasting temples raise,
“ And choirs of regions celebrate thy praise.”

Brutus reposing himself before the altar fell into a deep sleep, when the goddess presenting herself in his dreams, replied—

“ Brutus, there lies beyond the Gallic bounds,
“ An island, which the western sea surrounds,
“ By giants once possessed—now few remain
“ To bar thy entrance, or obstruct thy reign ;
“ To reach that happy shore thy sails employ,
“ There fate seems to raise a second Troy,
“ And found an empire in the loyal line,
“ Which time can ne'er destroy, nor bounds confine.”

Gerion and the elders were so elated with this answer, that they urged an immediate return to the fleet, and the wind proving favourable, re-embarked and set sail without delay ; persuing their voyage and encountering many dangers they landed at length on the Gallic coast, but after meeting with much opposition and engaging in many contests, more honourable than advantageous, they again resolved to prosecute their voyage in quest of the promised island, which they soon succeeded in finding, and landed on the shores of Totness.

Albion was the name this promised island then bore, and although much discomfited at finding it was inhabited only by giants, Brutus, allured by the pleasant and luxurious appearance of the country, determined on it as his future residence.

To effect this purpose, he divided the country amongst his followers, who hastened to till the ground and to build themselves houses. The ferocious natives retreating into caves, woods, and more remote parts of the country.— Brutus, in the mean time, founded a city on the banks of the Thames, to which he gave the name of New Troy, and prescribed laws for its civil government, maintaining his sovereignty with moderation and justice until his death, twenty-four years after his arrival in Britain. After many successions in this dynasty, *Hudibras* ascended the throne of his fathers, having a son named Bladud. This prince was so grievously afflicted with the leprosy, that the nobility and gentry of those times joined in a petition that he might be banished his father's court; which request *Hudibras* finding it necessary to comply with, ordered his departure from the palace. The queen, his mother, giving him a ring as a token by which she might again know him, if he

should ever be fortunately cured of his loathsome disease. Thus expelled, the unfortunate Bladud chanced to meet in his wanderings, a shepherd with whom he exchanged his apparel, and in this humble disguise, he sought employment and soon obtained the care of a drove of pigs, near, it is said, where Keynsham now stands; but followed by misfortune, he communicated the disease to his charge; to avoid the sad consequences of this calamity coming to his master's knowledge, he proposed to cross the Avon with the drove, under the pretence of procuring acorns and other food more abundantly in the woods, which covered the sides of the surrounding hills. The prince had conducted himself, in his new service, so entirely to the satisfaction of his employer, that his proposal was immediately assented to, and early the next morning he crossed at a shallow part of the river, to which he gave the name of Swineford.

“Here the rising sun; breaking through the clouds, first saluted the royal herdsman with his comfortable beams: and while he was addressing himself to the glorious luminary, and praying that the wrath of heaven against him might be averted, the pigs, as if seized with a phrenzy, ran away, pursuing their course up the valley, by the side of the river, till they reached the spot of ground where the hot springs of Bath boil up.

“The scum which the water naturally emits, mixing with leaves of trees, and decayed weeds, had then made the land about the springs almost over-run with brambles, like a bog, into which the pigs directly immersed themselves, and so delighted were they in wallowing in their warm oozy bed, that Bladud was unable to get them away, till excessive hunger made them glad to follow the Prince for food, Then by a satchel of acorns shook, and lightly strewed before them, Bladud drew his herd to a convenient place to wash and feed them by day, as well as to secure them by night, and there he made distinct crues for the swine to lie in; the Prince concluding that, by keeping his pigs clean and separate, the infection would soon be over among the whole herd. And in this pursuit he was much encouraged, when, upon washing them clean of the filth with which they were covered, he observed some of the pigs to have shed their hoary marks.

“ Bladud had not been settled many days at this place, which from the number of crues took the name of *Swainswick*, before he, by driving his herds into the woods for food, lost one of his best sows; nor could he find her, during a whole week's diligent search. But at last passing by the hot-springs, he observed the strayed animal wandering in the mire about the waters; and, on washing her, she appeared cured of the leprosy.

“ The Prince struck with astonishment, and considering within himself, that if the cure of the sow were owing to her wallowing in the mud and waters, why he should not receive the same benefit by the same means, instantly resolved to try the experiment; and thereupon stripping himself, plunged into the sedge and waters, wallowing in them, as the sow and his other pigs had done. This he repeated every morning before he turned out his herd to feed, and every night after cruing them up; so that in a few days his white scales began to fall off, and then Bladud was convinced that the hot waters had virtues of the greatest efficacy for his disorder.

“ The Prince, therefore, with the strongest hopes of obtaining a perfect cure for himself and pigs, came daily from *Swainswick* to the hot springs, bringing part of his herd with him, and bathing in the mud and waters alternately, till they had all received the cure he hoped and prayed for. After which Bladud drove his swine home, and not only told his master who he was, but gave him a particular account of his late disorder, and that he by a miracle of Heaven was restored again to his health. The Prince at the same time assured the swineherd, that as soon as he should come to the crown, he would make him a gentleman, and give him an estate suitable to his dignity.

“ The swineherd listened with great attention to what his servant said; and not withstanding he saw a wonderful change in his countenance to what he had observed before, yet he could not avoid looking upon him as a madman, and more especially for saying he was the king's only son. But Bladud by the uniformity of his behaviour and the politeness of his conversation, so far removed his master's suspicion, that at last he gave such credit to what he said, as made him resolve upon conducting him to court, to be satisfied of the truth of it.

“ As soon as matters were prepared for the journey, the Prince and his master sat out for the palace of Lud Hudibras; and after their arrival there, it was not long before Bladud found an opportunity, while the king and queen were dining in public, of putting the ring his mother had given him into a glass of wine that was presented to her; which the queen, after drinking the liquor, no sooner perceived at the bottom of the glass, than she knew it to be the token she had given her son; and with rapture cried out, “ Where is Bladud my child!”

“ At these words an universal consternation overspread the whole assembly; and while the people were looking at one another with surprise and amazement, the prince made his way through the crowd, and prostrating himself before the king and queen, he was thereupon, to the great astonishment and satisfaction of his master, received by them and all the nobles present, though in his shepherd’s clothes, with the utmost transports of joy, as the heir apparent to the British crown; but could not be prevailed upon to tell where or how he got his cure.

“ When the rejoicings were over on the happy event of Bladud’s return from exile, and the young prince had sent his master home loaded with presents, he began to solicit his father’s leave to take a journey into foreign parts, not only to improve himself in the knowledge of things, but to be out of the way of those who had been the cause of his banishment from court, the better to stifle his resentment for such cruel usage; and the king approving of his son’s designs and reasons, resolved upon sending him to Greece, as he was a youth of extraordinary genius, to be instructed in the learning for which the Grecians were then eminent through all the world.

“ Ambassadors were therefore immediately appointed to go to those learned people, and notify to them the king’s intention; Lud Hudibras at the same time ordering a numerous retinue, arrayed in the most splendid manner, to attend his son. But Bladud besought his father to omit all this, and instead of sending him abroad as the heir-apparent of the British crown, to permit him to set out on his travels as a private person dressed in a habit of a student, desirous of nothing but the attainment of knowledge.

“ The king after many persuasive arguments, complied

with the son's desire, and Bladud set out for Greece, choosing Athens for his chief place of abode, and continuing eleven years abroad learning philosophy, mathematics, and necromancy; he was contemporary with and the friend of Pythagoras.—He possessed the arrow of Apollo, from which it is to be presumed he sailed into Greece by means of the magnetic needle: so at his return to Britain, he was of great service to his father in the management of the government; whereby he learnt the art of ruling so well; that when Lud Hudibras died, and Bladud succeeded him, no monarch could be more capable of governing a nation than he was.

“Bladud had no sooner ascended the British throne, than he went to the hot springs where he had gotten his miraculous cure when in exile, and made cisterns about them; built himself a palace near those cisterns with houses for the chief of his subjects; and then removed with his whole court to the place and houses he had erected; which from thenceforward went under the title of Caerbren, and became the capital seat of the British kings.

“After this Bladud sent for his old master, and gave him a handsome estate near the place where he lived, which he settled upon him and his heirs for ever; building a mansion-house for him, habitations for his family and servants, and proper crues for his herds of swine. These together made a town divided into two parts, the north town and the south town, to which the swineherd affixed the name of those animals that had been the cause of his good fortune; and to this day the north part of the town is called *Hog's-Norton*, but by some *Norton-small-reward*, from a tradition that the king's bounty was looked upon by the swineherd but as a small reward for what he had done for him.

“When these works were completed, Bladud applied himself to nothing but ingenious studies, which he pursued with so much assiduity, that at last he invented and made himself wings to fly with; but in one of his flights he unfortunately fell down upon Salisbury church, and to the great grief of all his subjects, broke his neck, after a reign of twenty years.”

The story of Bladud and his swine, however absurd, was firmly believed for centuries, and attested in the works of

our early Historians; even *Leland*, a learned writer, adopts part of the account as genuine history. But when we consider that at his time, the citizens of Bath gloried in their imaginary descent, we shall not wonder to find, that although his judgment may have discovered the tale devoid of veracity, he would still think it right to preserve some fragments of a legend that they held in the highest veneration for antecedent ages. Deriving their birth from a city that made so respectable a figure in ancient British history, they looked upon it as stamping them with a dignity superior to the rest of their countrymen.

The medicinal virtues of the Waters may probably have been discovered by some swineherd, prior to the arrival of the Romans in Britain, who had pitched his tent in these vales, and whose swine had been infected with some cutaneous disorder. It is well known, that these animals are averse to cold or heat in the extreme; that in the winter season, on their rambles through these morasses, experiencing the warmth of the bubbling springs, would wallow in the glowing marsh, pay successive visits to a place where they found such comfortable oozy beds, and the healing quality of the tepid waters, might have effected a cure. The swineherd perceiving this, must have imputed it to a miracle; reported the wonderful discovery to the rest of his tribe, and they to other tribes.

Mankind from the day that Adam was banished from his earthly paradise, have been subject to different maladies; some person afflicted with the leprosy, or a similar disease, might have been induced to try the waters, in hopes they would have the same effect on him as they had on the swine, and the baths might have restored him to his former vigour.

The Druids, in a subsequent century, in order to give the miracle greater celebrity, may have dignified him with the title of prince, and learned philosopher: made him a magician, with powers to confer eternal heat on the waters, and make them boil in their several fountains. Admitting the probability of these conjectures, still it is evident, they were not much resorted to until the Romans arrived in this country. These, habituated to luxurious living, and accustomed to the use of tepid baths at home, were able to discern their salutary and efficacious tendency, to remove the bad consequences of voluptuous indulgence; whilst simple

regimen, and incessant toil, made our robust ancestors, subject but to few distempers, and of course, little needing the medicinal virtues of the Bath Waters.

History of Bath from the Roman Conquest.

QUITTING the regions of fable, and discarding as fictions the legendary stories preserved with so much care and veneration by our ancestors, we shall now proceed with the earliest authentic History of Bath, which may, with confidence, be dated from the first arrival of the Roman Legions in the West of Britain.

Of the aboriginal Britons and the Hœdui, a tribe of Gauls, who preceded the Proper Belgæ, and their successors, the Romans, little is recorded, and less known. The simple modes of pastoral life are nearly the same in every age and country. The chief occupations of an uncivilized people, being little else than the care of providing for the necessities of nature and self-protection. Their habitations, caves, or huts, rudely constructed of earth, bows and such materials, as required little of the arts and ingenuity of civilization in their application. Their dress, as their food, the produce of the chase and what nature might spontaneously yield. Their minds, without cultivation, and their manners, without refinements—living with little sense of social and moral obligations, and consequently with very vague and unworthy notions of religion, and the duties it inculcates. In short, their reasoning faculties scarcely exerted beyond the directions of instinct, and merely sufficient to prolong an animal existence.

Such was the condition of our ancestors, if we can so consider them, through the changes and revolutions of two thousand years, and such had it probably remained, but for the invasion of a more enlightened people.

A tribe of the *Belgæ*, who about five centuries before the Christian æra, migrated from their own country Galia Belgica, and sought a settlement along the southern coasts of this kingdom, displayed more civilized modes of life and manners; they brought with them proper ideas of civilization, which they acquired from an intercourse with other nations at home. The building of towns, the esta-

blishment of a kind of civil government, the cultivation of many of the useful arts, and a considerable commerce carried on with distant nations marked the superiority of their information over the aboriginal Britons.

The people who inhabited the country about Bath, were descended from a tribe of Gauls, who in the first migration that was made from that continent, seized on Somersetshire the south-western parts of Gloucestershire, and the north-western corner of Wiltshire. They retained the original name of *Hædui*, and continued unmolested, for some centuries, pursuing that wandering course of life their progenitors were accustomed to follow in their own country, driving their flocks from pasture to pasture, through this extensive district, as occasion required. The unrestrained enjoyment of their wilds, rendered them very different in their manners from the *Belgæ* above mentioned. These people were not interrupted in the tranquil possession of their retreats, until within half a century of Cæsar's arrival in Britain; when the *proper Belgæ* made a conquest of their territory; which they united to their own. Shall we find that an intercourse with the *Belgæ* did not induce the *Hædui* to alter their manner of living; as we learn that, during the interval which elapsed between their subjugation and the settlement of the Romans in Somersetshire, they pursued the pastoral life which they hitherto had led.

When Cæsar arrived in Britain, he found the inhabitants of the interior parts of the kingdom rude and uncultivated; strangers to agriculture, and those simple arts which seemed necessary to their existence. Their sole care was to provide pasturage for their flocks and cattle, which were their principal riches. Britain then being over-run with wood and morasses, spots clothed with verdure, proper for the use of their stock, were rare and separated from each other by considerable intervening tracts of country. This obliged these pastoral tribes, to pursue a wandering course of life; as long as fodder for their cattle presented itself, so long they considered themselves tenants of the tract they occupied; when this failed, with one consent they struck their tents, and marched to spots where a mantle of deep verdure invited them to construct their temporary towns, which were miserable cabins clustered together in the dark recesses of a forest.

In this condition, Cæsar on his arrival in Britain, found the Gaelic inhabitants, who possessed the interior and northern parts of the country.

Thus we are induced to believe it it probable, no town or permanent settlement existed anterior to the conquests of the Romans; notwithstanding the traditions of the darker ages handed down to us by the Monkish writers to whom we are indebted for their preservation and probably their invention.

When, therefore, we consider with attention the consequences of the incursions of an ingenious and polished, though ambitious people amongst the nations they conquered, we perceive an ample compensation for the temporal loss of liberty in savage life, in the permanent benefits they derived from the associations; and though we cannot ascribe these blessings to the generous zeal of our victors, but find them rather the bribes of a subtile policy, diffused to subdue a people, rendered by them insensible of their slavery and unmindful of their former freedom, so we must recognize them as the instruments, in the hands of our Creator, to effect the great and wise-purposes of his will.

Nor were our advantages long confined merely to the acts of civilization, or the refinements of social life; by the same means, in its due season, appointed by the Great Ruler of all things in the course of his providence, the Christian religion obtained an early introduction to this island, which by his mercy was destined to survive the ambitious tyranny which introduced it, and to flourish when scarcely a wreck of its former power and greatness remains to attest its existence.

In respect to the part of Britain that engages our attention at present we find, that a superb city raised by the Romans, displaying the elegance of architectural grandeur, supplied with every luxury that the world could afford, induced the artless Britons to crowd to its delights, and sacrifice their independence and liberty, at the shrines of pleasure and sensuality. Thus they had certainly acted; and that Bath (under its various Roman names,) was a vortex of voluptuousness, that assisted to enervate the natives of this part of Britain, will evidently appear from the peaceable condition in which they slumbered, in uncomplaining servitude, for

upwards of four centuries. Such were the allurements held out to the unsuspecting Britons, who bartered their genuine love of freedom and independence, for those refinements that were only preparatives for their bondage.

The army that fate had appointed to subdue and colonize Somersetshire, landed on the British coast in the year of our Lord 43, in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, commanded by Aulus Plautus, seconded by Vespasian. The brave Caractacus was the first who opposed the invading forces, but having been defeated in a pitched battle, was obliged to retire towards Wales; his disaster compelled the *Dobuni*, or *Boduni*, a people inhabiting the counties of Oxford and Gloucester, to submit and pay homage to the conquering Romans. Still many tribes of Britons continued to support their independence and to prepare for a strenuous opposition to the further progress of the bold invaders; Plautus perceiving the strength and determined resolution of his opponents, thought it necessary to invite the Emperor to assume the command of the army in Britain.

Claudius in respect to his general's invitation arrives, puts himself at the head of the troops, and directs his march to the western parts of this country. In less than six months he reduced a considerable part of south Britain under his dominion, by fair promises and conciliating terms, without a single battle, or the least effusion of blood.

The origin of Bath, may with confidence be looked for during the period of Claudius's command, since many incontrovertible testimonies shew that his troops were a part of the time in this neighbourhood. Whilst they continued here, they may probably be informed of the virtues of these springs; or have observed themselves the singular phenomenon, extremely curious with respect to natural appearance; an immediate investigation would take place; the causes of these phenomena discovered, and at length these mineral springs cleared and collected together.

This discovery must have been considered by the Romans as a very important one, and would immediately tempt them to form a permanent residence on the spot where it occurred. Their propensity to the use of the tepid bath, would induce them to forego their usual principles in the choice of situations for camps, and (instead of choosing any

of the surrounding hills) to build a town in the morassy hollow of the vale.

Claudius, before his departure for Italy, from which he was absent only six months, gave the springs the name of *Ἰδατὰ θεῖμα Therma Sudata*, warm waters, in allusion to their natural qualities. Admitting the probability of the above suppositions, we may fix the building of the first town on the spot, about the year of our Lord 44.

Fortunately for the admirers of antiquity, some of the walls built by the Romans at that period, were discovered some few years ago, in digging an excavation for certain intended buildings on the scite of the Borough-Wall, opposite to the Hospital, and from what was then laid open, it evidently appeared that the whole work had been finished in a stile of incomparable masonry. At the depth of eleven feet the workmen reached the foundations of the old Roman walls forming the basis of those of later date. They appeared to be fifteen feet in thickness, widening gradually as they descended; of extreme hardness and the most compact consistency. The Romans were deservedly famous for erecting their buildings of such adamantine substance, as could bid defiance to the destructive ravages of time itself. The mineral waters occupied the centre of the space of ground inclosed by those walls. After the projection of the town, to defend from injury, to render them subservient to health, accommodation and pleasure, was the next employment that engaged the attention of those invaders; on this work they bestowed much labour and expense. A discovery occurred in the year 1755, which throws some light on the history of the hot springs of this city, and proves incontestibly that the Baths constructed here by the Romans were amongst the earliest as well as the most magnificent of their works in this place.

A description of these remains will not, we presume, be uninteresting to our readers.

“The walls of these Baths were eight feet in height, built with wrought stone, lined with a strong cement of terras, one of them was a semicircular form, fifteen feet in diameter, with a stone seat around it, eighteen inches high, and floored with very smooth flag stones. The descent into it was by seven steps, and a small channel for conveying

the water ran along the bottom, twining at a right angle towards the present King's bath. At a small distance from this, was a very large oblong bath, having on three sides a colonnade surrounded with small pilasters, which were probably intended to support a roof. On one side of the bath were two sudatories, nearly square, the floors of which were composed of bricks covered with a strong coat of terras, and supported by pillars of brick, each brick being nine inches square, and two inches thick. These pillars were four feet and a half high, and set about fourteen bricks asunder, composing a vault for the purpose of retaining the heat necessary for the rooms above. The interior walls of the apartments were set round with turbulated bricks or funnels, about eighteen inches long, with a small orifice opening inwards, by which the stream of heat was communicated to the apartments. The fire-place from which the heat was conveyed, was composed of a small conical arch, at a little distance from the outward wall, and on each side of it adjoining to the above-mentioned rooms, were two other smaller sudatories of a circular shape, with several small square baths, and a variety of apartments, which the Romans used preparatory to their entering either the hot baths or sudatories; such as the *Frigidarium*, where the bathers undressed themselves, which was not heated at all, the *Tepidarium*, which was moderately heated—and the *Eliothesion*, which was a small room containing oil, ointment and perfumes. These rooms had a communication with each other, some of them were paved with flag-stones, and others beautifully tessellated with dies of various colours; a regular set of well-wrought channels conveyed the superfluous water from these baths into the Avon."

The baths were the first public buildings erected by the Romans within the walls; the remainder of the *ærea* was occupied with huts for the accommodation of the troops; their superstructure wooden or stone foundations, covered with straw, shingles or tiles, running in straight lines from the *prætorium*, or residence of the commander, which stood at the northern end of the inclosure.

Julius Agricola, who in the year 78, was made commander of the Roman troops in Britain, has left some vestiges of his munificence to the city of Bath. They consist of the

remains of a temple dedicated to Minerva, erected by him, in honour of a deity particularly revered by the reigning Emperor. Agricola thought there could not be a better mode of offering a delicate sacrifice to the vanity of Domitian, than by building a magnificent fane to the goddess he wished to be considered as his mother.—In the city of Bath too, this compliment would be peculiarly appropriate; as Minerva had long been considered, in heathen mythology, one of the deities who presided over waters.

The emperor Septimus Severus, who was in Britain about the year of our Lord 208, being obliged to go to the north to quell an insurrection of the Calidonians, nominated his son Geta, governor of south Britain during his absence. A piece of Roman masonry found in Bath many years since, evidently shews the young prince to have remained part of this time at the *Hot Springs*; this was an equestrian figure. The countenance represented on it, had a great resemblance to the face of Geta, as stamped on his several coins. This prince having an unbounded passion for horses, was exhibited on coins in the character of Castor, the celebrated equestrian hero of antiquity. A *parma* and *hasta* which the figure bears, shew his superior dignity; no one but a Cæsar having a right to an equestrian statue thus ornamented. It seems probable, that the inhabitants of Bath erected this, in consideration of the prince's munificence to this city, and courteous behaviour to the province at large. It is said he repaired the baths, and erected public structures that deserved the honours paid him.

About this time the Hot Springs were dignified with the name of *Aquæ Solis*, Waters of the Sun; instead of *Thermæ Sudatæ* and solemnly dedicated to *Apollo Medicus*, the deity who was supposed to have conferred medical properties on waters, herbs and plants. A superb bronze statue was then erected in this city in honour of this god.

About the end of the third century, Dioclesian and Maximinian were governors of the Roman empire. A curious piece of sculpture, discovered some years ago, shews they had divine honours paid to them at Bath; it is an altar-stone, and seemed designed to stand in the corner of a temple.

From this time to that of the Romans leaving Britain, we are in possession of no circumstance that can illustrate

the history of Bath; we can only discern it continued to be a place much frequented, and that part of the twentieth legion, and some of the Vettonensian horse were quartered in it.

But now the Romans being engaged in wars nearer home, were obliged to concentrate their forces at the seat of empire, and leave their distant provinces destitute of protection. Britain amongst the rest, was deprived of her military guardians, and the legions who were stationed at the waters of the Sun, were compelled to accompany their brothers in arms, and to leave their favourite city, three centuries and a half after its foundation by their victorious ancestors.

About the year 448, the south Britains, under their King Vortigern, were obliged to request the assistance of the Saxons, who at that time inhabited the provinces of Saxony and Westphalia in Germany, against the incursions of the Picts and Scots, the inhabitants of north Britain. The Saxons immediately obeyed the summons, and came over, commanded by Hengist and Horsa. Ambition was soon predominant in the breast of Hengist. He entered into an alliance with the Picts and Scots, and boldly declared his intentions of making himself master of the country he came to defend. A war commenced which lasted above a century, ending in the entire conquest of this country by the Saxons.

Bath being situated at a distance from the scene of slaughter, appears to have experienced a kind of tranquility until the year 493. The Saxon general whom Arthur defeated at Bath, was Cerdic. Arthur's forces crossed the Avon at Saltford, attacked Cerdic on Bannas Down—pursued him to Lansdown—drove the Saxons over Beaconhill with great slaughter. As this battle was fought in 520, Cerdic escaped the carnage, but Colgrin Baldulphy had two of his generals there slain. In digging for a foundation to Mr. Wilmot's garden-wall, Lansdown-Road, in October, 1806, many human skeletons were found, lying under the surface of the earth in various directions, which in all probability were those of Cerdic's army, who were thrown headlong by the Britons over the brow of the hill.

When the Saxon tribes under the command of Ælla, and his three sons Cymenus, Pleting, and Cissa, encamped on

Lansdown, and besieged the city, Arthur, the most famous of our British heroes, by his extraordinary courage inspired the Britons with new spirits and intrepidity: he attacked *Ælla* and defeated him in a most bloody battle.

In the year 577, the Saxon commanders *Ceaulin* and *Cuthwin* made a conquest of Bath, which now changed both its name and inhabitants; and the classical name of *Aquæ Solis*, or Waters of the Sun, was converted into the less elegant but more appropriate one *Hat Bathun*, Hot Waters.

This revolution forms an honourable epoch in the history of Bath; since about this time was introduced into this city the worship of the true God, and the knowledge of a means of approach to him through the interference of a redeeming Saviour. In the year 570, *Ethelbert*, king of Kent, marrying *Birtha* the daughter of *Cherebert*, king of France, (a Christian princess of great accomplishments) soon became a convert to the faith of his bride, and their noble examples soon spread Christianity from the east to the west of England.

The Roman missionaries being received at Bath, a Christian church rose out of the falling fane that had been hitherto dedicated to *Minerva*.

In the year 676, *Osric* king of *Huicii* founded a convent at Bath; and gave one hundred *manentes* to a female named *Bretana* to erect it for the reception of a certain number of Nuns.

Bath for two centuries formed an addition to the kingdom of *Wessex*; at the end of which, *Offa* king of *Mercia*, compelled *Cynewulf* king of *Wessex* to resign it with the adjoining country. In 775, *Offa* erected a College for secular canons on the ruins of *Osric's* nunnery.

During the reign of *Athelstan*, which began in the year 925, and ended 941, a mint was established at Bath, which evidently proves it was a place of the first consequence, and that it possessed a considerable place in the esteem of this sovereign; since none but places of eminence were allowed the privilege of coining.

In the tenth century, *Edgar* a profligate prince, guided by the dictates of barbarous passions, was crowned in Bath; which circumstance stamped this ancient city with an importance of the first consideration. Archbishop

Dunstan had the honour of presenting him with this emblem of royalty, and of performing the ceremony of consecration and anointing. On this auspicious occasion, Edgar shewed a munificence worthy of his rank; he granted many privileges to the town and abbey, for which the inhabitants of Bath entertained a grateful remembrance.

Swein, king of Denmark, the first of that line who was invested with the sovereignty of England, became possessed of Bath. In 1013, Canute the Great, Harold the first, and Hardicanute after them, were successively placed on the throne of this island. The Danish government continued twenty-four years.

After the demise of Hardicanute, Edward the Confessor, a prince of the Saxon line, obtained the crown of England by the assistance of Earl Godwin. He was dignified with the title of Confessor by the artful clergy of his time, in order to gain him the greater respect from his subjects; thinking so pious a name would not fail of inspiring them with veneration for the sacred person of their king. This monarch imposed on Bath a tax of twenty hides, which sold at that time for two shillings each: of course two pounds was the yearly tribute that this city paid for the use of government in the middle of the eleventh century.

Bath remained in the hands of the crown during the Anglo Saxon government in this country.

When William Duke of Normandy took possession of the crown of England, many plots and insurrections were formed against him; which led him to look upon his English subjects with a penetrating and suspicious eye. He used them with a severity and intolerance that justly entitled him to all the execrations with which historians have branded his memory. Notwithstanding his tyrannical conduct, he has given ample proofs of his judgment as a politician. His general survey of the kingdom, forms a striking instance of his discernment, the consequence of this was, that he became acquainted with the number and state of his demesne lands, and with every landholder's property, by which means he was enabled to levy a tax on each, proportionate to his income. In this survey we find an account of the city of Bath, which points out its state both at the time the returns were made, and in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

The following statement will shew the profits of the borough and number of burgesses.

“The king holds Bath. In the time of king Edward it was taxed at the rate of twenty hides, when the county of Somerset was assessed. Here the king has twenty-four burgesses paying him four pounds by the year, and there are ninety burgesses under the protection of other men, paying there sixty shillings per annum. The king has there six unoccupied houses.

“This borough, with Easton aforesaid, renders sixty pounds by tale, and one mark of gold. Exclusive of this the mint pays one hundred shillings. Edward pays eleven pounds for the third penny of this borough. Of this borough one house is taken away. Hugh holds it, and it is worth two shillings.

“The king holds Cainesham. To this manor appertain eight burgesses in Bath, who pay five shillings per annum.

“The king holds Estone. There are two hides, and they are gelded for one hide. These two hides were and are of the demesne farm of Bath.

“The king holds Ciwetune. In Bath are four Burgesses rendering forty pence to this manor.

“Herluin holds of the bishop (of Coutance) Bicheurde. In Bath two houses render ten pence to this manor.

“Radullus holds of the Bishop Liteltone. In Bath one burgess pays to this manor fifteen pence.

“The church of St. Peter of Bath has in that borough twenty-four burgesses, who pay twenty shillings.

“Edward of Salisbury holds of the king Hantone. In Bath are two houses belonging to this manor, one pays seven pence halfpenny.”

From this statement we learn that Bath had suffered by the Norman conquest, having six houses of the city then lying waste.

In the first year of Rufus's reign, the destruction of Bath was threatened by the revolt of Odo, bishop of Bayeux, Geoffry, bishop of Constance, and other Norman noblemen, in order to make Robert, eldest son of the Conqueror, king of England, the conspirators were defeated and punished.

During this conspiracy, bishop Geoffry and his adherents took possession of Bath; first despoiled and then the greater part of it reduced to ashes.

In the year 1090, one of the followers of William, John de Villula, an ecclesiastic, a native of Tours in the Province of Orleannois in France, by his munificence restored this city to its former consequence, having acquired a great fortune, by practising physic and imposing on the credulity of those who flocked to its salutary waters. Being then in possession of the See of Wells, he conceived the design of uniting that bishoprick with the abbey of Bath; to this end he offered to Rufus, who was the reigning prince, five hundred marks for his consent. The necessitous monarch could not refuse a bribe of such magnitude, accepted the money, in consideration of which he granted John de Villula, the whole city of Bath, the church and abbey of St. Peter's, the mint, the baths, rights, customs, tolls, &c. thereunto belonging. John, after this concession, rebuilt the monastery and church from their foundation, and restored the houses of the citizens, that were burnt or overturned.

In the year 1193, Bath was transferred to Richard the First, by Savaric who was then bishop of the see.

In the reign of Richard the First, Bath was granted its first charter, with all the privileges and immunities of a free borough. This monarch conferred on its citizens, who were of the merchant guild, the enjoyment and freedom of an unreserved trade; exempt from all toll, passage, lestage, pontage, jeresgiene and customs; thus making them free wherever they should go, by land or water; subject to neither fine, mullets, amerciaments, suit to the hundred and county courts, but within their own borough, except in pleas of the town. These advantages soon enabled Bath to participate in the commerce of the times, and to increase in population, wealth and consequence. Barges of considerable tonnage were employed on the Avon, between it and Bristol, laden with wine, wax, salt, wool, skins and cloth; these commodities constituted the commercial intercourse of these two cities. The woollen and cloth trade began to announce their utility from the encouragement given, and the protection held out to weaving guilds by royal charter, for the improvement and increase of the clothing arts.

During the early part of Henry the Third's reign, the prior of Bath paid 50*l.* per annum to the crown, it being the custom at that time to farm out counties, cities, towns, and corporations.

Henry also granted a charter to the city of Bath, which entitled the citizens to further privileges, such as the return of writs on exchequer summonses, and all other writs relating to the city, with many other indulgencies.

In the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Edward the first, Bath deputed two members, Henry Baynton and Thomas Migslitre, to represent the city in parliament.

In the eighth year of Edward the Third the Parliament abolished the oppressive mode of assessment, granted the prior by Henry the Third according to the regulations that followed, Bath only paid £13 6s. 8d.

A. D. 1377. A parliament granted a pole tax on every person in the kingdom above the age of 14 years. The return made then in respect to Bath, throws a clearer light on the population of the city, which was, 570 lay inhabitants and 201 ecclesiastics beneficed and non-beneficed.

Henry the sixth, in the twenty-seventh year of his reign granted to the Mayor and steward of the city of Bath, the liberty of being justices of the peace; to have the power to settle the assize of bread and beer, and the cognizance in their own courts of all pleas, as well as of the liberties conferred on them.

History does not afford us documents adequate to give the annals of Bath in a regular connected series of events. We find this city, in the reigns of Henry the Fifth, Edward the Fourth, Richard the Third, Henry the Seventh, Henry the Eighth, and of Elizabeth, paying its proportion of taxes.

Though Bath, previous to the reign of Elizabeth, was entitled to exercise the most of the municipe privileges, under several charters obtained at different periods; yet it was not till the thirty-second of that Queen, that it was declared a sole city of itself, and the citizens to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Bath; or to have a common seal, to be capable of purchasing and selling lands, with numerous other privileges. The charter that gave Bath these powers, was granted the 4th of September, 1590.

In 1591, Elizabeth honored Bath with her presence, in obedience to a promise she made Sir John Harrington, her godson and favorite. The following letter, without date, published in the year 1596, evidently shews, she had been

there some time antecedent to that year. It is also said she slept at the Barton-House, now standing in John-Street, then occupied by Mr. Sherstone, who was first mayor of Bath.

“ The Citie of Bathe, my Lord, (probably Lord Burleigh) being both poore enough and proude enough, hath, since her Highnesse been there, wonderfully beautified itselfe in fine houses for victualling and lodging, but decays as fast as their ancient and honest trades of merchandize and clothing. The fair church her highnesse gave order should be re-edified, stands at a stay; and their common sewer, which before stood in an ill place, stands now in no place, for they have not any at all; which for a towne so plentifully served of water, in a country so well provided of stone, in a place resorted unto so greatly, (being at two times of the yeare, as it were the pilgrimage of health to all saints) methinke seemeth an unworthie and dishonourable thing. Wherefore, if your Lordship would authorize me, or some wiser than me, to take a strict account of the money, by her Majesty’s gracious graunt, gathered, and to be gathered, which, in the opinion of manie, cannot be lesse than ten thousand pounds, (though not to wrong them, I thinke they have bestowed upon the point of 10,000 pounds, abating but one cypher) I would not doubt of a ruinate church to make a reverent church, and of an unsavorie town to a most sweet town.

“ This do I rather write, because your Lordship and the rest of her Majestie’s most honourable counsel, thought me once worthie to be Steward of that towne, but that the wiser counsel of the towne thought it not meet, out of a deeper reach, lest being already their poore neighbour, this increase might have made my estate too great among them. For indeed the fee belonging to it, and some other commodities annexed, might have bin worth to me, *de claro viis & modis*, per annum cccclxxx.

“ Moreover, I am to certify your lordship, that the spring taken out of the Hot Bath into the private doth not annoy or prejudice the virtue of the Hot Bath as her Majesty hath been lately informed. And it is not unnecessary for some honourable persons that come hither, sometimes to have such a private bath.”

In the reign of James the First, Bath was stamped with

the disgrace of being privy to the horrible conspiracy, called the gunpowder plot. One of the parties concerned in this deep-laid scheme, confessed that he had several meetings at Bath on the business.

In December 1645, the following letter was sent by the mayor, and first aldermen of Bath, to Sir John Harrington, announcing their design of electing him one of their representatives, entreating him to accept the trouble thereof. This will point out the striking contrast between the bold eagerness with which a seat in parliament is solicited now, and the modest coyness that marked the conduct of those, who were called to that honour in the early part of the seventeenth century. The person chosen at that period to represent a county or city in parliament, was generally allowed a gratuity by his constituents, in consideration of his trouble.

“ *To our muche honoured and worthie Friend, JOHN HARRINGTON, Esq. at his house at Kelstone, near Bathe.*

“Worthie Sir,—Out of the long experience we have had of your approved worth and sincerity, our Citie of Bathe have determind and settled their resolutions to elect you for a Burgess of the House of Commons in this present Parliament, for our said Citie, and do hope you will *accept the trouble thereof*: which if you do, our desire is, you will not fail to be with us at Bathe. on Monday next, the eighth of this instant, by eight of the morning, at the furthest, for then we proceed to our election. And of your determination we entreat you to certify us by a word or two in writing, and send it by the bearer to

“Your assured loving Friends,

“JOHN BIGG, the Maior.

Bathe, Dec. 6. 1645.

“WILLIAM CHAPMAN.”

“ *A Note of my Bathe Businesse aboute the Parliament.*

“Saturday, December 26th, 1646, went to Bathe, and dined with the Maior and citizens; conferred about my election to serve in Parliament, as my father was helpless, and ill able to go any more;—went to the George-Inn at night, met the Bailiffs, and desired to be dismissed from serving; drank strong beer and metheglin; expended about iijs, went home late, but could not get excused, as they entertained a good opinion of my father.

“Monday, Dec. 28th, went to Bathe; met Sir John Horner; we were chosen by the citizens to serve for the city. The Maior and citizens conferred about Parliament business. The Maior promised *Sir John Horner and myself a horse apiece*, when we went to London to the Parliament, which we accepted of; and we talked about the synod and ecclesiastical dismissions. I am to go again on Thursday, and meet the citizens about all such matters, and take advice therein.

“Thursday 31, went to Bathe; Mr. Ashe preached. Dined at the George Inn with the Maior and 4 citizens; spent at dinner vjs. in wine.

“Laid out in victuals at the George Inn xjs. 4d.

“Laid out in drinking vijs. ijd.

“Laid out in tobacco and drinking vessels iiijs. 4d.

“Jan. 1. My father gave me 4l. to pay my expences at Bathe.

“Mr. Chapman, the Maior, came to Kelston, and returned thanks for my being chosen to serve in Parliament to my father, in name of all the citizens. My father gave me good advice, touching my speaking in Parliament as the City should direct me. Came home late at night from Bathe, much troubled hereat concerning my proceeding truly for men’s good report and mine own safety.

“Note, I gave the City Messenger ijs. for bearing the Maior’s letter to me. Laid out in all 3l. vijs. for victuals, drink, and horse-hire, together with divers gifts.”

Bath experienced many revolutions during the commotions of the sixteenth century, which ended with the tragic death of Charles the first. Soon after the commencement of the civil war, it was fortified by the king at the expence of seven thousand pounds.

It was not till the year 1646, that the Corporation of Bath began to act according to the authority granted to them by Elizabeth, half a century before. On the 7th of September, a general assembly was summoned, when most of those bye-laws were made, by which the city is regulated at present. They were enacted for directing the common citizens; for regulating the tradesmen of the city; for governing the members of the corporation, for managing its estates; for the better ordering the baths, cleaning the streets, removing nuisances, preventing improper practices in the markets;

expelling and restraining particular descriptions of inhabitants, rewarding the officers of the city, and for appropriating the goods of felons.

On the decease of Oliver Cromwell, Bath shewed its loyalty to Charles the second, in an address from the mayor, aldermen, and citizens, congratulating his auspicious return to the throne of his ancestors.

“ BATHONIA REDIVIVA.

“ TO THE KING’S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

“ *The humble Address of the Maior, Aldermen and Citizens of your Majesty’s City of Bath, in the County of Somerset.*

“ We your Majesty’s loyal subjects, the Maior, Aldermen, Common Council, and other citizens of your Majesty’s ancient city of Bath, originally founded, endowed, with sundry privileges by your Majesty’s royal progenitors, kings of this realm, doe with all thankfulness of heart and tongue to Almighty God, and demonstration of our public joy and loyalty to your Majesty, congratulate your most happy and longed-for return to the actual possession of your Majesty’s hereditary kingdoms, and royal authority over them, and this your city with safety, honour, and triumph, (after so many yeares deplorable exile) without the least opposition of bloodshed. Which miraculous restauration of your Majesty, (begun and compleated within the circle of one month) as we cannot contemplate without admiration, and acknowledge it an unparalleled wonder, wrought by GOD himself without human contributions, soon after your Majesty was proclaimed king of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, by hereditary and undoubted birthright, by order of both your houses of Parliament; which solemnity as we most cheerfully performed with all possible expressions of our public joy, by reiterated acclamations of GOD SAVE KING CHARLES THE SECOND, vollies of shot, ringing of bells, conduits streaming forth wine, bonfires, and other festivities: so we think it our bounden duties by this our unanimous public adresse, humbly to prostrate ourselves at your Majesty’s feet, assuring your Majesty, that we are all your loyal and dutifull subjects, and that we shall, by God’s assistance, according to our bounden duties, bear faith and

true allegiance to your Majesty, your heirs, and lawfull successors for ever; and shall with the last drop of our blouds and fortunes, upon all occasions, evidence ourselves to be your Majesty's dutifull and obedient subjects. In testimony whereof, we have hitherto subscribed our hands, together with our hearts, and affixed our Corporation seal, the fourth day of June, in the twelf year of your Majesty's reign, and shall ever pray for your Majesty's long life, prosperity, increase of glory, and temporal and eternal felicity.

William Prynne, one of the Citizens serving in Parliament.	
John Biggs, <i>Maior</i>	Robert Penny
John Pearce	Anthony Colleby
Mathew Clift	Edward White
Jo. Parker	Henry Moore, <i>sen.</i>
Jo. Atwood	William Bush
Henery Parker	George Reeve
G. Long, <i>Minister of God's</i>	Benjamin Baber
<i>Word</i>	Henry Moore, <i>jun.</i>
W. Green, <i>Minister</i>	Robert Sheppard
Samuel Bave	Walter Gibbes

&c. &c. &c. &c.

“ This humble Adresse was presented to the King's most excellent Majesty, in his bedchamber at Whitehall, Saturday morning the 16th of June, 1660, by William Prynne, Esq. (one of the citizens now serving in parliament for the citie of Bathe) whom they desired by letter to present it to his Majesty, his fellow-citizens being absent. Where, after a short speech (comprising the substance of the Adresse) he read it distinctly to his Majesty, and then delivered it into his royal hand. His Majesty most joyfully and graciously received it in his hand, commanded Mr. Prynne to return his Majesties most hearty thanks to his citie and citizens of Bathe, for this their loyal Adresse, which he took very kindly and gratefully from them; and to assure them in his Majesties behalf, that he would upon all occasions most readily extend his royal favours towards them; the rather, for that they had freely chosen Mr. Prynne for one of their citizens in this parliament, who was so good a friend to him, and had done him and his whole kingdom such good service.”

In the year 1663, Charles the second visited Bath; grateful for the loyalty this city manifested to his father, he granted to its Corporation a charter that ratified the rights and

liberties which they had already enjoyed, and subjoined a clause of new franchises and extended privileges.

In 1685 some partizans of the Duke of Monmouth, tried by the relentless Jeffreys, were executed in this city under the following warrant.

‘ SOMERSETSHIRE. { ‘ Edward Hobbes, esq; sherreife
 con^{bles} and other his Ma^{ties} officers of the cittie and bur-
 rough of Bath, greeting: Whereas I have rec^d a warr^t
 under the hand and seale of the right Hon^{ble} the Lord
 Jeffreys for the executing of several rebels within yo^r said
 cittie, These are therefore to will and require yo^w imme-
 diately on sight hereof to erect a gallows in the most
 publike place of yo^r said cittie to hang the said trayto^{rs} on,
 and that yo^w provide halters to hang them with, a suffi-
 cient number of faggots to burne the bowells of fower
 traytors, and a furnace or cauldron to boyle their heads
 and quarters, and salt to boyle therewith, halfe a bushell
 to each trayto^r and tarr to tarr y^m with, and a sufficient
 number of speares and poles to fix and place their heads
 and quarters: and that y^w warne the owners of fower oxen
 to be ready with a dray and wayne and the said fower oxen
 at the time hereafter mencioned for execusion, and yo^w
 yo^rselves togeather with a guard of fortie able men att the
 least to be present on Wednesday morning next, by eight
 of the clock, to be aiding and assisting to me, or my deputie,
 to see the said rebels executed. Given under my seal of
 office this 16th day of November, A^o 1^o Jacobi secundi
 1685.

‘ EDWARD HOBBS, Vic.’

‘ Yo^w are alsoe to provide an axe and a cleaver
 for the quartering the said rebels.’

In the year 1692, Princess Anne, previous to her ascend-
 ing the throne, honoured Bath with her presence. The
 mayor and corporation shewed her all the respect due to
 her rank; they attended her to the Abbey on Sundays,
 their conduct was afterwards always spoken of in the most
 flattering terms by her majesty.

In the year 1702, Anne after her accession to the crown,
 conferred on Bath the honor of a second visit, in compli-

ance with an invitation from the mayor and corporation; she met with every mark of honor and distinction. One hundred young men of the city, uniformly dressed and armed, and two hundred of its female inhabitants, dressed after the manner of Amazons met the queen and her train on the borders of Somersetshire.

In 1728, the Princess Amelia favoured Bath with a visit. She entered the city in great pomp, through the north gate, attended by one hundred young men, inhabitants of Bath, dressed in a fanciful manner for the occasion.

With these great personages, we have to rank their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, and Duke and Duchess of York, who, of late years, have occasionally visited this city.

And in 1817, Bath was again honoured by a royal visit. Her Majesty having been advised the use of the waters, left Windsor Nov. 3, at seven in the morning, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Princess Elizabeth, the Duke of Clarence, and a numerous suite. A little before five in the afternoon the illustrious party arrived in New Sydney-Place, where two houses had been elegantly fitted up for their reception. Every exertion had been also made to beautify the space of ground immediately before the house occupied by the queen, near which a handsome flag-staff was erected, with appropriate rigging, and the royal standard of Great Britain. Their entrance into the city was hailed by every manifestation of loyalty and respect from an immense concourse of people, who evinced, in loud and repeated acclamations, their attachment to the house of Brunswick, and in particular their veneration for the virtues which, for more than half a century, had so essentially contributed to maintain the dignity and lustre of the British throne. In the evening the town was most brilliantly illuminated. On Wednesday the 5th, at nine in the morning, the queen visited the Great Pump-Room, when John Kitson, Esq. the mayor, had the honor of presenting to her Majesty the first glass of the Bath waters. Her Majesty having fixed on the 6th to receive an address of the corporation, the mayor, accompanied by Marquis Camden, the recorder, Lord John Thynne and Col. Palmer, the city representatives, the rector, the aldermen, common council and town clerk proceeded in their carriages

to the queen's residence. They were introduced into her majesty's presence in the drawing-room. The queen wore a splendid tissue dress embroidered with spangles and a profusion of diamonds. The Duke of Clarence in full naval uniform was on the right, the Princess Elizabeth on the left of her majesty; at half-past two the recorder advanced and delivered the following address:

" To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

" WE, his majesty's most dutiful and faithful subjects, the mayor, aldermen, and common council, of the city of Bath, with all humility, approach your royal person to offer our most respectful and sincere congratulations on the safe arrival of your majesty.

" A century has now elapsed since the loyal inhabitants of this ancient city have enjoyed the presence of their queen within its walls; and although we feel, that an additional interest is imparted to this auspicious visit, from the rare occurrence of so distinguished an honour; yet, we most humbly assure your majesty, that, we do not derive higher gratification from the august presence of royalty, than from the contemplation of those exalted virtues, which have ever adorned the consort of our beloved sovereign.

" Efficacious as the salubrious springs, with which Providence has favoured our city, have proved in innumerable instances, we ardently hope that, they may be found signally beneficial by your majesty; and we fervently pray, that the blessing of improved health may attend their use, and that they may be made the happy means of prolonging a life so justly dear to a loyal and affectionate people."

To this address her Majesty was pleased to make the following very gracious reply:—

" My Lord and Gentlemen,

" I receive with great satisfaction the expression of affectionate solicitude for my welfare, conveyed in your address, which is particularly gratifying to my feelings, as proceeding from the mayor and corporation of a city, which has at all times been distinguished for its loyalty, and its attachment to the king and to his family.

" I assure you, that I have not ceased to take the liveliest interest in the welfare and prosperity of the city of Bath; and it is impossible, that this feeling should not be strengthened by the cordial reception which I have experienced from all classes of its inhabitants."

The whole of the municipal body were then severally introduced to the queen by Col. Disbrowe, and had each the honor of kissing her majesty's hand. On the introduction of the mayor, her majesty was pleased to express her admiration of the state of the police of this city. The body corporate then returned to the hall highly gratified with the gracious reception which her majesty had deigned to give

this civic tribute of grateful welcome. In the evening the mayor was honored at the Guildhall by the company of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, the Marquis of Bath, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, the principal Officers of the household, and many other distinguished characters, who with the resident clergy and members of the body, sat down at six o'clock to a most sumptuous banquet. The room and tables were most splendidly decorated, the fine band of the 38th playing at intervals during the dinner, the first vocal performers in the city were present, and every circumstance seemed to promise a most convivial festival. But the cloth was not removed, when this scene of rational hilarity ended, and was succeeded by a universal feeling of the bitterest grief. An express arrived from the Queen's house for the Duke, who, in a few moments retired from the table in great agitation; all was consternation; a whisper of the cause instantaneously spread through the room; a letter the Duke had left without observation was handed to the Marquis of Camden, who, most feelingly communicated the death of the Princess Charlotte; the noble Marquis adding in a suppressed tone, that as their royal visitor had departed, he should instantly follow, but would not presume to dictate to the company, their hearts he observed would best prompt them on such an occasion; the company instantly broke up, and in five minutes the hall was cleared.

This melancholy event which involved the nation in one common sorrow, occasioned the Queen's immediate departure for Windsor, from whence she returned on the 24th, under circumstances that prohibited those public demonstrations of loyalty and joy that had so recently distinguished her first arrival. Her majesty travelled without the usual military escort, and from motives of respectful consideration, a profound silence was observed by the numerous spectators who witnessed her second entrance into Bath. From this time the Queen visited the pump-room punctually each morning at nine, Dr. Gibbes, Mr. Tudor, her Majesty's physician and surgeon, and Captains Wyke and Marshall, Masters of the Ceremonies, being in daily attendance; persons of respectable appearance were on these occasions admitted under certain restrictions, to prevent the confusion that must have otherwise arisen, from

the pressure of the crowd. Each day after her majesty had taken the waters, numerous persons of distinction were introduced, giving it in some respects the appearance and character of a levee. When the weather permitted, her Majesty accompanied by the Princess Elizabeth, Duke of Clarence and suit, usually took an airing in the environs of this city; on which occasions they visited Bailbrook-House, where they were politely received by Lady Isabella King, and partook of an elegant *déjeuné*; the chateau on the new Claverton road, belonging to Mr. Hewlett, when they were pleased to express their high approbation of that gentleman's inimitable pictures. The beautiful seat of Doddington Hall, belonging to Sir C. Bethell, and the Hon. Lady Codrington, where a most superb repast was provided; the Queen was so pleased with this place, that on leaving, she took Lady C. by the hand, and in the most affable and condescending manner, said:—"My dear Lady C. I had heard so much of this beautiful place that I was determined to come and see it, and my expectations have been fully gratified."

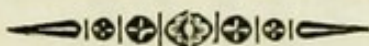
The royal party also visited Bristol, where they were received by the mayor and corporation with every mark of respect and loyalty, and after visiting the different places worthy notice, proceeded to Clifton, with the romantic scenery of which neighbourhood they were particularly delighted, and on their return to Bristol, Col. Baillie had the honour of entertaining the royal party with an elegant collation at his residence in Park-row. It was the intention of her Majesty to visit Long-Leat, the seat of the Marquis of Bath; Badminton, the seat of the Duke of Beaufort, and many others in the environs, had the term of visit permitted: and expressed her intention so to do on her next visit; which from the great benefit her Majesty received from the waters, was intended to take place the ensuing winter.

The royal party visited the Abbey Church, where an elegant seat was prepared, with which her Majesty appeared highly pleased, and regretted she could not attend divine service there. The Rev. William Marshall had the honour of pointing out the monuments, &c. worthy notice, and Mr. Field delighted the party by several pieces of sacred music.

The managers of the theatre had erected a royal state box, which for elegance of design and execution, was equal to any prepared by the London theatres; but from the late melancholy circumstances, her Majesty was precluded honouring it with her presence. The Duke of Clarence attended one evening, and was received from all parts of the house with every demonstration of loyalty.

The Duke of Clarence was presented with the freedom of the city, on which occasion, the mayor and corporation provided a most sumptuous *déjeuné a la fourchette*, served in the most superior style by Messrs. Lucas and Reilly.

On the 22d, the royal party left Sydney-Place, at seven o'clock in the morning, for Windsor. Her Majesty, previous to her departure, expressing her approbation at the attention and decorum observed by all ranks of society during their visit, which her Majesty said, was such as to cause them to look forward with much pleasure, to the time when she should be able to visit a place where she had received so much benefit from the waters and pure air, and so much loyal affection from the inhabitants.



Antiquities of Bath.

VARIOUS are the names by which this city has been known at different periods. The Britons called it *Caer Palladur*, or Pallas's City of Waters; *Caer Badon*, *Caer Bladin*, *Caer Cran*, *Caer ennaint*, the City of Ointment; *Caer yr twymin*, the City in the warm Vale. The Romans imposed on it the names of *Υδατα θεγμα*, *Βαδιζα*, *Aquæ Solis*, *Fontes Calidi*. Its Saxon conquerors called it *Hat Bathun*, &c. and in monkish Latinity it occurs under the following appellations: *Aquæ Solis*, *Fontes Calidi*, *Achamannum*, *Thermæ Bathonia*, *Badonia*, *Badonese*, *Balnea*, &c.

The remains which have been discovered of its former masters, and of the Romans in particular, are exceedingly numerous, and few excavations are made near the walls of the ancient city, without affording some additional testimony of their high civilization, and of their assiduous application of their acquirements to public and private

improvement. The most considerable of these have been preserved by the care of the Corporation, who a few years since erected a repository for their reception, consisting of a great number of ancient coins, statues, altars, inscriptions, and other monuments. Our limits not allowing a general detail of the collection, we refer the lovers of antiquity, to the learned and classical illustrations published by the late Governor Pownel and the Rev. Richard Warner, noticing here a few only of the most remarkable.

June 29, 1753, in digging some cellars in Stall-Street, a pedestal was found with the following inscription:

LOCVM RELI
GIOSVM PERIN
SOLENTIAME
RVTVM
VIRTUTE IN
AVGREPVCA
TVMREDDIDIT
CSEVERIVS
EMERITVS

PEG

In English.—This religious place, insolently thrown down, *Caius Severius Emeritus* purified and restored to the name and virtue of Augustus, in testimony of his gratitude.

Under the stone were found several coins of the Emperor Carausius.

The late Abbey-house, which stood where the Duke of Kingston's baths now are, being taken down in 1755, the workmen, in digging out the foundation of that ancient fabric, found, about eight feet below the surface of the earth, several rough-hewn stone coffins, with the seeming entire, but mouldering remains of human bodies, of different ages and sexes; and several pieces of coin of the successive Saxon kings.

Three or four feet below the burying-place of the Saxons were discovered some cavities which led to the remains of several very noble Roman baths and sudatories, constructed according to their elegant plans, as we have before described.

The springs which supplied these baths being cleared from the rubbish, and the ancient sewers for carrying off the water from the baths repaired, his Grace the Duke of Kingston, built on the same spot, several baths and sudatories upon a new plan, approved by some of the most eminent physicians, as well for the elegance and neatness of the design, as the utility of the different apartments.

A great number of Roman copper and brass coins of the Emperors *Nero, Adrian, Trajan, Antonine, &c.* were found, in digging the foundations for the new Hot Bath, private baths and sudatories near the Cross-Bath; and in removing the rubbish to get at the spring of the Hot-Bath; some of them in fine preservation. Also an antique pillar, similar to that given before, which is also to be seen at the Repository, with the following inscription on it:

D E . A . E
S V L I M
N E R . V A E
S V L N V S
M A T V
R I F I L
V . S . L . M

The following conjectures are given towards an explanation:

DEÆ SUBLINI* MINERVÆ SULINUS MATVRI FILIUS VOTUM SOLVIT LIBENS MERITO. *Sulinus, son of Maturus, gladly pays his grateful vows to the high goddess Minerva.*

DEÆ SUSCEPTO VOTO LOCUM INSTITURE MINERVÆ SULINUS MATURI FILIUS VOTUM SOLVENT LIBENS MERITO. *Sulinus, son of Maturus having made a vow to dedicate a place to Minerva, has willingly and gratefully performed his vow.*

This may have been a votive to Minerva, who in some places of heathen mythology, represented the moon, and was considered one of the patrons of the springs; perhaps erected to perform a vow, made by some person who visited these fountains, provided he should be restored to health

* As *u* is used often for *o*, SVLI may perhaps stand for SOLI or be an abbreviation of SUBLIMI.

by their healing virtues. It is well known, that in ancient times, it was customary with people afflicted with any malady, to make vows of erecting temples, or of offering sacrifices to the deity who presided over the place from whence they expected relief.

Sept. 10, 1790, in digging the foundation for building a new Pump-Room, various remains of Roman antiquities were discovered below the houses that were pulled down on the east-side of Stall-Street, consisting of a votive altar, a great part of a magnificent fluted column, two feet eight inches in diameter, and a handsome Corinthian capital belonging to the same. There was also found several massy fragments adorned with sculpture, in basso-relievo. One of these particularly attracts notice, and exhibits a large circle formed by a broad wreath of oaken boughs, richly wrought; within this, appears the greater part of another circle, having but a small segment cut off, similarly formed and proportionably reduced in size, enclosing a head, representing Apollo Medicus, who was considered the inventor of medicine, and in heathen mythology the god of the sun.

It evidently appears that these remains are part of a magnificent and elegant structure. The votive altars, and various remains of victims discovered, indicate the site of a temple in this spot; and it is highly probable, that the column might have formed part of its stately portico. And from what was discovered near the Hot and Cross Baths a few years ago, there can be little doubt that this temple was dedicated to Minerva, the head and horns of young cattle were found, and it is well known that young heifers were the victims of sacrifice offered to that deity.

There were also found two fragments of a frieze, with letters cut on them of curious import; and seems to be a specimen of Roman masonry, preserved in the collection of the city. This is also a votive altar, and was apparently erected by some person obliged by *Marcus Asidius*, an officer belonging to the eighth legion, as a grateful return to the deity who presided over the waters of Bath, for the salutary effects they had produced on his patron.

The inscription, though not completely deciphered, is as follows:

DEAR . SVI I
 PROSALV IE ET
 INCOLVMITA
 TE MARAVFID
 MAXIMVLEG
 VI VIC
 AVFIDIVIS EVA
 TVC · HES · LEB
 V · S · L · M

These remains were found more than twelve feet below the present surface. And about the same depth, the workmen met with an ancient paved way, of broad free-stones, with a channel to carry off the water; from which it is evident, that the old city was ten or twelve feet below the present one.

In the year 1793, the workmen in digging near Sidney-place, Bathwick, about four feet under ground, came to a large stone, which on clearing proved to be a sepulchral altar in almost perfect condition, with a Latin inscription to the memory of Caius Calpurnus, supposed to have been an officer of rank in Britain, and of a noble family in Rome who died at the age of 75.

A very considerable addition to the above collection, by the Corporation, has been recently purchased of Mr. John Cranch, to whose zeal we are indebted for an almost unexampled variety of antique pottery, chiefly fragments of domestic vessels and utensils, discovered in a series of excavation from four to sixteen feet beneath the present surface of the earth. The extraordinary depth of some of the depositions in Walcot, Mr. C. accounts for by supposing a constant accumulation of soil, progressively sliding from the steep of Beacon-Hill towards the river. Notwithstanding the mutilated state of these fragments they are presumed to exhibit a greater variety of specimens of ancient art, familiarly illustrating as far as they go, the domestic usages and economy of the Romans in Britain, and that in the most splendid period of their empire, than has been hitherto rescued by than any other individual exertion. They consist principally of the fine bright red sand pottery, commonly called *sainian*, tastefully and profusely enriched with figures in impressed relievo, representing the historical and poetical incidents of their mythology.

Amongst many other remains of high antiquity discovered in this neighbourhood, the following may be noticed as possessing a particular claim to the attention of the curious.

Within a very short distance of the city may be traced, the vestigia of that mysterious monument of unknown origin, Wansdyke, an immense rampart of stones and earth; which, commencing at the western sea-coast of Somersetshire, is now ascertained to have extended at least 60 or 70 miles. Also some remains of Roman roads still extant, as that pure aqua-solis to Moridunum (Bath to Seaton) and that said to have been constructed by the Roman general Julius Frontinus, called the Julia strata, from Walcot by Weston, towards the passages across the severn into Wales.

The vestigia of an immense British settlement, tumuli, &c. on Hampton down; and another strong and extensive fortress, fronting them, on little Salisbury, on the opposite side of the valley.

A row of stones rudely placed edge-ways, (evidently a British remain) at the northern end of Banner down.

Massive remains of a cromlech, or (more probably) of a smaller Stonehenge, in the grounds near Stonage gate, in Orchardleigh park. Two stones which seem to be nearly equal to those of the Wiltshire Stonehenge remain; and tradition says there were seven or eight more, which have been destroyed.

A cromlech on the grounds of Seymour's court, near Beckington.

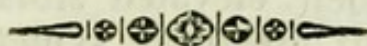
Some obscure vestiges of a British work and Tumuli, on Lansdown.

A cromlech in a field called Tressel, (perhaps from the tressel-like figure of the monument) on Beach-farm, near Wick, beyond Lansdown. An antiquary of Bath is said to have found some remains of Roman structure, &c. within two or three hundred yards of this monument.

Remains of a Roman reservoir just above the paper-mills by Combe down. (some fragments of Roman pottery; some coins, and part of a column, &c. having been found near it.)

Some singular appearances in and near a field, called the Park, between Bath and Charlcombe, have induced a conjecture of their being remains of a British work.

The rector of Camerton, (the Rev. Mr. Skinner) whom we hope meditates a distinct and particular disquisition of the antiquities of Wellow, Camerton, and Stoney Littleton, must excuse our apprizing the visitors of Bath, of this gentleman's recent discoveries, among which are the remains of extensive arrangements of Roman habitations and offices, at Roborough, Rudgeway, the Eighteen Acres and Camerton; and a British sepulchre of most extraordinary character, in perfect preservation, at Roundhill Tining, to which may be added, the grand tessellated pavements and other Roman remains, proposed to be re-opened in Shorland Hayes, near Wellow, are undoubtedly among the most interesting subjects in their respective classes, that have yet occurred in the neighbourhood of Bath.



Modern Description of Bath.

Having briefly considered Bath in her earliest days, and taken a retrospective glance of the succeeding events of sixteen centuries, connected with her history, we now arrive at the period of more modern times, and behold this celebrated city reared from the ashes of her former splendour.

Bath appears to have undergone many internal revolutions, and it is probable has been often razed to the ground by barbarous hands when relinquished by its Roman masters.

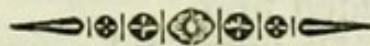
The municipal rights and privileges granted by Elizabeth may be properly considered the foundation of its progress to its present state of prosperity; about the middle of the seventeenth century this city was still confined within its ancient walls, and much of the area within that limit consisted of gardens and waste ground. In the year 1646 the corporation began to avail themselves of the powers they enjoyed. Bye laws were then enacted, by which the police and government of the city long continued to be regulated; to these many additions have been made during the present reign better suited to the necessities and comforts of an increased population. Under their influence, Bath soon as

sumed a new appearance; and possessing independent of its waters, so many attractions, soon established it as the most frequented resort of fashion in the kingdom. In the earlier part of the eighteenth century, the city rapidly increased on every side without the walls. Amongst the projectors of the time, the name of Mr. Wood holds a conspicuous place, to whose great professional abilities we are indebted for the leading features and chief architectural beauties of this city in the present day—the true and elegant taste then first introduced, having been ever considered a standard model in its later additions.

In whatever direction we approach Bath, the uniformity, the classic beauty, the local colour of the buildings, together with the bold and indulating form of the ground, have the most imposing appearance; the Crescents in particular, and their elevated situations, exhibit such a combination of architectural symmetry and grandeur, that the whole, at first sight, may be conceived as one immense and magnificent design; and in our admiration we associate ideas, and recognize features which carry us back to those elegant specimens, which originally adorned this place; indeed nature and art seem to unite in constituting a city unique in its appearance, as well as in local circumstances; the stone which abounds in the surrounding hills is so easily wrought, so durable, and so beautiful in its colour, that nothing can be better calculated for the purposes of building; with such materials Bath may well continue to rival her antient possessors, in the taste and beauty of her domestic and public edifices.

In contemplating the variety, the safety, and seclusion which the beautiful vallies in the vicinity of Bath afford, it is impossible to imagine a city, which unites all the circumstances of comfort, elegance and luxury, with an equal degree of natural beauty, and the advantages of rural pleasures and retirement. But, independent of the celebrity of its medicinal waters, its importance in the researches of the antiquary, or what it may afford the invalid, or the votaries of gaiety and pleasure, Bath must, in other respects, be distinguished as the resort of fortune and fashion, calculated, in every respect, for repose as well as pleasure and dissipation; and free from the bustle and inconvenience of trade and commerce, it is particularly adapted for the

studious and for private tuition, the facility and economy with which professors are obtained in every department of the arts and learning, are objects of the first consideration, and which Bath is extensively allowed to possess. The number of families of distinction which reside here for the sole purpose of education, and whose taste and talent are conspicuous in the elegant accomplishments of female and polished society, is not only a proof of the correctness of this statement, but the highest panegyric in favour of what has been advanced. It here also may be remarked, that the degree of excellence in the polite arts of painting and music have established the celebrity of many of the professors, and not only done honour to themselves, but benefited the city by the reputation of their talents.



Churches, Chapels, &c.

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND PAUL.

THE Cathedral Church of Bath (generally called the Abbey) was founded by king Osric, in the year, 676, and devoted to the service of Nuns. But it soon fell a sacrifice to the rage of war, which then subsisted between the neighbouring provinces of Western Britain, king Offa having made this part of Somersetshire an addition to his territory, founded a monastery, much more considerable than the original institution, on the ruins of Osric's nunnery; and placed therein secular Canons, monasticks very general in the seventh and eight centuries. Offa's monastery was demolished by the Danes (a people whose religion was war, and who beheld with contempt the peaceable inmates of a cloister) about ninety years after its erection.

Bath monastery was raised again, under the reign of Alfred, Edward the elder, and Athelstan: filled with secular priests, and dedicated to St. Peter.

The present noble edifice, called the Abbey, the boast and beauty of Bath, owes its origin to Oliver King. It is said that this prelate, when at Bath, one night as he lay musing on his bed, fancied he saw the Holy Trinity, with

Angels ascending and descending by a ladder, near to which was a fair olive crown. This vision made so strong an impression on the bishop, that he thought to have heard a voice pronounce these words, "Let an Olive establish the crown, and a King restore the church." What the good prelate's imagination presented to his senses, induced him to build the Church of St. Peter and Paul, on the site of the conventual church built in the twelfth century. His death prevented him from completing the work. After his decease it stood neglected during the time of four successive prelates, until at last, its almost total ruin followed. Upon the dissolution of religious houses, when the king's commissioners offered it to the townsmen for five hundred marks, they refused to purchase it, fearing, if they bought it so cheap, the suspicious mind of their monarch, may lead him to think they defrauded him.

In 1666, James Montague, who was then bishop of this see, raised it to its present state of grandeur, and made it parochial.

This noble structure, may be considered the last specimen of ecclesiastical gothic architecture in this country. A noble arched door on the west side, is the grand entrance. When the interior of the Church opens to view, the beholder is struck with the majesty of the whole, and the beauty of every part. The great effulgence of light admitted through large and elegant windows, shews clustered pillars in the most perfect order, supporting elliptical arches, and a roof executed in a style superior to description.

But before we enter this superb fabric, the grandeur of the western end invites our attention. Here curiosity may be gratified with architectural beauties, displayed in the most singular pieces that art could devise.

The grand entrance in the centre is filled with a rich ornamented door, given in 1617, by Sir Henry Montague, brother to the bishop of that name; it is charged with the arms of the see, impaling those of Montague, and round the shield is the device of the Order of the Garter, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*. In two other shields are the arms of Montague only; under the two upper shields on a label is this inscription, *Ecce quam bonum et quam jucundum, &c.* Above the shields is a profile helmet, with a crest of a griffin's head, behind is hung a flowing mantle, and at

the bottom of the door are two ornamented bosses. This design strongly marks the decorative taste of the above date. The architrave round the entrance is composed of a number of mouldings, and a sub-architrave diverges from it, and forms a square head over the arch; the spandrels of the arch are filled with labels enclosing wounded hearts, crowns of thorns, and wounded hands and feet, figurative of the five wounds of our Saviour. On each side of these are rich canopied niches, enclosing the statues of St. Peter and St. Paul, the apostolic patrons of the church; they stand on brackets; on that under St. Peter is the blended white and red rose and a crown, and on the corresponding bracket under St. Paul, is the porticullis with a crown likewise; the attributes of the two saints are partly destroyed. A very small cornice runs over the head of the arch, supporting an elegant open battlement, which is divided in the centre niche, supposed to be once filled, with a statue of Henry VII. as his arms and supporters remain perfect at the bottom of it.

The lower parts of the first division over the impost of the turrets, which are of square forms, have simple narrow openings, to light the staircases within them. On the upper begins the representation of the bishop's vision; here the ladders take their rise from a kind of undulating line, expressive of the surface of the ground, and here the angels begin their ascension. On each side of the ladders are figures which have some distant resemblance to shepherds; over them are labels, the inscriptions on which are not legible; other openings for light appear under the rounds of the ladders. The second divisions take octangular forms, and on their front is seen a continuation of the ladders and the angels. On the tops of the ladders are the bustos of two saints, each holding a book. On each side of the front cant of the turrets are three tiers of statues, standing on pedestals, and finished with pinnacled canopies; they represent the twelve apostles, among which St. John and St. Andrew are conspicuous. The third divisions are filled with compartments, as are the battlements to them, and finish with open spires.

The west window is of extreme richness; it consists of two sub-arches, and a large division between them, each sub-arch having three divisions, which are likewise seen in

the heads of the sub-arches; the spandrels between the heads and the large division in the centre have each three divisions; the heights from the bottom of the window to the springing of the arch have also three divisions; in the heads of the sub-arch three divisions, and the large division in the centre has also three divisions. The curious observer must at leisure follow in the more minute parts this mystic architectural design. In the centre of the tracery, near the head of the window, is an angel issuing from a cloud, bearing a shield, once charged, it may be presumed, with the arms of the see; an architrave forms the whole line of the window, and its arched head is bounded by a sub-architrave, beginning with the springing of the arch. The spandrels of this arch are filled with an angelic choir, who, in attitudes of adoration, are chaunting forth the praises of the Holy Trinity; which was once more conspicuous in the fine niche in the centre of the battlements, there now only remains of it the statue of the Father, whose feet rest on a bracket; below which bracket are two shields, charged with the arms of the see, surmounted by the supporters to the arms of Henry VII. which supporters held the united white and red roses, over which is a crown.

Among the angels appear two shields of arms, now so nearly effaced as not to be distinguishable to the naked eye from below; but a telescope shews them to be charged with two bendlets dexter-embattled and counter-embattled, and surmounted by a cardinal's hat. This bearing is probably that of Cardinal Adrian di Castello, of whom Brown Willis (in his *History of Cathedrals*, vol. i. page 519) says 'Adrian di Castello, bishop of Hereford, in 1592, and two years after translated to Bath and Wells, bestowed much money in vaulting the choir of Bath, as may be seen by his arms under a cardinal's hat, on the roof on each side of the choir.' The coat, as above-described, but without the hat, and with the bentlets instead of two, is now visible in the centre of the second division of the vault of the choir. The upper part of the shields in the west front is so decayed as to render it possible that a third bendlet formerly existed in them, and that the bearing is the same as that in the choir; if so, it proves that this front was only completed in the reign of Adrian di Castello. The cornice above the spandrels, is pedimental, as are the lines of the battlements.

We will now particularize the buttresses on each side of the aisle windows. They are ornamented with rolls containing inscriptions not legible, but are said to contain the following allegorical allusion to the founder's name, taken out of the book of Judges, chap. ix. verse 8.

‘ *Jerunt ligna ut ungerent se regem,*

‘ *Dixeruntque Olivæ impera nobis.*’

‘ Trees, going to choose their king,

‘ Said—be to us the Olive king.’

Over the rolls are small arched heads, and on their points are the supporters of the arms of Henry VII. bearing on their heads the regal crown, from the rays of which spring olive trees, in allusion to the name of the bishop and his vision; over them are the bishop's mitres. Here the small arched heads occur again. Still higher are small shields which are despoiled of their arms. Here the small arched head is introduced a third time; and as at this part of the buttress the square of it is seen complete, this arched head is repeated on each square, finishing with open spires corresponding with those of the turrets. The small entrances to the side aisles are in unison, as well as the enrichments of the five wounds of our Saviour on the spandrel, with their centre entrance. The windows have a resemblance to the great one, and on the mullions of each is a statue; that on the left is designed for our Saviour, who is pointing to the wound in his side with his one hand, and with the other holding some deeds with seals appendant; probably signifying, that through his merits the bounty of the righteous in gifts of land was applied towards the rebuilding of the church. The statue on the right hand is that of the king, holding a bag of money, as appropriating it to the same holy purpose. These statues stand on pedestals, on the front of which are shields, whereon are just discernable the arms of the see, &c. over their heads are canopies finishing with shields; on that over our Saviour is a griffin. On each side of the arch of the windows are placed small brackets for statues, and over the points of the head of the windows are inscriptions very perfect; over the left is *Domus Mea*, over the right *Domus Orationis*. The title of the whole design of the work on this front, as describing the vision, *De sursum est*, is now no where to be perceived. The cor-

nices above these windows, take like that over the centre part of the building, a pedimental direction, and unite with those on the turrets, as do likewise the open battlements in these parts, which, though of more simple workmanship than those in the centre part, are still replete with beauty.

MONUMENTS.

Several monuments, both antient and modern, worthy of attention, add to the beauty of the inside of this Church.

At the north centre end of the nave is a monument erected in commemoration of Bishop Montague; it is an altar tomb, the effigy of the prelate, dressed in his pontifical robes, stretched at length on his back, lies over it.

On the south side is the following inscription:

Memoriæ sacrum, pietate, virtute, et doctrina insignis Jacobus Montacutus, Edvardi Motacuti de Boughton, in comitatu Northamptoniæ, equitis aurati, a Sarisburiensibus comitibus, deducta propagine, filius quinto genitus, a sapientissimo Jacobo Rege Sacello Regio Decanus præpositus, ad Episcopatum Bathoniensem promotus et deindead Wintoniensem, ob spectatam in maximis negotiis fidem. dexteritatem et prudentiam, in sanctius consilium adscitus. Regique (cui charissimus erat) in aula assidus, in medio actuosæ vitæ cursu, quam Deo, ecclesiæ, et patriæ devoverat, ad eternam vitam evocatus 20 Julii, Anno Domini 1618, ætatis 50.

On the north side:

Reverendissimus hic Episcopus in hoc tempio antiquissimo, quod, inter alia multa egregia pietatis monumenta, maximus impensis instauravit, jussit, corpus deponi, doner Christo Redemptori videbatur, cum cum justis ad interminatam vitam, quam in terris semper anhelavit, excitare. Edvardus Montacutus, de Boughton, Henricus Montacutus, capitalis in Banco Regio justitarius, Carolus Montacutus, testamenti curator, et Sidneius Montacutus a supplicum libellis, equites aurati, fratri optime merito, cum lachrymis posuerunt.

There is a very beautiful monument on a pillar at the south-western end of the nave, having on a paramid of Sienna marble, a medallion with the half-length figure of the facetious James Quin.

That tongue which set the table on a roar,
And charm'd the public ear, is heard no more;
Clos'd are those eyes, the harbingers of wit,
Which spake, before the tongue, what Shakspeare writ;
Cold is that hand, which living was stretch'd forth,
At friendship's call, to succour modest worth.

Here lies JAMES QUIN :—Deign, reader, to be taught,
 Whate'er thy strength of body, force of thought,
 In nature's happiest mould however cast,
 ' To this complexion thou must come at last.'

D. GARRICK.

Ob. M,DCC,LXVI.—Ætatis LXXIII.

Near this is a small marble monument with this inscription :

Sacred to the memory of William Clements, Esq. a youth distinguished by the sweetness of his manners, and the excellence of his heart. Generous, humane, affectionate; his life was a source of happiness to others; his death, it is hoped, was the commencement of his own.

Look down, blest soul, and from the realms above
 Accept this last sad tribute of our love;
 The last—ev'n now our feelings we resign,
 And lose our feelings to rejoice in thine.

Against the south-west pillar of the tower in the south transept, is a large elegant monument of statuary having a pediment, supported by Corinthian columns, with this inscription on a table :

Herennder lyes all that was mortal of Col. Ambrose Norton, a worthy and loyal descendant of worthy and loyal ancestors. He serv'd the Crowne of England aboue 40 years, in employments both civil and military; in which he ever acquitted himself faithfully and as a man of honour. He was exceeding gracefull in person and behaviour; his justice, gentleness, and sweetness of disposition, were equal to his courage; and he crown'd all his other virtues with a most exemplary piety. He was a branch of the ancient family of the Nortons, of Somersetshire, and cousin german to Sir George Norton, of Abbot's-Leigh in that county. A house happily renovned in history for the concealment and preservation of King Charles the Second, at the fatal battle of Worcester. The Lady Norton, having beene a widow 3 years, first of Sir George Norton, (to whose memory she has erected a marble monument at Abbot's-Leigh, of the same form and dimention as this) and since the widow of Col. Ambrose Norton, has, in her great regard to his memory, erected this monument; where he desired his body might be interred, expecting a blessed resurrection. He died in the 77th year of his age, on the 10th day of September, in the 10th year of his Majesty King George, his last Royall Master, Annoq. Dom. 1723.

A mural monument of black and white marble, supported by two Corinthian pillars, gilt, is erected on the south side of the chancel, with the figures of a man and woman in ruffs, kneeling at a desk placed on its top; beneath the man is a son habited in a cloak, with a swathed infant before

him and five daughters, in the attitude of praying, under the woman.

In obitum Bartholomæi Barnes, defuncti, viri veræ religionis amatissimi, nuper, mecatoris Londinensis, nuncque cœlorum regni civis beati.

Religio, pietas, facundæ gratia linguæ,
 Ingenium, virtus, inviolata fides,
 Cum gravitate lepos, cum simplicitate venustas,
 Larga manus, pectus nobile, firmus amor.
 Denique quicquid habet natura quod addere possit,
 Addere quod possit gratia, quicquid habet.
 Omnia *Barnæum* vivum comitata fuerent,
 Omnia mors atrox obruit ista simul.
 Obruat ista licet tristi mors sæva sepulchro,
 Post tamen illorum fata superstes erit.

At the south end of the south transept is a handsome monument of black and white marble, the tomb of which is supported by four Corinthian pillars, and thereon lies the effigy of a knight in armour, raised on his right arm, and mourning over his lady by his side; at their feet a young daughter is sitting in her chair, and a son in a similar posture at their head. Over them is this inscription:

To the dear memory of the right vertuous and worthy lady, Jane Lady Waller, sole daughter and heir to Sir Richard Reynell, wife of Sir William Waller, Knight.

Sole issue of a matchless paire,
 Both of their state and vertues heyre:
 In graces great, in stature small,
 As full of spirit as voyd of gall;
 Cheerfully brave, bounteously close,
 Holy without vain-glorious showes;
 Happy, and yet from envy free,
 Learn'd without pride, witty, yet wise——
 Reader, this riddle read with mee,
 Here the good Lady Waller lyes.

There is a tradition, that King James the Second, passing through the church, and casting his eye on Waller's obnoxious effigy, instantly drew his sword, and with an air of wanton despite, hacked off the poor knight's nose, in which mutilated state his face still continues, in testimony of that act of heroism.

Near the north-west door, a small neat tablet bears the following tribute to the memory of the celebrated Rauzzini, equally honourable to the deceased and to those by whom it is offered.

Near this place rest the remains of Venanzio Rauzzini, native of Rome, distinguished as a vocal performer on the Continent and in England, whose judicious abilities for thirty years in conducting the musical department of this city, amply gratified the applauding public, and whose ever generous deportment conciliated their zealous affection. This tributary memorial was erected by his affectionate pupils Anna Sellina Storace and John Braham, prompted by their friendship and grateful respect for professional merit and liberality of sentiment.

He died April 8, 1810, aged 62.

There is mural monument of marble on the north side of the north transept, on the top of which is the bust of a female under a curtain, between two urns, with the following inscription underneath, written by Dryden.

Here lies the body of Mary, third daughter of Richard Frampton, of Moreton, in Dorsetshire, Esq. and of Jane his Wife, sole daughter of Sir Francis Cottington, of Founthill, in Wilts; who was born January the 1st, 1676-7, and dyed (after seven weeks sickness) on the 6th of September 1698.—This monument was erected by Catharine Frampton, her second sister and executress, in testimony of her grief, affection, and gratitude.

Beneath this marble monument is laid
 All that heaven wants of this celestial may'd :
 Preserve, O sacred tomb ! thy trust consign'd !
 The mould was made on purpose for the mind :
 And she would lose, if at the latter day
 One atom could be mix'd of other clay.
 Such were the features of her heav'nly face,
 Her limbs were form'd of such harmonious grace ;
 So faultless was the frame, as if the whole
 Had been an enamation of the soul,
 Which her own inward symmetry reveal'd,
 And like a picture shone, in glass anneal'd ;
 Or like the sun eclips'd with shaded light,
 Too piercing else to be sustain'd by sight.
 Each thought was visible that roll'd within ;
 As through a crystal case the figured hours are seen ;
 And heav'n did this transparent veil provide,
 Because she had no guilty thought to hide.
 All white, a virgin-saint she sought the skies ;
 For marriage, though it sullies not, it dyes !
 High though her wit, yet humble was her mind, }
 As if she could not, or she would not find, }
 How much her worth transcended all her kind. }
 Yet she had learn'd so much of heav'n below,
 That when arriv'd, she scarce had more to know ;
 But only to refresh the former hint,
 And read her Maker in a fairer print :
 So pious, as she had no time to spare
 For human thoughts, but was confin'd to prayer ;
 Yet in such charities she pass'd the day,
 'Twas wond'rous how she found an hour to pray.

A soul so calm, it knew not ebbs or flows,
 Which passion could but curl, not discompose !
 A female softness, with a manly mind
 A daughter duteous, and a sister kind ;
 In sickness patient, and in death resign'd. }

In the choir of the church is a neat monument erected to the memory of late Dr. Harington; at the head is carved his divine composition of the Eloi, or Death of Christ; under which is the following Latin inscription :

Memoriæ sacrum
 HENRICI HARINGTON, M. D.
 Ex verè, nobili HARINGTONORUM stirpe de Kelston,
 In agro Somerset oriundi :
 Qui, natus Septembris 29, A. D. 1727,
 Obiit Januarii 15, A. D. 1816,
 Per sexaginta annos suæ Bathoniæ salutis
 Omnibus officiis assidue studebat,
 Optimas artes ad municipum suorum
 Delactationem et utilitatem excolens :
 Medicus solers et fidelis :
 Poeta lepidus ;
 Musicus sciens et peritus :
 Magistratus gravis, justus, acer :
 Erga suos amantissimus
 Erga omnes comis et benevolus :
 Tantâ insuper sanctitate morum,
 Ut omnes animi sui facultates,
 Quantum humanæ vitæ ratio pateretur.
 Deo dicandas esse judicaret.
 Hoc marmor, pecuniâ publicè conlatâ, poni curaverunt,
 Amici deflentes.

An elegant monument of statuary marble, finished in a superior style, with the following inscription on its base, is placed on the north side of the altar :

Near this monument are deposited the remains of Lady Miller, wife to Sir John Miller, Bart. of Bath-Easton Villa; she departed this life at the Hot-Wells of Bristol, the 24th of June, 1781, in the 41st year of her age.

Devoted stone ! amidst the wreck of time,
 Uninjur'd bear thy MILLER's spotless name :
 The virtues of her youth and ripen'd prime,
 The tender thought, th' enduring record claim.
 When clos'd the num'rous eyes that round this bier
 Have wept the loss of wide-extended worth,
 O gentle stranger, may one gen'rous tear
 Drop, as thou bendest o'er this hallow'd earth !
 Are truth and genius, love and pity thine,
 With lib'ral charity, and faith sincere ?
 Then rest thy wand'ring step beneath this shrine,
 And greet a kindred spirit hov'ring near.

In the south aisle, is a correct piece of sculpture, deserving notice, which for its neatness may be allowed to rank with one of the first productions of Mr. Bacon, jun. beneath is this inscription:

Sacred to the Memory of HERMAN KATENCAMP, Esquire,
Many years His Majesty's Consul-General, for the protection of trade
in the two Sicilies and in Spain.

He asserted and maintained with dignity, firmness and incorruptible integrity, the liberty and privileges of the British Flag.

Many brave seamen,
who, but for his energy and perseverance in the performance of his duty,
would have perished in a foreign land,
are now living to serve their Country, and bless the memory of their
beneficent protector.

His charity was unbounded,
friendless strangers, of whatever nation, never left his door without relief,
and were frequently heard to exclaim,

'This man is indeed a representative of his Country.'

His manners were amiable, his disposition warm, sincere, candid and affectionate.

He never injured or offended any man, and never withheld even for a moment, his pity and forgiveness from those who offended him.

His mind strong, clear, and comprehensive, was cultivated by a liberal education.

His faults were but as transient shades, on his many and brilliant virtues,
Which rendered their possessor an honour to human nature.

His widow, the partner of his bosom for thirty-four years,
Knowing what she has here written to be a true, though faint portrait of
the excellent man,

To whose memory she consecrates this poor token of gratitude and love.

He was born at Exeter on the 20th of September, 1750,
and died in this City on the 23rd of March, 1807.

But perhaps the monument which, of all others in this noble fabric, is most remarkable for happiness of design, is that against a pillar in the south aisle, erected to the memory of Colonel Walsh, with this inscription:

Near this place lies the body of Robert Walsh, Esq.

Late Lieutenant Colonel in his Majesty's service.

He departed this life 12th September, 1788, aged 66 years.

By the death of this gentleman an ancient and respectable family in Ireland became extinct.

A column, broken in the middle, and its ornamented capital fallen to the ground, appropriately designates the line of descent being overturned.

Many other monuments deserving the attention of the curious, may be seen in this noble edifice, which the limits of our work will not permit us to give place to. The tower 162 feet high, has an excellent peel of ten bells. The length from east to west 210 feet, and from north to south 126, being built in the shape of a cross. The breadth of the body and side aisles is twelve feet; the windows are fifty-two in number.

Divine service is performed every Sunday at eleven in the forenoon, and at six in the evening; and prayers read every morning at a quarter past eleven. Sacrament Sunday is the first Sunday in the month. Dr. Richard Beadon, is the present bishop of this see; the Rev. C. Crook is the rector; and the Rev. W. Marshall, curate. C. Russell, clerk; James Skrine, sexton.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.

This Church was rebuilt (partly by voluntary subscription, but chiefly by monies advanced on the security of the church-rates and rents, to be liquidated in the form of annuities) in the years 1768 and 1769, under the direction and plan of the late Mr. Palmer, of this city, architect; and is a very elegant freestone building in the modern Gothic style. The ground plan is a parallelogram of 61 feet long by 58 wide, within the walls; the roof is supported by four Ionic columns; the ceiling is divided into three parts; the middle is finished with an entablature and coving, and two sides with an architrave only of the Ionic order. The altar forms a niche set round with columns and pilasters, with a Doric entablature. The tower is older than the body of the church, having been erected in the year 1726, and contains a peel of eight musical bells. In 1782, a new and excellent organ was erected in this church, by Mr. Seed, of Bristol.

Divine service on Sundays at eleven in the morning, and at six in the evening. Prayers every Wednesday and Friday, and on Saints' days, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Sacrament administered on the second Sunday in the month. The Rev. Mr. Player is the curate; Jas. Biggs, clerk; and G. Smith, sexton.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

Was began to be re-built about the year 1734, and finished in 1742, at the expense of the inhabitants, by a voluntary subscription in some, and by rate upon the whole, except a handsome subscription of the late General Wade, and a few other private benefactions. It is finished in the Doric order, with a fine dome, and is a very neat church; in the inside it has a painting of our Saviour, and another of Moses, over the altar; the former by Mr. Hoare, late of this city, and the latter by Mr. Robinson, of London. It has a charming peal of eight musical bells, and an organ.

Divine service on Sundays at eleven in the forenoon, and six in the evening. Prayers on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saints' Days, at eleven. Sacrament last Sunday in the month. Rev. J. Richards, curate; Jacob Smith, clerk; Robert Orchard, sexton.

THE PARISH CHURCH OF WALCOT.

This church stands within the liberties of the city; it was rebuilt in the year 1780, and has been since very much enlarged on account of the great increase in the number of inhabitants: it is a very neat church and has a good organ. The income of this rectory is at least equal to that of the consolidate churches in Bath.

In Walcot church are a few neat monuments; we shall notice however only two:—One to the memory of one of the best men that ever adorned the character of a Parish Priest; and the other, because it was erected to a man who was the friend and companion of all the great statesmen and wits of the age in which he lived, and whose epitaph is the production of Georgina, the late Duchess of Devonshire.

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. JAMES SPARROW, M. D. upwards of forty years rector of this parish, who exchanged this mortal life for a glorious immortality, March 18th, 1774, in the 71st year of his age. He was a faithful and most assiduous labourer, in the gospel vineyard, always going about doing good, after the example of his divine Master, and constantly practising those excellent and sublime virtues which purify and perfect the Christian character, and add the brightest lustre to the sacred functions. 'When the eye saw him, it blessed him.' His amiable and exemplary manners gained him the love and veneration of his flock; and the consciousness of having performed his duty to God and man with sincerity, enabled him to exclaim—'O, Death! where is

thy sting? O, Grave! where is thy victory?' He rests from his benevolent labours, and his works follow him to those mansions of glory, where they who turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars for ever and ever.

This stone is also consecrated to the memory of FRANCES SPARROW, his wife, whose domestic and truly Christian virtues endeared her to all who knew her—more particularly those with whom she was connected by the strongest ties of duty and affection.

Hark! 'twas the knell of death! what spirit fled,
And burst the shackles man is doom'd to bear?
Can it be true? and, 'midst the senseless dead,
Must sorrowing thousands count the loss of HARE?

Shall not his genius life's short date prolong?
(Pure as the ether of its kindred sky!)
Shall wit enchant no longer from his tongue,
And beam in vivid flashes from his eye?

Oh no, that mind, for every purpose fit,
Has met, alas! the universal doom;
Unrivalled fancy, judgment, sense, and wit,
Were his, and only left him at the tomb.

Rest, spirit rest! for gentle was thy course;
Thy rays, like beams divine, no venom knew;
For still benevolence allayed the force
Of the keen darts thy matchless satire threw.

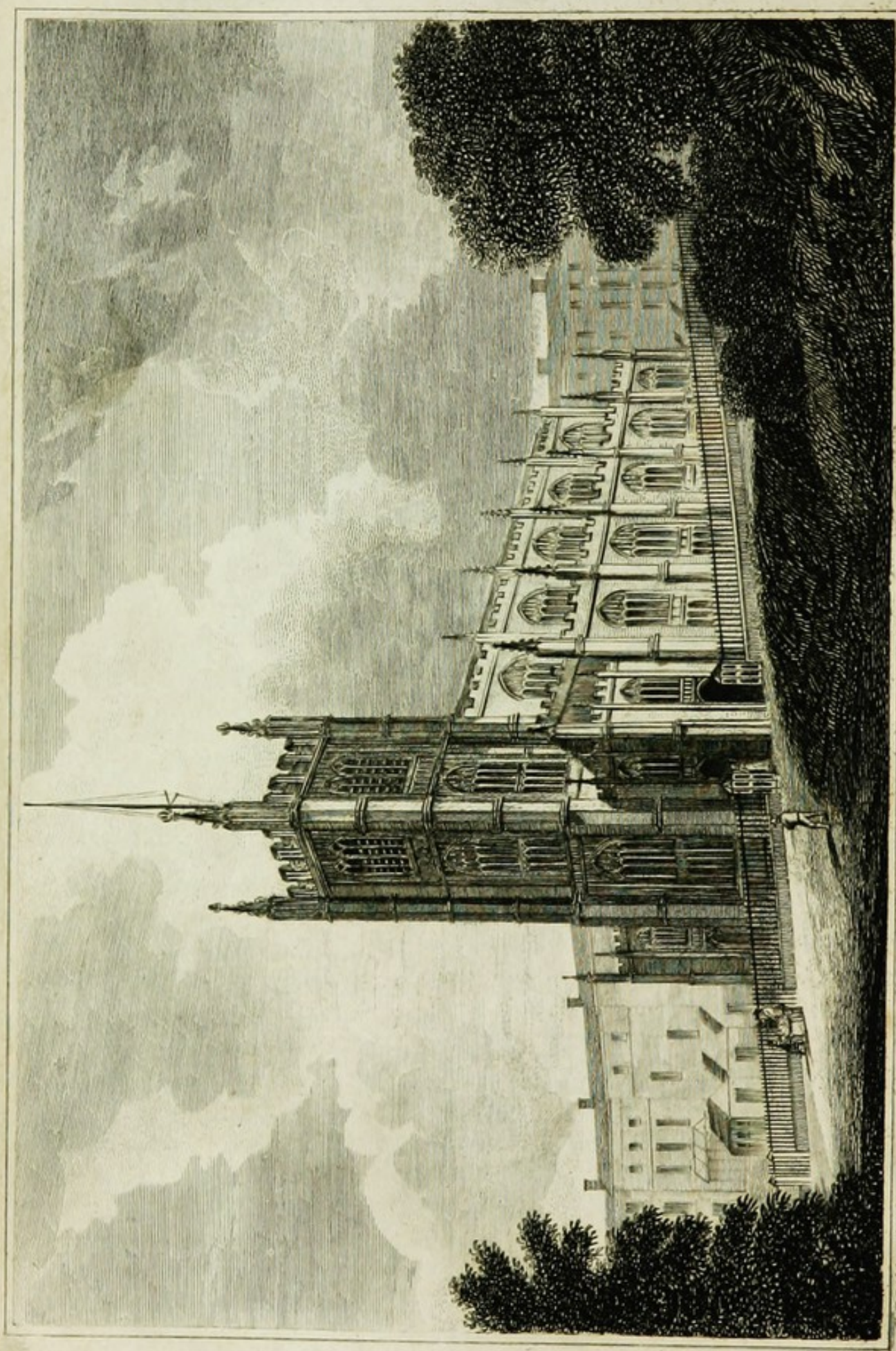
Yet not alone thy genius we deplore,
Nor o'er thy various talents drop the tear;
But weep to think we shall behold no more
A lost companion and a friend sincere!

Service on Sundays at eleven in the forenoon, and at six in the evening. Prayers Wednesdays and Fridays at a quarter past eleven. Sacrament first Sunday in the month. Dr. Moysey is the rector; Rev. J. Barry, curate; H. Stillman, clerk; and Mrs. Davis, sexton.

CHRIST CHURCH

Is a new church built for the accommodation of the poor, is erected in Montpelier-Row, built by voluntary subscription; the whole aisle ground-floor of which is appropriated for the free reception of the poor of Bath, and all such persons as are really unable to pay for seats in other places of divine worship: and the galleries are let at prices sufficient to defray the annual out-goings. The building is vested in the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and other trustees, who subscribed £50 and upwards. It is a spacious, uni-





G. Miller Del.

Saint Mary's Church, Bathwick.
BATH.

J. Kennerly Sculp.

form and elegant Gothic edifice, with a fine altar-piece and organ in the same style of architecture. The reversion of the ground on which it stands was given in the most liberal manner to the trustees by the Right Hon. Lord Rivers.

Service on Sundays at a quarter past eleven in the morning, and at a quarter past six in the evening; also a sermon to the children of the charity schools, at half-past two in the afternoon. Prayers at a quarter past eleven on Wednesdays, and a sermon on Friday evenings, at half-past six, during Lent. Prayers also every afternoon during Passion Week, and on Monday and Tuesday during the Easter and Witsun weeks. Sacrament first Sunday in the month. Rev. Archdeacon Thomas and the Rev. C. Daubeney, are the ministers; T. Tidmarsh, clerk and sexton.

BATHWICK NEW CHURCH.

This elegant structure in the florid gothic style of architecture, was recently erected agreeable to the design and under the immediate direction of Mr. Pinch, of this city. It is enclosed with an iron pallsading, and has a small portion of ground around, ornamentally laid out and planted with various shrubs; it consists of a lofty nave, with two side aisles; is in length, within the walls, 80 feet and in breadth 55 feet; and is calculated to contain 850 persons in pews, besides 450 free sittings, making a total of 1,300. The walls of the nave as well as the aisles are adorned with semi-octangular buttresses, which rise above the enriched battlements, and are terminated with purfled pinnacles. The tower, 115 feet in height, stands at the western extremity of the church, is greatly enriched with numerous ornaments, and is surmounted by a very light and beautiful battlement; at the angles of the tower are placed octangular buttresses, which terminate above the battlements with other lofty and enriched pinnacles. On each side of the tower are the entrances both to the galleries and also to the body of the church. The vestry is situated in the lower story of the tower, the entrance is from the body of the church. The nave is supported by clustered columns and the ceiling groined; at the intersection of the ribs are handsome bosses. The windows are tastefully ornamented with tracery, and beneath them are gothic pannels to be appropriated to the reception of the names

of donors. The eastern end of the nave is of an hexagonal form, and contains three handsome windows of coloured glass with various devices, beneath which is placed a very fine altar-piece, the production of that eminent artist Benjamin Barker, and presented by himself to the parish; the whole has a very imposing and beautiful appearance when viewed from the western end, where stands the pulpit. Here is a very fine toned organ, built by Messrs. Gray and Son, London. The expense of this edifice is estimated to be about £10,000, part of which was raised by subscription and the remainder by the parish.

The living is in the gift of the Right Hon. Henry Earl of Darlington. Rev. P. Gunning is the present incumbent.

LYNCOMBE AND WIDCOMBE CHURCH.

Is attached to the rectory of Bath, and is situated in the village of Widcombe.

Divine service is performed every Sunday morning or afternoon alternately. Sacrament every three months. The Rev. F. Street, curate; and Edward Strange, clerk and sexton.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.

This chapel, though annexed to St. John's Hospital, and generally called after the name of the Baptist, is dedicated to St. Michael; it is a very neat and light building, erected by Mr. Killigrew, near the Cross Baths, about the year 1722, in the place of the old one, which was much dilapidated. It is annexed to a hospital dedicated to St. John the Baptist, founded in the reign of Henry II. by Reginald Fitz Jocelain, bishop of this see, who endowed it with an estate called St. John's Farm, contiguous to the city, for the maintenance and support of six aged poor men, and as many aged poor women of this city, who have each an apartment, coals, and 4s. 3d. per week; and a master, who must be a clergyman of the established church. The apartments of the old people were rebuilt in the year 1728, by the then Duke of Chandos, in consideration of some advantages he received in erecting Chandos-Court.

Divine service is performed twice every day in this chapel, at eleven in the morning and three in the afternoon. Sacrament the first Sunday in the month. The Rev. Jas. Phillott, M.A. is the master; Rev. Mr. Crawley, curate.

QUEEN-SQUARE CHAPEL.

The chapel near the south-west corner of Queen-square, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, was built by the elder Mr. Wood, by a subscription of several gentlemen, whose representatives or assigns are now proprietors of it. The inside is of the Ionic order, and is 57 feet long, 48 broad, and 39 high; the outside is of the Doric order. It was opened December 25, 1735. A handsome gallery and a fine toned organ has recently been added to the chapel.

Divine service on Sundays at a quarter past eleven in the morning, and at three in the afternoon. Prayers every day at a quarter past eleven. Sacrament the second Sunday in the month. Rev. Mr. Hillcoat, curate; Joseph Tucker, clerk; Mrs. Shipp, sexton.

THE OCTAGON CHAPEL,

In Milsom-street, was opened for divine service the 4th of October 1767, built agreeably to the plan of Mr. Light-holder, architect, and is greatly admired for its neatness and elegance. It has a fine altar-piece representing the Pool of Bethesda, painted by Mr. Hoare, and an excellent organ.

Divine service on Sundays at a quarter past eleven in the morning, and prayers at three in the afternoon; prayers also on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saints' days, at a quarter past eleven. Sacrament first Sunday in the month. The Rev. Dr. Gardiner, minister; Wm. Coombs, clerk and sexton.

LAURA CHAPEL,

In Henrietta-street, Laura-place, was opened for divine service in 1796. It was built on a tontine subscription scheme, by the Rev. Mr. Leaves, and is the property of the Rev. Mr. Grinfield, it is an elegant and commodious building, and rendered comfortable in the winter season by fires in its recesses.

Divine service on Sundays, at a quarter past eleven in the morning, and at half-past six in the evening. Prayers on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saints' days, at a quarter past eleven. Sacrament the first Sunday in the month. The Rev. W. Grinfield, minister; T. Mills, clerk; Wm. Noad, Sexton.

MARGARET'S CHAPEL,

Situated in Margaret's-Buildings, Brock-street, is built in the Gothic order, with galleries; is 73 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 37 high, besides a large recess for the altar, over which is placed a capital picture of the Wise Men's Offering, painted by Mr. Williams, late of this city. The roof having no supporters, renders it very light, spacious and elegant; it has a very fine-toned organ, and two of Buzaglo's stoves.

Divine service at eleven in the morning, and three in the afternoon. Prayers Wednesdays and Fridays at eleven. Sacrament the last Sunday in the month. Rev. J. Bowen, minister; Wm. Barratt, clerk; Elizabeth Bailey, sexton.

ALL SAINTS' CHAPEL,

Lansdown-grove, was opened for divine service on the 26th of October 1794, was built by a subscription of several gentlemen, who are now proprietors of it. It is in the Gothic style, and is 64 feet long by 46 feet wide within the walls, exclusively of four recesses, with a fire-place in each. The gallery continues all round the chapel, which forms an oval, and is supported by eight light Gothic pillars, which support also the roof. The middle part of the ceiling is likewise an oval, and rises six feet higher than the ceiling over the gallery—is enriched with stucco ornaments and cove ribs springing fan shape from each column. There are twelve large windows above the gallery, in the tops of which are paintings on glass of the heads of the twelve apostles, set round with variegated glass; the window of the altar has a transparent painting of the Lord's Supper. The paintings are by Mr. Barker. The building was executed after the plan, and under the direction of the late Mr. Palmer, of this city, who has had the satisfaction of planning and building more places of divine worship, than perhaps ever fell under the direction of any other architect.

Divine service on Sundays at a quarter past eleven in the forenoon, and prayers at a quarter past five in the afternoon, from Lady-day to Michaelmas; and at a quarter past three in the afternoon, from Michaelmas to Lady-day. Prayers also at a quarter past eleven in the forenoon, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saints' days. Sacrament third Sunday in the month. Rev. T. Hale, curate; Richard Parsons, clerk; Mrs. Harward, sexton.

KENSINGTON CHAPEL,

Adjoining the London road, in the parish of Walcot, was opened for divine service in January 1795. It was built by subscription, and is a neat building in the modern style, 62 feet long, and 42 feet 6 inches wide within the walls, exclusive of a recess of 21 feet by 12 feet 6 inches. Has three fire-places, to render it comfortable to invalids. It was likewise built under the direction of Mr. Palmer.

Divine service, on Sundays, at eleven in the morning, and prayers at a quarter past five in the afternoon; prayers on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saints' days, at eleven in the forenoon. Sacrament third Sunday in the month. Rev. Dr. Godfrey, minister; T. Comer, clerk and sexton.

ST. MARY MAGDALENE'S CHAPEL,

Situated under Beechen-Cliff, is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. The present incumbent is the venerable Dr. Richard Roberts, master of St. Paul's School, London; but it is supported by public subscription. Owing to its dilapidated state, divine service has not for some time past been performed here. Adjoining is a hospital belonging to it, for the reception of Idiots, rebuilt in 1761.

There are also places of divine worship for all the denominations in England, that are popular and pravalent; and which are as follow:

LADY HUNTINGDON'S CHAPEL,

In the Vineyards. This large and elegant chapel was erected by the late pious Countess of Huntingdon, and the ministers were many years supported at her expense. But Lady H. having many establishments of the kind in various parts of the kingdom, where the congregations were far less opulent than those who frequented this chapel, the burden was taken from the Countess, and the expenses defrayed by a subscription of those who were attached to this sect of Methodists; by letting out seats; and by a small sum demanded for the admission of strangers at the door opening to the throne, or principal part of the building, whilst the lower door is free for whoever may choos

to attend. A handsome gallery runs round, supported by fluted pillars, every two of which form an arch with the side of the gallery. At the upper end, two steps higher than the floor, there are two reading desks, each supported by a spread eagle, behind these the throne rises six steps higher still, with the pulpit, borne by a spread eagle also. At the bottom of the chapel, the communion-table is placed in a circular recess at one end, with a fine toned organ directly over it. The choral part of the service here is highly admired and well conducted.

Divine service on Sundays at half-past ten in the morning, and at six in the evening; and on Tuesdays and Thursdays at a quarter before seven in the evening. Sacrament last Sunday in the month. The chapel has no constant minister. Edward Miller, clerk; and Mrs. Mays, sexton.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL,

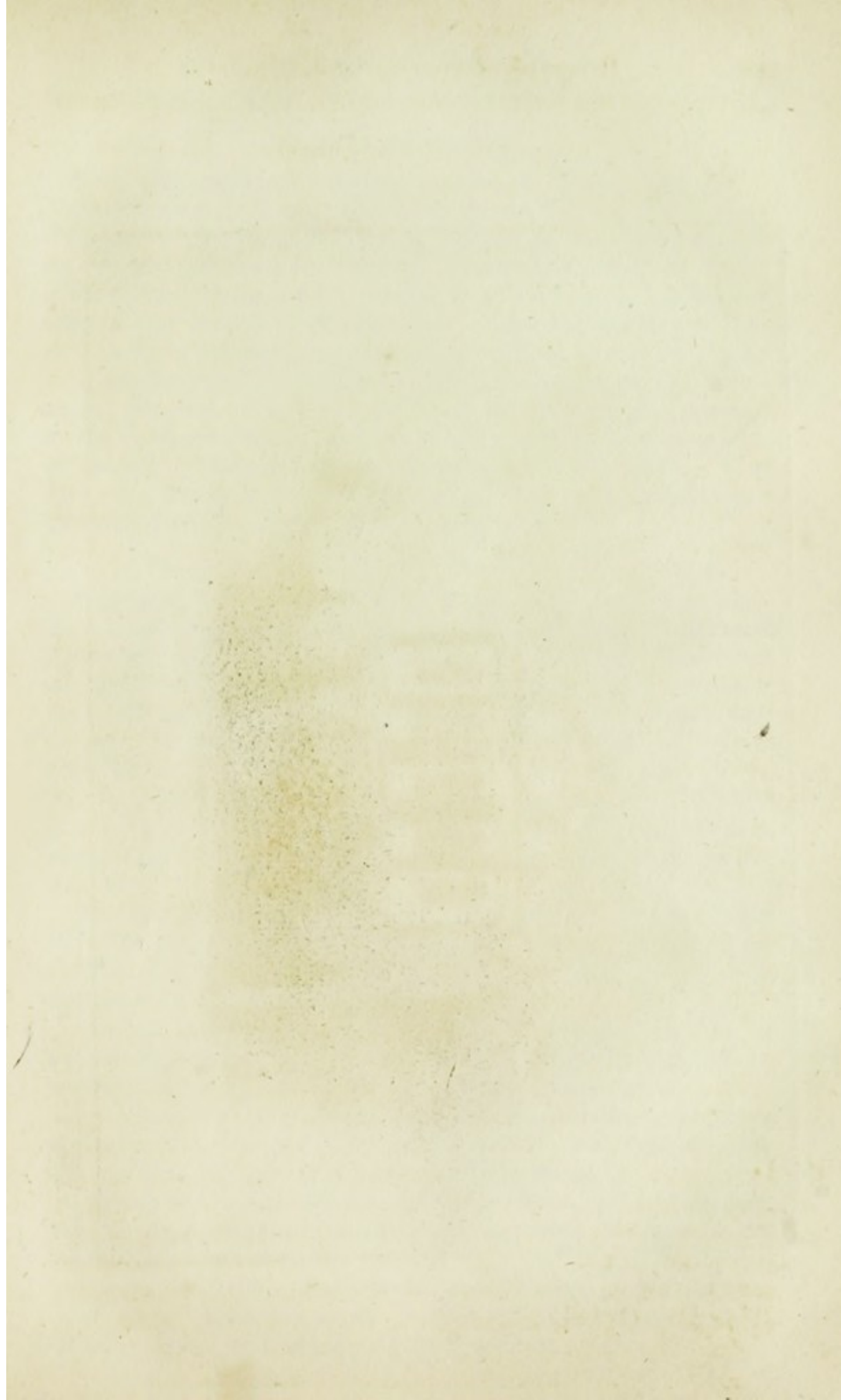
In Argyle-buildings, has the most numerous congregation of any place of worship for those who do not conform to the Established Church in the city; the building is very elegant, airy and lofty, finely illuminated with large windows, and well furnished with a handsome gallery and commodious pews; besides a separate gallery for the choir of excellent singers, who are accompanied by a good organ.

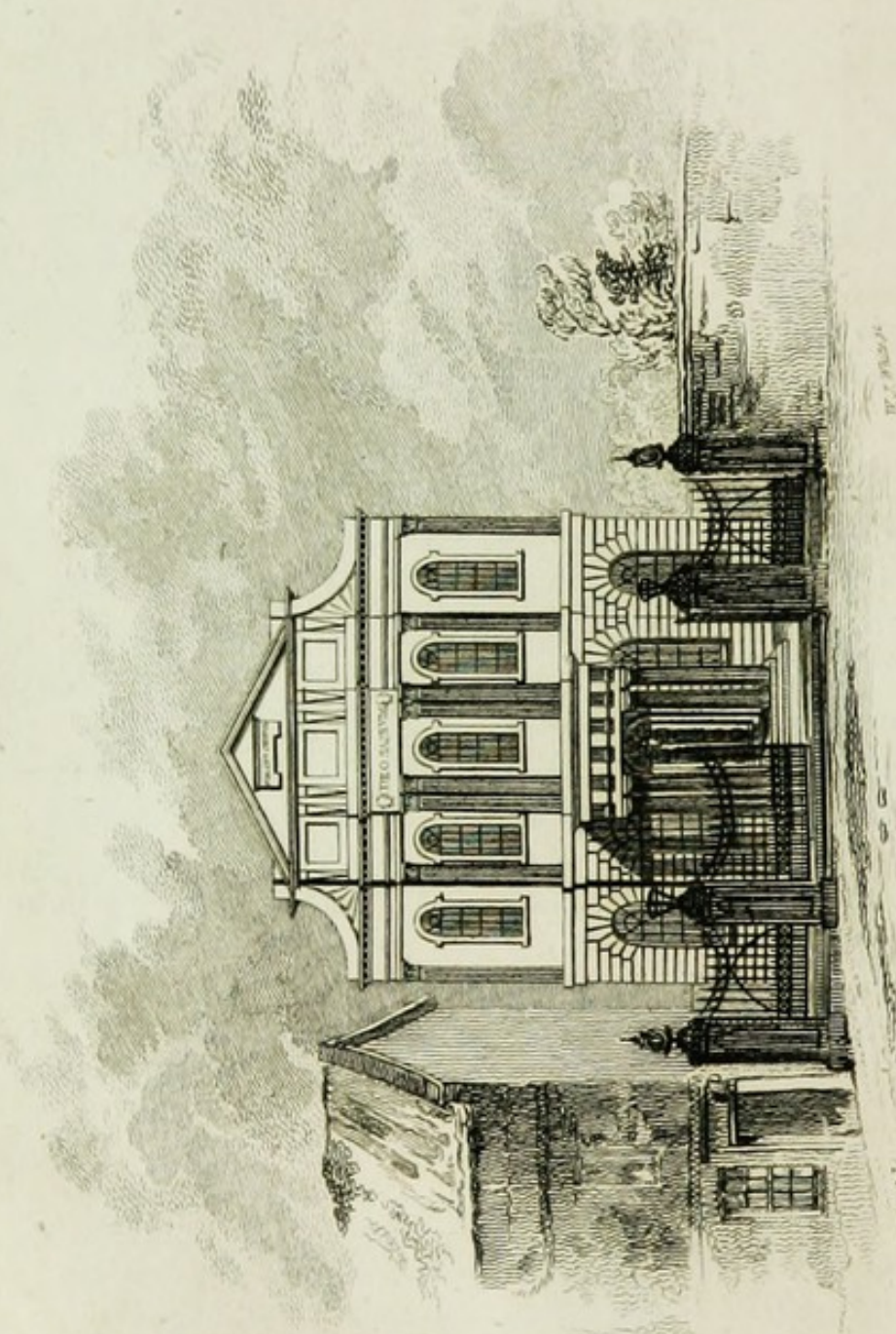
Divine service on Sundays at eleven o'clock in the morning, and at six in the evening; and on Thursdays at seven in the evening. Sacrament first Sunday in the month. Rev. Wm. Jay, minister; Thomas Rogers, clerk; Joseph Bailey and Elizabeth Bell, sextons.

PORTLAND CHAPEL,

In Abingdon-buildings, is a neat and commodious building, the foundation stone of which, was laid on the 31st of July, 1816, by several members of the Independent Denomination; a handsome gallery runs round, with an orchestra and fine-toned organ.

Divine service on Sundays at eleven in the morning, and at six in the evening; and also on Wednesday evenings at seven o'clock. Sacrament first Sunday in the month. Rev. Mr. Guard, minister.





METHODIST CHAPEL.

Published by Barnard, Son & Richards.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL,

New King-street, for the followers of the late Rev. John Wesley, is a neat and well adapted place for divine worship. The ground-floor is furnished with pews, and an elegant gallery goes round. The pulpit stands in front of the communion-table, which is placed in a handsome recess, and over it is an orchestra, appropriated to the use of a choir of singers, and furnished with an excellent organ.

Divine service on Sundays at half-past ten in the forenoon, prayers at half-past two in the afternoon, and service at six in the evening; also on Monday and Friday evenings at seven. Sacrament first Sunday in the month. The Rev. T. Buckley, T. Lessey, and T. Roberts, ministers; Charles Howe and Sarah Mills, sextons.

WALCOT NEW CHAPEL,

Opposite Walcot-parade, of which we present our readers with an accurate representation, is not only a lofty and commodious building, but is the most elegant piece of architecture of its kind in the city. The foundation stone was laid on the 31st of March, 1815, and the chapel was opened for divine worship, May the 30th, 1816, when collections were made to a considerable amount. It is 71 feet in length, and 52 in width, exclusive of which, is a large recess behind the pulpit for the communion service, over which is a handsome orchestra, where an organ has been recently erected.

In front there is a beautiful portico of the order of the Grecian Doric; and on a tablet in the pediment is inscribed "WALCOT CHAPEL, 1815." On the frieze below, the appropriate motto—"DEO SACRUM."

Under the chapel is a commodious school, capable of containing eight hundred children. Behind the chapel is a large burying ground, bounded by excellent walls.

The plans are from the pencil of Mr. W. Jenkins of London; and Mr. Cave of this city was the builder, who has finished the whole structure in a very masterly manner.

Divine service is performed three times every Sunday, viz. at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, at three in the afternoon, and at six in the evening; and on Wednesday evenings at seven. Sacrament first Sunday in the month. The same ministers as at New King-street chapel; John Buck, clerk; and Henry Mallet, sexton.

BAPTIST CHAPEL,

In Somerset-street, near Horse-street, is a large and commodious building, with numerous pews and a spacious gallery, suitable to one of the most increasing sects in the city.

Divine service on Sundays at half-past ten in the forenoon, at half-past two in the afternoon, and at six in the evening; likewise at half-past six on Wednesday evenings. Sacrament first Sunday in the month. Rev. J. P. Porter, minister; John Davis, clerk and sexton.

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL,

In York-street, built by part of Mr. Porter's congregation is a small neat chapel, with a gallery round.

Divine service on Sundays at half-past ten in the morning, half-past two in the afternoon, and at six in the evening; also on Thursday evenings at seven. Sacrament first Sunday in the month. Rev. Mr. Wood, is the present officiating minister; Isaac Sloper, clerk; S. Amer, sexton.

MORAVIAN CHAPEL,

In Monmouth-street, has been erected above half a century; it is a neat small building, supplied with convenient seats, has a gallery and an organ.

Divine service on Sundays at eleven in the morning, and six in the evening; also on Wednesday evenings at seven. Sacrament fourth Sunday in the month. The Rev. Thomas Mallalieu, minister.

UNITARIAN CHAPEL,

In Trim-street. The congregation had for many years a chapel in Frog-lane, where New Bond-street now stands; and, consisting of many persons of considerable opulence; they caused the present handsome building to be erected, which is distinguished for the neatness of its pews and galleries, and the excellence of its band of singers.

Divine service every Sunday at eleven in the forenoon, and three o'clock in the afternoon. Sacrament first Sunday in the month. The Rev. Joseph Hunter, minister; Abraham Clarke, clerk.

QUAKERS' MEETING-HOUSE,

In St. James's-passage, St. James's-parade; it is large and airy, provided with seats, has a spacious gallery, and in every respect fit for the reception of a numerous meeting; the best preachers in the society often visit it, and shew the power of divine inspiration by rational and forcible discourses.

Divine service on Sundays at half-past ten in the morning.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL,

In Orchard-street, was, until 1805, used as a *Theatre-Royal*; having remained unoccupied for some years, it was in the spring of 1809, purchased of the proprietors, and immediately converted into a neat and commodious chapel; the whole area of the structure, with the recess for the alter-piece, &c. is from the model of St. James's church. There is a very good organ, aided by an excellent choir.

Divine service on Sundays at eleven in the forenoon, and at three in the afternoon; prayers every morning at nine. Sacrament every Sunday morning at eight o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Baines, and the Rev. Mr. Brindle, ministers.

WESTGATE CHAPEL,

In Bridewell-lane, has lately been fitted up for the accommodation of part of the congregation, lately seceded from Portland chapel.

Divine service on Sundays at eleven in the morning, and six in the evening; also on Tuesday and Friday evenings at seven. Rev. Mr. Ingram, minister; and Isaac Chinn, clerk.

HUNTINGTON'S CHAPEL

In Bedford-street, Walcot-buildings, Walcot.

Divine service on Sundays at eleven in the morning, and six in the evening; and on Wednesday evenings at seven.

Bath Waters.

As the city of Bath derives not only her name but her celebrity from the medicinal springs which Providence has poured so liberally into her bosom; and as these may be considered the sources of her prosperity and even of her existence; we shall be anxious to give as general an account of their natural history, chemical properties and medicinal virtues, as will satisfy the curiosity of the stranger and interest the chemist and the philosopher.

Bath from the earliest periods has been resorted to for the benefit of its healing waters, though at first probably acquiring reputation only in its more immediate neighbourhood. As early as the period of the Saxons it went by the name of *Ahemanceastre*, or the City of Afflicted Men, which clearly proves, that its sanative powers were not only known but practically applied to the benefit of the diseased. It is however only within this century and a half that the Bath Waters have been more generally known and resorted to by invalids for the cure of various diseases from all parts of the kingdom. The accession or restoration of Charles II. may be considered the era from which their medicinal celebrity may be dated. That monarch with his suite, was induced in consequence of a loyal address from the inhabitants of Bath on his restoration to pay a visit to this city, when Sir Alexander Frazer, his majesty's physician (who formed part of the retinue) on examination of the waters, was so highly pleased with their properties, that he not only took them himself, but recommended them on all occasions where he thought they might prove beneficial.

Sir Alexander's sanction and recommendation soon proved attractive, and drew together a concourse of the sick and infirm, striving to regain that health or that comparative comfort they had elsewhere sought in vain. The great charm of novelty will always attract attention, but time and experience have fully confirmed the efficacious powers of the Bath Waters both internally and externally.

THE VARIOUS SPRINGS.*

They arise from four separate springs, all within a short distance of each other. These form respectively the reservoirs of the King's-Bath, the Hot-Bath, the Cross-Bath and the Kingston-Bath; all of which will be treated of under their various heads. Our present object is to present a few of the theories, which have at various periods engaged the attention of scientific men, in accounting for their undeviating heat and properties. We shall begin by stating the opinion of our ancestors mentioned in "Warner's History of Bath." The popular opinion about five centuries ago, was that "Bladud buried deeply in the earth at Bath, two tuns of burning brass and two formed of glass, the latter of which contained seven pieces of salt, brimstone and wild fire; and these being placed over the four springs, occasioned by the fermentation of their contents, that great heat, which had continued for so many ages and should last for ever." Selden observes, "I doubt not but the true cause is that, which is ordinary of other hot-springs; not the sun's heat, or agitation of wind, (as some will) but either passage through metalique, bituminous and sulphureous veins; or rather a real subterraneous fire, as Empedocles first thought." The latter opinion of the waters being heated by subterraneous fires, is the one more generally believed; yet there being no volcanic appearances at or in the immediate neighbourhood of Bath, would appear to militate against that opinion; in short there is nothing in the character of the country round Bath, to justify the supposition of hot springs arising from such a cause; the strata of oolite or free-stone as also the disposition of the lyas or argillaceous limestone, lying with the greatest order and regularity, though with an occasional dip not uncommon to most rocks.

The idea of the heat being affected from a subterraneous chemical decomposition by the passage of the water through pyritical strata, has to many, appeared plausible, the more so from the absence of those volcanic appearances which

*These springs which are by many degrees better than any mineral spring in this kingdom, vary at their different sources from 108 to 116 degrees.

are observable under similar circumstances in Iceland. Dr. Gibbes's opinion of the cause of temperature we shall quote in his own words. "The regularity of temperature observable in the Bath waters, proves clearly that they are exposed to a very powerful heat in the bowels of the earth. It has been proved by an able experimentalist, that the earth at a certain depth, observes a medium temperature, between the extremes of the heat of summer and the coldness of winter. Now this temperature is much lower than that of these springs. They must therefore suffer a diminution of their heat in passing upwards. A still more convincing argument to prove that their heat is intense at a certain depth, is their containing so large a proportion of siliceous earth. I believe it will be allowed that siliceous earth is capable of being largely diffused in water, when that water has been subjected to an intense heat and great pressure. The earth affords a most efficacious digester for the purpose, and no one can deny the existence of subterraneous fire or heat." Dr. Wilkinson in opposition to the above theory of Dr. Gibbes, supposes that the waters derive their heat from their great depth below the surface of the earth. He considers the earth to be the grand depository of caloric, and the deeper it is penetrated, the higher is its temperature. Ascribing the heat to this cause, he supposes it must always remain the same, as long as the same structure in that part of the earth continues. "To vary this temperature," he says, "would be, to alter the direction of the strata; which could only be effected by some tumultuary operation of nature."

The heat does not appear by the former part of Dr. Wilkinson's account to arise from the nature of the strata, but from the great depth alone as being the depository of caloric; How then can any alteration of the strata, if at the same depth, cause any alteration in the Doctor's theory?

If the following anecdote be correct, as extracted by Dr. Gibbes from Lord Gardenstone's travelling memoranda, we think it shews that depth is not absolutely necessary for the acquirement of heat. The circumstances we shall relate *literatim*.

"Aix in Provence."

"Dr. Phillips informed me of a remarkable fact relative to these Waters. About three or four

years ago the inhabitants were alarmed by a sudden and great defect in the usual flow of water from their fountains. The flow gradually diminished, and in a few days they were almost dry; happily the cause of this scarcity was soon discovered and easily remedied. In fact a farmer about the distance of half an English mile from Aix, had at this time, on some scheme of improvement, dug up part of his grounds, when at a small depth from the surface, a body of water rushed out and continued to flow very plentifully. The fact being reported at Aix, they conjectured that the farmer had thus accidentally fallen upon and diverted the stream which supplied their fountains; but upon enquiry the farmer's stream was found to have no degree of heat; on the contrary it was a very cold spring water.

The experiment however was made; the farmer's stream was replaced, and immediately the fountains of Aix were replenished with the same plenty and quality of water as formerly. Thus it appears with certainty, that this water acquires its heat in the course of running from the farmer's ground to Aix; but how or where it is impregnated with the quality of heat, is not yet determined."

With regard to the theories of the increased temperature of these waters, we have thought it right to state them to our readers; we shall next state the various analyses of their contents.

ANALYSIS OF THE BATH WATERS.

The Bath Waters have been subjected to analysis by many able chemists of the present and former days. The first analysis of importance was conducted, and the results presented to the public by Doctors Lucas and Charlton, more recently in rotation, works on this subject have been published by Dr. Falconer, Dr. Gibbes, Mr. Phillips and Dr. Wilkinson. As it is well known that the investigation of the contents of mineral waters is most difficult of any which comes within the operations of the Chemist, it cannot be expected that the relative quantities of every component part of the water should exactly agree in these different analyses, as this depends very much on the quantities used in the operation. According however, to these analyses it is generally agreed that the Bath Water contains

A small portion of carbonic acid and of azotic gasses.

Some muriate and some sulphate of soda.

Some carbonate and some sulphate of lime.

A small quantity of silex.

And a very minute proportion of an oxy-carbonate of iron.

The quantities of any of these contents are however extremely small, as the whole of the solid contents according to the account of some of the most recent experimentalists, do not amount to more than about ten grains in every pint of water, every medical man must know that none of these materials can have any effect on the human body in such small doses, with the exception of the iron, and the quantity of this is so extremely small, as scarcely to be appreciable by the most minute analysis, it having been estimated at a fractional part of a grain of iron in a gallon of the water. Now it is well known that such a quantity of iron diffused through water by any process which we know, could give no perceptible taste to the waters, and certainly could produce no sensible effects on the most delicate constitution; but it is well known that the Bath Water has a very manifest chalybeate taste, discovers the presence of that metal by the application of tests, when fresh drawn, and exhibits very decided effects on the human constitution. It has therefore been with much reason supposed, although so little of the iron can be appreciated after the evaporation of the water, that it must exist in so volatile and fugacious a combination, as not to be cognizable to our limited powers of analysis. There are various corroborative circumstances which tend to confirm such an opinion. If the water be subjected to the test for iron immediately on being drawn, it manifests the presence of that metal, but if it be suffered to stand till cold, such existence is not to be perceived; evaporation therefore for the purposes of analysis would dissipate all the iron thus combined, and would retain only the small portion existing in a more palpable form. That iron does evaporate from the surface of the Bath Waters, without the aid of additional heat, and under the common pressure of the atmosphere, has been proved by Dr. Wilkinson, who suspended pieces of calico soaked in a decoction of galls, immediately over one of the Baths so as to receive the steam from the water, and in a short time the cloths became blackened; we must therefore consider that the

waters contain iron in a proportion far beyond what can be collected by analysis; and that it is from this peculiarly subtle form of combination, far more subtle than can be imitated in any artificial medical composition that their particular benefits are to be attributed, and that they so often agree with the constitution, and cure a disease in cases wherein all other medicines have failed. We see likewise from this circumstance, how perfectly useless it is to drink these waters after they have once become cold, as they then no longer manifest the presence of iron, which is precipitated on the sides of the vessel, as appears by the glasses in use at the different Pump-Rooms, which are soon tinged by an orange color, which can scarcely be removed.

Many mineral waters, especially those of a saline aperient nature, as likewise the cold chalybeate waters may be very successfully imitated by artificial combinations, but the Bath Waters in consequence of this peculiar volatile combination of the iron, will not admit of imitation.

OF DISEASES IN WHICH THE BATH WATERS ARE INTERNALLY USED.

It is hardly to be expected in a work of this nature that we can enter into all the minutiae of diseases for which the Bath Waters have proved efficacious; yet, we shall endeavour to state as clearly as possible those diseases which are likely to be benefited by their use, as also those complaints in which they should be avoided, together with the particular symptoms of their agreement or disagreement.

To state an axiom, we should say the Bath Waters are of use in all cases arising from debility, and prejudicial in all inflammatory diseases.

To begin with gout which sends so many of its martyrs to Bath, we shall quote the words of Dr. Saunders, in saying "the greatest benefit is derived from this water in those cases where it produces anomalous affections of the head, stomach and bowels, and it is here a principal advantage to be able to bring by warmth that active local inflammation in any limb which relieves all the other troublesome and dangerous symptoms. Hence it is that Bath Water is commonly said to produce the gout, by which is only meant, that where persons have a gouty affection shifting from place to place, and thereby much disordering the

system, the internal and external use of the Bath Water will soon bring on a general increase of action, indicated by a flushing in the face, fullness in the circulating vessels, and relief of the dyspeptic symptoms : and the whole disorder will terminate in a regular fit of the gout in the extremities, which is the crisis always to be wished for." During a fit of the gout or in acute rheumatism, the waters should never be taken, but they are of great service after the inflammatory symptoms have subsided in restoring that debility consequent on these diseases. In all cases where chalybeates are recommended, the Bath Waters are particularly advised, such are chlorosis, obstructions in the liver, mesenteric glands and spleen, debilitated stomachs, whether arising from intemperate living, dyspepsia, long residence in hot climates, or from whatever cause, are very much relieved by these waters ; indeed all derangements of the alimentary canal not bordering on the inflammatory stage.

The internal use of the Bath Waters in paralytic cases appears very doubtful, at any rate the greatest caution should be used in their exhibition, under able advice. From their known stimulating effects we should infer, they would increase that determination of blood to the head, which was the original cause of the disease. In some very debilitated habits they might be used with caution, but at the same time, great attention should be paid to the bowels. In cases of paralysis, arising from lead cholic, the waters are of considerable service ; but here also, they require the constant aid of purgatives.

In all pulmonary cases the Bath Waters do harm, indeed in any diseases that have a tendency to hectic fever.

The Bath Waters, in their effects on the constitution, act not merely as a diluent, but as a general stimulant and tonic ; their stimulant action being of the most diffusible nature, not merely affecting the stomach, or any one organ, but increasing the action of every part. The heart and arterial pulsations are quickened, as can be very clearly ascertained, the secretions of the gastric fluid, of the saliva, of the urine, and of the insensible perspiration, are evidently increased, and the nervous energies are improved and accelerated, as is evinced by the augmented glow of vivacity which succeeds their exhibition.

The internal exhibition of the Bath Waters is a modern

practice, compared with their external use. It was a long time before physicians were bold enough to prescribe them, but having once began, they were determined to pursue the Sangrado principle. Guidot recommended for ordinary constitutions to begin with *three pints* a day, and increase in a few days to *six pints*. But those who were a size stronger in constitution, might increase to a *gallon*; and those of the largest size to begin with *five pints*, and come up to *ten*.

The present practice of taking the waters is upon a much more moderate scale. Yet Dr. Falconer thinks, "that if the old practitioners have been mistaken in advising them in so large a quantity, that the moderns on the other hand, have sometimes disappointed their effects by too great limitation." He is well satisfied "that the waters may, with the utmost safety, in general, be taken in considerably larger quantities than those commonly exhibited at present."

It is usual for the patient (under a proper preparation from his medical attendant) to begin with the smallest glass, or a quarter of a pint half an hour or an hour before breakfast; then take a walk till the breakfast hour, and midway between breakfast and dinner to take another quarter of a pint, and walk for some time afterwards. Should the waters agree, the dose may be gradually increased till the patient takes two full sized glasses, at an interval of half an hour between each glass, before breakfast, and the same quantity in the middle of the day. It is not, however, every constitution that will bear this quantity, this will be judged of by the medical adviser. In cases of debilitated stomach, dyspepsia, hypochondriasis, &c. a month or six weeks may be sufficient; but in more obstinate cases, they should be taken for a month, then left off a few weeks and to be resumed again.

We have merely alluded here to the general drinking. but it frequently happens that the waters will agree at one pump and disagree at another; these variations must of course be left to the discretion of the professional attendant.

When the waters are likely to prove beneficial, they excite, on being first taken, a pleasing glow in the stomach, to which soon succeed an increase of appetite and spirits, and a rapid determination to the kidneys.

On the other hand, when they occasion head-ache, thirst and dryness of the tongue, when they sit heavy on the stomach, and produce sickness, and do not pass off by urine or perspiration, their operation is unfavourable, and their further employment is not to be advised.

To shew the action of the Bath Waters on a healthy person, it may not be amiss to state the effects generally produced. In the sanguineous person, the circulation of the blood is quickened, the face flushes, a sense of heat is perceived over the body, a violent head-ache is produced, and even in some cases apoplexy may be brought on. Indeed giddiness in many constitutions is a common symptom on first taking them.

We shall close these remarks with the able observations of Dr. Saunders, on the Bath Waters. "The Waters of Bath are certainly among those that require a considerable time to be persevered in, before a full and fair trial can be made. Their operation is very gradual, as indeed might be expected from a medicine which shows so few sensible properties, or immediate effects. Too frequently they are apt to lie heavy upon the stomach, when they have been taken for some weeks; and when this is the case, they must be intermitted for a time, and afterwards be resumed. Indeed, it must be owned, that a large proportion of the patients who resort to these springs, are afflicted with disorders that are in themselves only to be palliated, or at least, are always very difficult of cure. Chronic rheumatism, habitual gout, dyspepsia from a long course of high and intemperate living, and the like, are disorders not to be removed by a short course of any mineral waters, and many of those who have once received benefit at these fountains, find it necessary to make an annual visit to them, to repair the waste in health during the preceding year. However, with well regulated expectations and a judicious mode of treatment, the invalid will seldom be here disappointed, and we may fairly consider the *Thermal springs of Bath*, as amongst the *most valuable natural waters* which our island possesses."

ON THE EXTERNAL USE OF THE BATH WATERS,
BATHING AND PUMPING.

Dr. Saunders in his work on mineral waters seems very much to doubt whether the Bath Waters, in their external

application can have any different effect from common water heated to the same temperature. He thinks they certainly possess considerable advantages in the largeness of supply, and their steady uniform temperature, but from the minute quantities of active ingredients detected by chemical investigation, he is led to suppose, their properties are too insignificant to be felt by the skin. Whatever may be the cause we certainly know from daily experience that the Bath Water has a decidedly different effect from common water of the same temperature, and no professional man on the spot, can for a moment doubt the fact when he sees the number of loathsome diseases relieved and cured, solely by their external application. The hospital reports are a sufficient evidence that numbers of leprous patients and a great variety of cutaneous complaints are cured, who, before their admission into the Bath Hospital, had tried every means their physicians could devise, and we might almost add every quack medicine they had seen advertised, without effect.

The above documents cannot be called in question, and one mode of accounting for the particular efficacy of these waters, when so little is discovered by analysis, is the supposition that we are not yet arrived at that perfection in chemical science which enables us to detect all their active ingredients

The complaints which are chiefly recommended for the benefit of bathing, are principally gout, rheumatism, paralysis, lead cholic, cholerosis, bilious disorders, diseases of the mesenteric glands and spleen. Bathing is also advised in many stomach complaints and derangements of the alimentary canal; these latter however are not such decided cases for the bath as to be resorted to without professional advice. It must always be recollected, that during the inflammatory stages of any disease, bathing and pumping, as well as drinking are highly improper. The baths both public and private may be resorted to as suits the convenience of the patients or the advice of the physician. The heat is generally directed between the degrees of 92 and 98 and the time from a quarter to half an hour, three times in the week. It is the opinion of many, that the time of remaining in the water might be extended to a much longer period with greater benefit to the patient, particularly in

those cases of rigidity of muscles arising from gout, rheumatism, paralysis, or indeed any cases of stiffened joints, whether from casualties or otherwise. *Herpetic* cases would also bear a much longer continuance in the baths. It is very well known that at Carlsbad, Aix and other warm baths on the continent, patients remain in, even two and three hours at a time without the smallest inconvenience, and that all the old physicians who have treated of the Bath Waters recommend a much longer period and that to be followed up each day.*

There are two modes of using the pump; one whilst the patient is in the bath; the other which is termed dry pumping, and merely applied to the part affected by exposure of the limb.

The pump is of very great service in most cases when the bath is recommended, and it is also frequently advised for local affections when the bath is not used. To gouty, rheumatic and palsied limbs, sprains, local weakness from fractured or dislocated limbs, bruises, debility of the back or loins, or indeed any local affection without inflammation; the pumping is used with the greatest success. The mode of applying it is to go at any hour most convenient, and begin with one hundred strokes which may be gradually increased as the patient is able to bear it, to four or five hundred strokes. This plan may be pursued at first three times in the week, afterwards every day. Confinement, if the weather is fine, is neither necessary with the bath or pump, still this must be left to the discretion of the medical adviser. As many diseases for which the topical application of the Bath Waters is recommended, originate from cold, it must be obvious, that care should be taken to avoid it; still these applications will be of very little use unless assisted by the patient's exertions. We cannot expect with all the bathing on earth, that strength will drop from the clouds into a palsied limb, without a great deal of painful exertion on our own part.

* The time of continuing in the bath must at last be left a good deal to the sensations of the patient; if it produce head-ache, vertigo, lassitude or faintness, the period should be diminished. In full habit, these cautions are more necessary.

VAPOUR AND SHOWER BATH.

At the Cross-Bath is a Vapour-Bath recently put up, on the principle recommended by the Hon. Basil Cochrane. It is so adapted as to convey the steam to any particular part of the body, and has been very much recommended not only for many local pains, but also in restoring generally obstructed circulation. The Vapour-Bath, we think, has not been so much attended to, as it deserves; and the more the principle is investigated, the more consequence will it derive in relieving those suppressed disorders which are often very distressing to professional men.

The Shower-Bath is at the same place. Its acknowledged utility in various disorders need not be enlarged upon, in this place, and its convenience is generally allowed,

GENERAL REMARKS.

It would be impossible to enumerate every disease separately which derive benefit from the use of these waters, either internally or externally. It may be therefore sufficient, to observe that all diseases of debility, in which there is a deficiency of power of arterial action, in which there is laxity of fibre, diminished action in the organs subservient to the important processes of digestion and chylication, depressed nervous energy, or defective glandular secretion, in short all diseases which depend on a warmth of power in any of the organs, are proper cases for the administration of these waters.

With respect to the baths there is much necessity for a proper adaptation of the particular bath, and the necessary temperature as well as the frequency of continuing in it, and of repeating the immersion, according as the circumstance of the case may indicate, and according as the changes in the disease may render a change in the mode of applying the remedy necessary.

In order to give persons afflicted with the various diseases which become the subjects of treatment by the Bath Waters, a proper and well founded ground for hope in their use, we subjoin a list of diseases taken from the registers of the General Hospital, showing the proportionate numbers of those who have been, within a certain period cured or relieved of each respective disease. That the list may

have a uniform appearance we have in every instance made the calculation on the number of one hundred cured or relieved in every hundred admitted, or in the same proportion.

Idiopathic Palsy	68
Palsy from Cold	94
————— External Accident	73
————— Distorted Spine	50
————— Lead	94
————— Fever	76
————— Rheumatism.....	81
Chronic Rheumatism	86
Hip Cases	68
White Swellings of the Knee	83
St. Vitus' Dance	88
Leprosy	92

It must be observed that these cases, are those of the lower order of people, who come from all parts of the kingdom to the Bath Hospital, that the cases which come there, are of the most inveterate kind; generally those which have resisted all other modes of treatment before they are sent, and that therefore the proportions of those cured or benefited would in all probability be considerably larger or were the calculation to be made among the higher orders of society. There are likewise several diseases not found in this register, (as complaints of the stomach) which are not considered sufficiently urgent to cause a poor man to go to a distance for a cure. Gout likewise is not so often met with in the Hospital; as it happens comparatively rarely among the poor. Gout is more truly the disease of the rich, as it is produced commonly from intemperance in the luxuries of the table and the use of wine: whereas the spiritual intemperance of the lower orders is productive of diseased liver and its train of diseases.

It might not be amiss to notice the season of the year best adapted for the use of Bath Waters. Formerly the summer months were invariably preferred, latterly however, the colder seasons are most full, from what cause this change has taken place it may be right to enquire. Bath from its local situation is very much sheltered by the surrounding hills, and considered warmer in Winter than most other

situations ; this in addition to the attraction of amusements at Bath in the winter, and the usual resort to the sea-side in the summer season, is the most probable cause why the season at Bath is principally confined to the winter. Still it is the opinion of many eminent physicians that paralytic and rheumatic cases in general derive much more benefit from the warm than the cold weather, and Dr. Falconer particularly enumerates for these complaints the months of June, July, and beginning of August. At this period of the year, the patients are better able to exert themselves with proper exercise and to bathing and pumping without the risk of taking cold, independent of exciting a more regular circulation and perspiratory discharge very necessary in these complaints.

With regard to diet, few observations are necessary : those who have taken too much wine and good things should take none, and those of weak, debilitated frames who require strengthening, may have recourse to a more generous system ; still plethora must at all times be avoided and the greatest attention paid to the alvine secretions. Exercise to be pursued without fatigue as much as the patient is able to bear.

Although we have given these general instructions respecting the nature and uses of the Bath Waters, we by no means wish that it should preclude the application to proper professional advice by the invalid on his arrival at Bath : the medical adviser at a distance will be enabled to recommend a journey to these springs, but there are many circumstances which require the assistance of a professional opinion on the spot ; the disease may be very well fitted for the use of the waters, but may require the hand of experience to direct it.

The springs open to the surface at four separate apertures : at each of which Baths have been constructed.

The Public Baths.

THE KING'S BATH,

Is situate about fifty yards to the south-west of the Abbey-Church, within the square which is bounded by the Abbey-Yard on the north; York-Street on the south; Stall-Street on the west; and Abbey-Place on the east; 65 feet 10 inches in length, by 40 feet 10 inches in breadth, being in the form of a parellelogram. In the centre of this Bath immediately at the part where the spring rises, there is fixed a conical reservoir or cistern, eight feet in diameter at the base, which is for the purpose of receiving the water as it issues immediately from the spring, to restrain its too sudden impetus, and to disperse it regularly throughout the whole area by means of several apertures in its sides. Into this reservoir are inserted the pipes by which the water is pumped up, for the purposes of drinking into the adjoining Pump Room, which being sunk considerably beneath the surface of the bottom of the Bath, prevents the possibility of any mixture of the waters pumped up for drinking with those of the Bath. Once in four years this reservoir is emptied and cleaned of a quantity of sandy matter which becomes accumulated, and chokes up the terminations of the pipes. An octagonal hand rail of brass surrounds the central part of the Bath, within which the temperature of the water is much increased. A doric colonnade partially surrounds the Bath for the purpose of affording occasional shelter to the bathers, and in other parts there are slips or recesses for the same purpose.

The Bath when filled to the usual height contains 346 tons, 2 hogsheads and 36 gallons of water, and is about 11 hours in filling. The temperature of the water of this bath as it rises from the spring, and as it flows from the pump, the pipes of which are sunk deep to its source, is about 116, or varying from that to 114:—In the Bath the mercury of the thermometer will vary according as it is applied nearer to or more distant from the centre, which is the hottest part, the heat gradually decreasing to the circumference, where it is as low as 100: or even less, for as the surface is exposed to the atmosphere, there is a constant dispersion of heat.

In the King's Bath is a statue of King Bladud, which was erected in 1699, under which is the following inscription on copper, agreeably to the idea that then prevailed respecting the first patron of these springs.

BLADUD
*Son of LUD HUDIBRAS,
 Eighth King of the Britons from BRUTE,
 A great Philosopher and Mathematician,
 Bred at Athens,
 And recorded the first Discoverer and Founder of these Baths,
 Eight Hundred and Sixty-three years before CHRIST ;
 That is,
 Two Thousand Five Hundred and Sixty-two Years,
 To the present Year,
 One Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety-nine.*

THE QUEEN'S BATH.

The Queen's-Bath is a square of 25 feet, connected immediately with the King's-Bath, and supplied by the same spring, which being farther from the source, the heat is somewhat lower.

The Baths are furnished with pumps, by which the water may be applied in a forcible stream to the afflicted part, while the patient is bathing, this operation is called wet pumping; there are likewise adjoining the Baths, rooms provided with pumps by which the water may be applied to any part of the body, while the remainder is dry; this as a distinction is called dry pumping.

For the accommodation of persons who do not choose to bathe in the open bath, several private baths have been constructed, which are filled from the large bath, in which persons may bathe at any time of the day, and at any temperature that may be prescribed, as likewise vapour baths and sudatories for cases in which such mode of application may be preferred. In one of these private apartments, which is called the steaming room an apparatus is fitted up, the invention of the late Mr. Nicholls, a surgeon of this city and a member of the corporation, by which the patient may administer to himself a lavement, which passing with so much more force than by the usual mode, has the power of overcoming obstructions of the bowels, which have resisted every other mode of treatment. At the suggestion of the same gentleman, there is likewise a contri-

vance for the powerful application of the steam of the water to incrustations of the hand, and other parts of the body. The entrance to the King's-Bath, the Queen's-Bath and the Private Baths attached to the same, are in Stall-Street; connected with each of which are proper separate dressing-rooms for ladies and gentlemen.

The following are the regulations which are published relative to the use of these baths, which refer likewise to the Hot-Bath and Cross-Bath.

Rules and Orders.

A Serjeant shall not demand more than threepence for each time of bathing:—A Guide shall not demand more than one shilling for each time of bathing:—A Cloth-Woman shall not demand more than threepence for each time of bathing.

Pumping in the *King's*, *Queen's* and *Cross Bath*, 2d. each hundred strokes; in the private Baths, 3d. each hundred strokes.

The above fees are to be understood so as not to affect people in low circumstances, or servants, such being allowed to bathe for sixpence only to the guide, for linen and attendance.

That no Serjeant, Bath-Guide, Cloth-Woman, or Chairman, shall demand any thing of a bather for his or their entrance on bathing or pumping, which has been usually demanded by the name of footing-money.

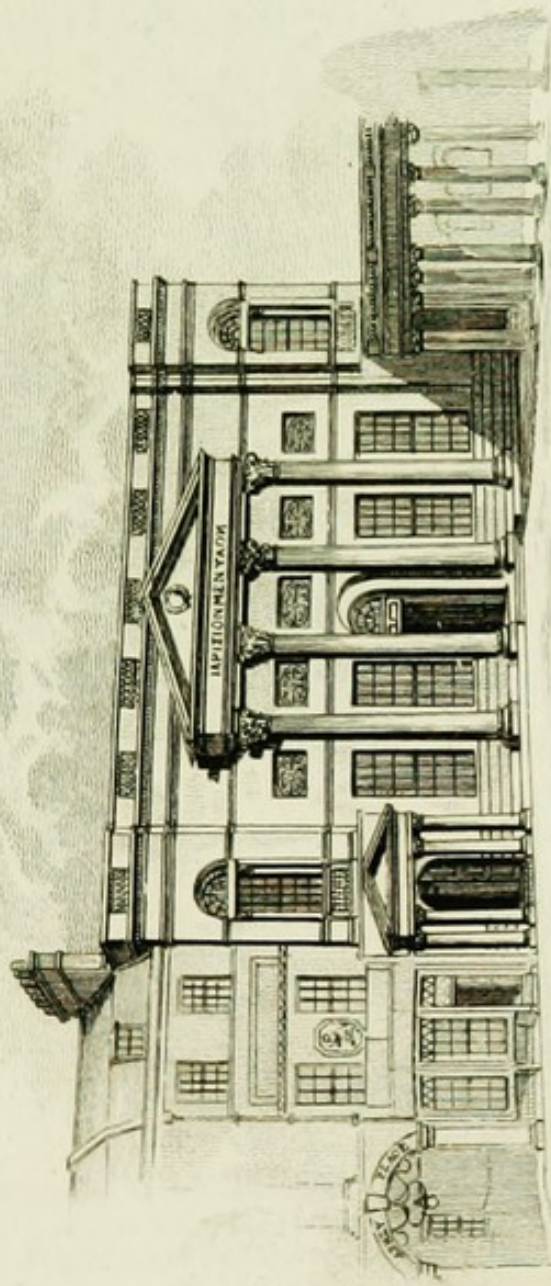
That sufficient fires (at the expense of the Chamber of the City) be made in the slips; to be lighted at six o'clock in the morning in the winter, and five in the summer season, and be continued the usual hours of bathing.

Bathing to be allowed on all holidays, except *Christmas-Day* and *Good-Friday*; but not on Sunday mornings—except in cases of great emergency, when a private bath is necessary.

Attached to the King's-Bath as being supplied by its waters is

THE GREAT PUMP-ROOM,

Which is a magnificent building, situate on the south-side of the Abbey-Yard. It is 85 feet in length, 46 feet wide, and 34 feet high. The inside of the room is adorned with three quarter columns of the Corinthian order, covered by an entablature. The room is terminated at each end by a semicircular recess; in that at the eastern extremity there is an excellent clock, which is regulated by a sun dial fixed at the south-east window, and over the clock there is a marble bust of the late Mr. Nash, executed by Hoare, at the expense of the corporation. On



THE GREAT PUMP ROOM.

Des. by Robert & Ass. Bath, 1793.

the south-side of the room there are two fire places for the purpose of keeping the room well warmed, and for the accommodation of the numerous frequenters. Between the fire-places is the pump, on which, in gilt characters is painted the following appeal to the charity of the company, written by the late Christopher Anstey, Esq.

THE HOSPITAL

In this City,

Open to the Sick Poor of every part of the World

To whose cases the waters are applicable,

(The Poor of Bath only accepted)

Was first established, and is still supported, by the Charitable Contributions of the Liberal and Humane.

Oh ! pause awhile, whoe'er thou art,
That drink'st this healing stream;
If e'er Compassion o'er thy Heart
Diffus'd its heavenly beam;

Think on the wretch whose distant Lot
This friendly aid denies,
Think how in some poor lonely Cot
He unregarded lies !

Hither the helpless stranger bring,
Relieve his heartfelt Woe,
And let thy bounty, like this Spring,
In genial currents flow :

So may thy years from Grief and Pain,
And pining want be free ;
And thou from Heav'n that mercy gain,
The poor receive from thee

And likewise the following curious and beautiful lines, framed and glazed, written by DR. HARRINGTON.

Scire Potestates, Aquaram Usumque Bibendi.

VIRG.

I.

ALWHYLE ye drinke 'midst Age and Ache ybent,
Ah creep not comfortless beside our Streame ;
(Sweet Nurse of Hope) Afflictyon's downward sente,
Wythe styll small Voyce, to rouse from thriftles Dreame ;
Each Wyng to prune, that shyftyth every Spraie
In wytlesse Flyght, and chyrpe the Lyfe awaie.

II.

ALWHYLE ye lave—such Solace may be founde;
“ When kinde the Hand, why 'neathe its Halynges faint ?
“ Payne shall recure the Hearte's corrupted Wounde ;
“ Farre gone is that which feeleth not its playnte.
“ By kindred Angel smote, BETHESDA gave
“ Newe Vyrtyes forthe, and fette her trobledde Wave.”

III.

Thus drynke, thus lave—nor evermore lamente,
 Our sprynge but flow pale anguise to befriende;
 How sayre the Meed that followeth contente!
 How bless'd to lyve, and find such Anguise mende!
 How bless'd to die—when sufferynge Faithe makes sure,
 At Lyfe's high Founte, an everlastynge cure!

Within the western recess there is a neat gallery used as an orchestra for the band attached to the room, which plays every day during the season, from one till half-past three. The expense of this band, except the sum of fifty pounds paid from the city-chamber, is defrayed by the liberality of those persons who frequent the room for the purpose of health or amusement.

On the outside the Great Pump-Room, on the architrave immediately over the principal entrance is the following Greek inscription, being the opening words of the first Ode of Pindar—

“ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝ ΜΕΝ ΥΔΩΡ.”

Which literally translated means, “WATER! of ELEMENTS THE BEST.”

The Pump-Room is open from an early hour every morning till four o'clock in the afternoon, (except during divine service on Sunday) during which time attendance is given for supplying the water to those who resort to the room for the purpose. From one till four this room is the general rendezvous, not only of invalids and water drinkers, but of the gay and fashionable. At the height of the season it may literally be said to be thronged by company, who repair here for the purpose of meeting their friends, of enjoying a promenade, or of hearing the music; here the progress of diseases, the virtues of the waters, the politics and occurrences of the day are discussed. Here parties are formed for the theatre, partners solicited for the ball, and ceremonials for visits are adjusted. In short, considering the waters as the great and principal attraction of Bath, the Pump-Room may be regarded as the Exchange, and the above three hours have not been unaptly compared to high change in a commercial city.

In this room a book is kept, in which visitors when they first arrive are expected to insert their names and places of

abode, for the information of their friends and as a directory to the masters of the ceremonies, who make a point of waiting on every new comer on his first arrival, or as soon as his arrival is known, which is much accelerated by this arrangement.

THE CROSS-BATH AND PUMP-ROOM.

The spring of this bath rises about 100 yards south-west of the King's-Bath, being situated immediately facing the bottom of Bath-Street; it is called from a cross which was erected in the centre of it, by the Earl of Melfort, (secretary of state to King James II.) as a memorial of the Queen's bathing in it in 1687. There are no private baths, but the public bath is rendered convenient by slips. There is a small convenient pump-room attached for the purpose of supplying persons who prefer drinking the water here. The water from this spring is considerably cooler than at any other, being at a temperature, when pumped up from the source, from 105 to 110, in the open-bath it is considerably less. On examination likewise the water is found to contain less of solid matter. It has been conjectured that both these circumstances of the diminished heat and strength of impregnation is merely owing to the mixture of the common spring-water, which it has been found impossible entirely to exclude.

THE HOT-BATH AND PUMP-ROOM

Is situated about 120 feet south-west of the last house to the left at the bottom of Bath-Street. There are here, a convenient open bath, private baths, a room for dry pumping and sudatories. The water of this bath, as pumped from the source, is from 112 to 116. The pump-room belonging to this bath is at a small distance, constituting the ground floor of the first house to the left in Hetling-Court, the apartment over it being inhabited as a private house.

The property of these three springs, that of the King's-Bath, the Cross-Bath and the Hot-Bath, is vested in the corporation, who hold a perpetual lease granted to them by Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1590, as trustees for the public, and who derive a handsome revenue from them. The baths they retain in their own hands, but the

pump-rooms they let on lease every three years for that term, at an annual sum of £840, which has been sometimes reduced in cases of bad seasons; there are generally several candidates for the situation on these terms, and it is given to that one which is thought most worthy, which is for the most part, the widow or family of some deceased citizen, who generally during the term realizes a sufficiency for future life. There is no specific sum charged for the drinking of the waters; the remuneration is voluntary, and is more or less according to the length of time they have been drank. Persons frequenting the Pump-Room by way of accommodation, or as a place of resort, who do not drink the water, are expected to give contributions for their accommodation, as besides the above sum, the renter has to pay taxes, to keep good fires, and to preserve the rooms in a proper state of repair and cleanliness for the reception of company.

THE KINGSTON-BATHS AND PUMP-ROOM.

Although the baths already described are generally first considered on account of their greater number and magnitude, and as being the property of a chartered body, yet these can with great certainty be traced to have existed at the time the Romans had possession of this island. In the year 1755, the old Priory or Abbey-House, which stood on the estate of the Duke of Kingston, and occupied the spot where the Kingston Baths now are, extending to the back of Church-Street and as far as the Abbey-Green was taken down. In digging the foundation for the purpose of making new erections, several stone-coffins with the remains of human bodies, together with various pieces of coin of the successive Saxon kings were discovered; and proceeding three or four feet below this cemetery, there were discovered the ruins of some very elegant baths and sudatories; that they were of Roman construction is very evident, as the ancient Britons knew not the art of building with brick, stone and mortar, which art we know the Romans possessed in perfection. These ruins were viewed and very accurately described by Dr. Lucas; the large bath 33 feet by 18 feet was placed in the centre of a splendid room, supported by sixteen columns, some of the plinths of which now remain; at the end of this room was

a semicircular bath, more elegantly constructed, and apparently appropriated to the use of the patricians; these rooms communicated with two *hypocausta*, *loconica*, or sudatories, with double floors, through which the heated air passed into the room.

We must suppose that when the Romans quitted the island, these baths fell to decay, and that during the Saxon period, a burial-place was formed immediately over them; these more uncivilized possessors being ignorant of, or paying little regard to the works of that of their more refined predecessors. It appears from various circumstances, that at different times the whole of the ancient city has been destroyed, and by degrees has become considerably elevated, so that the present lowest part of Bath is at least 10 feet higher than it was in the time of the Romans, and the Kingston or Roman reservoir is that degree lower than the bed of the King's-Bath, which is of comparative recent formation.

On the discovery of these ruins, the late Duke of Kingston after clearing away the rubbish so as to render the flowing of the springs clear and unobstructed, erected some very neat private baths, which were the first of that nature that had ever been made over them.

A few years ago, the property of these springs came into the possession of Dr. Wilkinson, by the grant of a long lease from the Earl Manvers, the successor of the Duke of Kingston; this gentleman has very considerably improved the estate: there are now three handsome private baths with dressing rooms attached, which are always kept warm by double floors, between which the water flows: there are likewise pumps for use in the baths, also a room for dry pumping, with a shower bath and every other convenience.

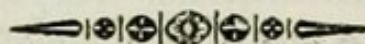
Having completed the improvements of the baths, the Doctor erected a very neat and elegant Pump-Room, for the purpose of applying the waters from this spring internally;—this room is now devoted to the use of the Bath Literary and Philosophical Society, for after a few years trial it was found that from the length of pipe through which the water was drawn, it lost somewhat of its heat, for which reason, a room on the opposite side of Abbey-Street was adapted as a Pump-Room, which being immediately over the spring, the water is now delivered with the same advantage of temperature as from the King's Bath.

Having given the Regulations of the other Baths, we subjoin the Terms of this Establishment.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Single Bath.....	0	2	6	—or Nine Baths for	1	0	0
Shower Bath.....	0	1	6	—Dry Pump, per 100 strokes	0	0	6
For drinking the Water, £1 16s. 6d. per year;—Six Months				£1 5s.—			
Three Months, 18s.—Per Month, 9s. 6d.							

At the Kingston Pump-Room, arrangements have likewise been formed for the drinking of the Cheltenham Waters: fresh supplies of which are received, every week, from the springs of Mr. Thompson. The water is conveyed in glass carboys, and deposited in a reservoir constructed for that purpose, the bottom of which is covered with clay, brought from the bed of the Cheltenham springs. The water thus preserves its particular qualities unchanged, and is drank from the pump here with every advantage that can be required at Cheltenham.

As many of the diseases, in which the Bath Waters are applicable, are much assisted and expedited in their cure by the aid of Electricity or Galvanism; and as many diseases, which are not particularly adapted for the waters, are entirely cured by these agents; an establishment, on a large scale, for the purpose of administering them is formed at Kingston-House, adjoining the baths, and provided with an electric machine, of the largest magnitude, and every needful apparatus.



Hospitals and other Charitable Institutions.

THE christian religion has contributed more to refine humanity and to excite her to the performance of noble and generous deeds, than all the precepts of philosophy or the dictates of imperious authority. The nations that are so happy as to be directed by her doctrines, shew, by the number of beneficent institutions they have established for the reception of the unfortunate, the poor, the aged, and the deceased, their benign influence over the hearts of mankind: they inspire the soul with the most generous principles soften the passions, and spring in the eye of sensibility, the sympathetic tear.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

A long experience in the efficacy of the Bath Waters, had proved that there were many cures of disease which could be cured by their use, which pertinaciously resisted every other of the most skilfully adapted remedies. The affluent and indeed all those who were afflicted with such diseases, whose circumstances would in any way afford their coming to Bath, flocked here for the benefit of the springs. But there is still a numerous class of persons who labour under such diseases, who till of late years, possessed not the ability, had no chance whatever of receiving the relief which the bountiful hand of Providence has so liberally bestowed. A journey to and from Bath, from the remote parts of the kingdom, the maintenance and lodging during a residence here, and the expense of medical advice, and the various uses of the waters, require means which the lower classes of society do not possess. To remove these obstructions, and to throw open the sanative influence of these springs to all. To give the poor an equal chance with the rich of shaking off their maladies, some charitable individuals instituted the Bath General Hospital, which is a handsome edifice, 100 feet by 90, situate at the north-west corner of Union-Street, the finest opening on the site of the ancient wall of the city.

The first stone was laid on the 8th of July, 1738, by the Rt. Hon. Wm. Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath, with the following inscription:

This stone
Is the first that was laid in the foundation of
THE GENERAL HOSPITAL,
July the Sixth, A. D. 1738.
GOD prosper the charitable Undertaking.

The ingenious architect, Mr. Wood, was employed to erect it. By an Act of Parliament obtained in the year 1739, the institution was corroborated. By this Act, ninety persons are nominated as trustees of the establishment, and by the name of the president and governors of the General Hospital at Bath. The Act further directs, that out of those members, there should be a president, three treasurers, and a committee of thirty assistants,

elected yearly, on the first or second of May, (if the first fall on a Sunday) and that they are to meet weekly to regulate the concerns of the institution.

The whole of the stone used in the edifice was given by the late Ralph Allen, Esq. In the year 1742, the Hospital was opened for the admission of patients.

As the intention of this institution was to afford the means of relief to the distant poor, it was thought proper that one of its unalterable regulations should be, that no inhabitant of Bath should be admissible as an inmate. As it was established for those particular cases which required the use of these waters, it was supposed with truth that the poor of this city have an opportunity of partaking of these advantages at little or no expense. For internal cases there is a free supply of water to the poor from the Hot-Bath spring, from a pump in the street, and the benefits of bathing can always be procured at a very reasonable rate.

With the exception of the city of Bath alone, this hospital is open to persons from all parts of the united kingdom, at no other expense than that of their journey to and from Bath. They are here furnished with accommodation of excellent board and lodging, the diet being suited to their respective cases, and enjoy the proper administration of the Bath Waters, with medicine and every other requisite under the superintendance and direction of the first medical advice that the city can afford. The professional establishment consisting of three physicians, three surgeons and an apothecary.

The hospital, when completely filled, contains 133 patients. Its property, since the period of its first erection, has been continually increasing, from the charitable benefactions of persons well inclined to the institution. It is likewise considerably indebted to the charity sermons, which are annually preached at all the churches and chapels, at which collections are made of no small amount, to which, undoubtedly, the visitors from all parts of the kingdom contribute, as well as the inhabitants of Bath, by whom whatever is given must be considered as independent munificence, as their townsmen are excluded from participating of its benefits.

Conditions of Admission into the Hospital.

I.—The case of the patient must be described by some physician or person of skill in the neighbourhood of the place where the patient has resided for some time; and this description must be sent in a letter (franked, or post-paid) directed to the Register of the General Hospital at Bath.

☞ *The age and name of the patient ought to be mentioned in the description of the case, and the persons who describe it are desired to be particular in the enumeration of the symptoms; so that neither improper cases may be admitted, nor proper ones rejected by the physicians and surgeons, who always examine and sign the cases as proper or improper, previous to their being laid before the weekly committee.*

If the patient has any fever upon him, as long as the fever continues, he will be deemed improper. Patients with coughs, attended with pain in the chest, or spitting of blood, are improper; as are also those with abscesses, or with any external ulcers, until such ulcers are healed.

From want of attention to the above particulars, very imperfect descriptions of cases have been, and are still sent: and many patients have been discharged as improper, soon after their admission, to the disappointment of the patients thus sent.

II.—After the patient's case has been thus described, sent, and approved of as above, he must remain in his usual place of residence till he has notice of a vacancy, signified by a letter from the Register, accompanied with a blank certificate.

IV.—Upon the receipt of such a letter, the patient must set forward for Bath, bringing with him this letter, the parish certificate duly executed by the minister and parish officers where such patient is legally settled, and attested before two justices for the county or city to which the patient belongs; and three pounds caution-money, if from any part of England or Wales: but if the patient comes from Scotland or Ireland, then the caution-money to be deposited, before admission, is the sum of five pounds.

IV.—Soldiers may, instead of parish certificates, bring a certificate from their commanding officers, signifying to what corps they belong, and that they shall be received into the same corps when discharged from the hospital, in whatever condition they are.—And the same is expected from the Governors of Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals respecting their pensioners. But it is necessary that their cases be described, and that they bring with them three pounds caution-money.

☞ *The intention of the caution-money is to defray the expences of returning the patients after they are discharged from the hospital, or of their burial in case they die there. The remainder of the caution-money, after these expences are defrayed, will be returned to the person who deposited it.*

N. B. All persons coming to Bath, under pretence of getting into the Hospital, without having their cases thus described and sent previously, and leave given to come, will be treated as vagrants, as the Act of Parliament for the regulation of the Hospital requires.

†† If any patient should have the small-pox here, such person must be removed out of the house, and the caution-money defray the Expences thereof.—Likewise, all persons who shall come into the hospital, without decent and necessary apparel, must have such necessaries provided out of the said caution-money.

SIR TIMOTHY SHELLEY, Bart. M. P. is the *President*.

CHARLES PHILLOTT, Esq.....	} <i>Treasurers.</i>
SIR WILLIAM WATSON, F. R. S.	
WYNDHAM GOODDEN, Esq.....	

Physicians.

WILLIAM FALCONER, M. D.
JOHN FORD DAVIS, M. D.
CHARLES HENRY PARRY, M. D.

Surgeons.

J PHILLOTT, Esq.
WILLIAM TUDOR, Esq.
GEORGE KITSON, Esq.

The Rev. JAMES BARRY, *Chaplain.*

Mr. C. OLLIER, *Register.*

THE BATH CITY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY,

Lower Borough-walls. In the year 1747, this charitable institution was established for the administration of medical advice, attendance, and medicines to the poor at their own houses, and was then called the Pauper Scheme: it was then, in fact, only a dispensary, as it contained no accommodation for the reception of patients within its walls, As, however, although much good was derived from this charity, yet as there was no asylum in which the sick poor of the City of Bath could be received, and as many diseases require more constant attention than can be bestowed on persons residing at a distance, the design was altered and considerably improved in the year 1792, when this Infirmary was first opened for the reception of a certain number of poor persons labouring under disease, and the advantages of the former system was still continued according to the original plan. All persons are admissible as patients to this charity, according to the established regulations, which we subjoin. They receive the best of medical advice and of medicines: operations are performed by surgeons of acknowledged skill, the Bath Waters, in cures which require their assistance, are administered free of expense; and those within the house, are provided with every necessary comfort and good nursing.

The following are the Rules of the Establishment:

Persons receiving parish pay are not admissible; neither are persons (whether inhabitants of Bath or not) who beg about the streets; as many make use of this practice, under pretence of coming to the Infirmary for relief.

No patient can be admitted without bringing a printed ticket from a subscriber, and all in-patients must bring a deposit of three pounds, or a note of indemnification from the parish in case of death.

Annual subscribers, on payment of their subscription, receive six printed tickets for each guinea; and benefactors of ten guineas are entitled to three recommendatory tickets, yearly, for life; those of twenty guineas to six tickets; and so in proportion.

The physicians, in conjunction with the surgeons, one of each in rotation every week, attend to select patients for admission into the house at the accustomed hour of such physician's attendance. Such patients are to continue under the care of the same physician and surgeon by whom they were admitted, till by them discharged.

No admission of patients into the house to take place in any other manner than as before stated, except by the permission of the physician or surgeon, to whom the weekly duty of admission belongs.

The apothecary is to report in writing to the physician or surgeon of the week, such out-patients as are fit objects of admission.

Two rooms are set apart for the servants of subscribers, whose cases are proper to be admitted; but as they pay eighteen shillings a week, if in-patients, and the full value of their medicines, if out-patients, they are of course no charge upon the charity. By receiving them upon these terms, many lives have been saved, and infectious diseases prevented from spreading in families, and through the community; and it is hoped, that so great a convenience and benefit will be an inducement to further contributions in support of the general establishment.

Any person subscribing for the special purpose of having a servant admitted as an in-patient shall pay two guineas.

No servant, male or female, will be admitted into the servants' ward, without the Infirmary being indemnified as to the payment of eighteen shillings per week, during the time such servant shall remain in the house; and in no case can such servant be permitted to be turned over to the common ward.

Patients unable to attend at the Infirmary themselves, are visited at their own homes by the apothecary, who in cases of necessity consults with the physicians and surgeons.

WM. GORE LANGTON, Esq. M. P.	is <i>President</i> .
GEORGE ROBINSON, Esq.	} <i>Vice-Presidents</i> .
J. MACKGLASHAN, Esq.	
Sir B. HOBHOUSE, Bart. and Co.	<i>Treasurers</i> .
J. MOODIE, M. D.	} <i>Physicians</i> .
STEWART CRAWFORD, M. D.	
J. MURRAY, M. D.	
Mr. WILLIAM WHITE	} <i>Surgeons</i> .
Mr. J. S. SODEN.	
Mr. C. C. CLIFTON.	
Mr. JOHN CROSBY.	<i>Apothecary</i> .
Rev. R. WARNER	<i>Chaplain</i> .

Besides a Committee of Twenty-four Gentlemen for conducting the Establishment.

THE CASUALTY HOSPITAL,

Kingsmead-street.—This Hospital was founded in the year 1788, for the express purpose of affording a ready asylum for all poor persons who should meet with any sudden accident, and from its first institution to the present day, has been the means of rendering the most effectual

relief to a very great number of persons when assistance is most required. The establishment was first projected by Mr. James Norman, Surgeon, who from its commencement to the present time, and of late years in conjunction with his son, have been most exemplary in the official duty of surgeons to the establishment. There is no necessity for introduction to this hospital—the having met with an accident is a sufficient passport. Subscriptions are received at the Hospital; at the principal Libraries; and at the Bladud Bank.

CHARLES HENRY PARRY, M. D. *Physician.*

GEORGE NORMAN, Esq. *Surgeon.*

BATH PENITENTIARY AND LOCK HOSPITAL,

Lady-Mead, Walcot Street. This institution was first established on the principle of the Magdalen Hospital of London, and similar Penitentiary asylas in other places, for the purpose of affording protection, and with the hope of exciting to reformation that most unfortunate class of females, who having been allured from the paths of virtue and honor, have depended for a precarious livelihood on the wages of prostitution. For this purpose it was well adapted, and very many instances were continually occurring where the purpose was very effectually answered.—In the year 1816, it occurred to several philanthropic individuals that considerable extension might be afforded to the original design, by increasing the means by which a greater number of penitents might be received, and likewise by the addition of the Lock-Hospital for the accommodation and cure of diseased objects. Mr. Parish was among the foremost of those who came forward with hand and heart for the accomplishment of so good a work. Meetings were convened, the design was promulgated, and such was the ardour of benevolence that the accomplishment soon followed. The original penitentiary house was enlarged, so as to accommodate above twenty, and an hospital was added, for the admission of such unfortunate objects, as had acquired a disease which too frequently, from neglect, proves ruinous to constitution and to life. During the necessary confinement for the purposes of cure, in many of these poor creatures, now removed from scenes of depravity and vice, a sense of their own wretchedness, may lead to a wish for the means of retrieving the errors of their ways

of returning to the happiness of virtue, and of again becoming honourable members of society. These means are afforded them, for on removal from the Hospital, they may gain admission as penitents into the asylum for that purpose.

His Serene Highness PRINCE LEOPOLD of SAXE-COBOURG, is *Patron*.
Right Hon. Lord GWYDIR, *President*.

Trustees.

J. PARISH, Esq.	WYNDHAM GOODDEN, Esq.
COLONEL FLEMING,	JOHN S. DUNCAN, Esq.
Rev. R. WARNER,	HASTINGS ELWIN, Esq.

Rev. R. WARNER and Rev. C. COANE, *Chaplains*.

Rev. J. RICHARDS, and JOHN DUNCAN, Esq. *Secretaries*.

Dr. FALCONER, Dr. FISHER, and Dr. GAITSKELL, *Physicians*.

J. S. SODEN, Esq. *Surgeon*.—Messrs. KNIGHT and DAVIES, *Chemists*.
CHARLES PHILLOTT, Esq. *Treasurer*.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, OR THE BLUE ALMS.

This asylum was intended for the reception of the sick, aged and infirm poor, and was endowed by the benevolent founder with an estate in its immediate vicinity, called St. John's Farm; which although at the time of the grant, was merely land sufficient to support the establishment, which consists of six poor men and as many women, with their master, yet gradually as this land became covered with buildings its value was considerably increased. At the period of the dissolution of monasteries, this charitable institution escaped the general wreck, and the patronage was vested in the crown, who attached it to the parish of St. Michael, and gave the mastership to the rector of that parish, who from fraudulent and interestive motives suffered the charity to fall to ruin and appropriated the pertaining revenue. In the year 1637, Queen Elizabeth restored the hospital, and vested the patronage in the mayor and chief citizens of Bath. After a short time, the integrity of this body proved as fragile as that of the late master, the rector of St. Michael, and their avarice and turpitude proceeded so far, that, disregarding altogether the intentions of the charity and the motives of its institution, they, in the year 1616, gave the perpetual mastership to the mayor, for the time being, of Bath, and from that time the revenue was divided among the corporation, until the restoration of Charles II. when the hospital again lapsed to the crown. The intentions of the charity were then again, for a short

period, revived; but the corporation again having the patronage restored to them, and the entire management of its concerns devolving on them, they very soon forgot the objects of their trust, and again converted the revenue, which was now very considerable, to their own emolument, to the almost entire exclusion of those for whose protection the institution was endowed. In this state this hospital continued till, in the year 1711, in consequence of a dispute between the then master, John Chapman, and the corporation, respecting the hospital lands and fines, the former filed a bill in chancery against the latter. The hearing in the cause came on the 26th of Nov. 1713, before Sir John Trevor, master of the rolls, who desired that all the fines, which in future should accrue for the renewal of leases of estates, belonging to the charity, should be divided in three equal shares, two of which should go to the master, out of which he should maintain the hospital and the chapel in good repair, and the remaining third part should be equally divided among the co-brethren and sisters, once every month. He likewise desired that the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Keeper the Master of the Rolls, and the Bishop of Bath and Wells, should be for ever visitors of the same hospital. The present hospital was erected by Mr. Wood, in the year 1728, upon the site of that which was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The hospital estate being let out on building leases, is now very valuable, by the fines paid on the renewal of leases. The gift remains in the corporation.

BELLOT'S HOSPITAL,

Situate in Bell-tree-lane, was originally founded by Thomas Bellot, esq. steward of the household to James I. originally built on land belonging to that of St. John's, and paid for some years a fine for the same. But in 1672, Tobias Rustat, esq. who was brother and lessee to John Rustat, freed the institution from its dependence on that charity, and granted the ground exempted from every charge or imposition to the mayor, aldermen and citizens of Bath; the following inscription over the door-way into the court of Bellot's hospital, records this act of liberality.

“ This house, (with the garden adjoining,) commonly called Bellot's Hospitall, being part of the lands belonging to the Hospitall of St. John,

Baptist in Bath, was freely granted without fine to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Bath, by Tobias Rustat, esq. brother and lessee to John Rustat, clerk, master of the said Hospitall of St. John, to the end it may be restored and continued to the same use to which it hath been applied by Thomas Bellot, gentlemen, since his first obtaining the same of the master, co-brethren, and sisters of the said Hospitall, March 25th. A. D. 1672."

This hospital is for the reception of twelve poor men and women, who have each an apartment, the liberty of bathing, and an allowance of 1s. 10d. per week, it continues open only half the year, commencing at Lady-day and closing at Michaelmas. Those received must be poor strangers, recommended to this city for the benefit of the waters.

Dr. DAVIS, *Physician*.—J. PHILLOTT, Esq. *Surgeon*.

Mr. SLOPER, *Apothecary*.

THE BIMBERRIES, BLACK-ALMS, OR HOSPITAL OF ST. CATHERINE.

Stands in Bimberry-lane, and is said to have been founded on the site of an ancient alms-house, built by two sisters of the name of Bimberry. It receives its second name from the colour of the garment worn by the paupers belonging to it, so ordered by the corporation, as a mark of lamentation for the loss of the royal founder of the institution, Edward VI. who died in the flower of his youth; and has its third appellation from Catherine, the mother of Queen Mary, in whose reign the building was completed. The hospital is a low structure, near the south-west angle of the Borough-walls, containing fourteen tenements, fitted up for as many paupers of either sex, but inhabited only by ten, who are allowed 3s. 6d. per week each, and a black coat once in two years.

BATH EYE INFIRMARY,

Near the Cross-Bath, supported by voluntary contributions and annual subscriptions. This establishment, though of recent date, has been attended with most beneficial consequence to the blind and needy; of whom many, in urgent cases, are admitted into the house, whilst the far greater number obtain relief on stated days—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at the infirmary.

This Infirmary is governed by a president, vice-presidents, and a committee.

Dr. CHICHESTER,	} <i>Physicians.</i>	JAMES WARE, Esq.	} <i>Surgeons.</i>
Dr. DAVIS,		J. S. SODEN, Esq.	

PUERPERAL, OR CHILD-BED CHARITY,

Instituted in the year 1792, for the laudable object of administering relief to Poor Married Women, at their own habitations, in the time of Child-birth. They are provided with a midwife of their own selection, and such necessaries as the funds of the Charity will afford. In all preternatural or difficult cases, the surgeons afford their assistance. There is likewise a physician attached to give his advice in serious cases of puerperal indisposition. Subscriptions and benefactions are received by the Surgeons.

CHARLES HENRY PARRY, M. D. *Physician.*

JAMES and GEORGE NORMANS, Esqrs. *Surgeons.*

CHARITABLE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF LYING-IN WOMEN.

This society affords relief to two distinct classes. The first includes the wives of sober and industrious mechanics, or small tradespeople, who have fallen, by sickness or unforeseen embarrassments, into great difficulties. These have afforded the visitors the highest satisfaction, whilst, with speechless gratitude, they have gazed upon them as messengers of mercy.—The other class are the wives of labourers, gardeners, carters, &c. who, from sickness or want of employment, have fallen into indigence, wretchedness and misery, and have nothing to depend on but what they receive from their parish, and adventitious aids:

The concerns are managed by a patroness, a governess, president, treasurer, sub-treasurer, secretary, and a committee of twelve ladies.

BATH HUMANE SOCIETY,

Was instituted for the recovery of persons apparently dead by drowning or other accident. Its objects are precisely similar to those of the Royal Humane Society, which was founded in London in the year 1774. The business of the society is conducted by a president, six vice-presidents, a treasurer, secretary, and twenty-four other members, chosen annually.

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

For the support of the unfortunate in the middle classes of life, was founded in the year 1809, by Mr. Peter Hervè, an artist of considerable merit, occasionally residing in this city, to whose zeal, ability, and unwearied exertions the present flourishing state of the society is indebted. The benevolent intentions of the founder were for a length of time ineffectual, occasioned by a want of confidence in the public in duly appreciating the plan of an individual so little known, and although many were convinced of the integrity of his principles, they were nevertheless of opinion that his plans, were futile and imaginary; but Mr. H. could not be persuaded to abandon a project he had endeavoured so indefatigably to mature, and with a perseverance unprecedented, he ultimately succeeded in completing his plan, and obtained patronage in the most exalted ranks of society. Those who have heard the frequent eloquent, and pathetic appeals of Mr. H. in behalf of this Institution, can best judge of its merits, and will justly acknowledge what an able advocate the society continue to experience in the worthy founder. Committees are formed throughout the kingdom, to carry into effect the benevolent object which are thus briefly stated:—

“To relieve, by small annuities, distressed persons in the middle classes of life:—persons of education, good conduct, and respectability, whose distress has been occasioned by sickness or misfortune, whom age, penury, and disease frequently compel to seek refuge in a workhouse. These objects to be accomplished by a general subscription of five shillings or upwards, and promoted by a general committee throughout the kingdom.”

The Prince Regent condescended to become patron of this Institution, and a long list of the names of the Nobility and Dignitaries of the Church, grace the Committee.

Mr. Hervè had the good fortune to see his exertions crowned with every success in this City, and the business is conducted by many resident gentlemen with the same zeal and integrity as is manifest in the founder.

The concerns are under the management of a chairman, deputy chairman, and secretary, to either of whom Petitions are to be addressed, at the York-House, Bath.

THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, OR BANK FOR SAVINGS,

Was instituted in Bath in 1815, for the purpose of affording persons in the lower stations of life, an opportunity of placing small sums on good security, with the certainty of regular payment of interest. Deposits of not less than one shilling are received, but not entitled to interest till the sums amount to twenty shillings; nor interest paid on any fractional parts of a pound sterling. All deposits are invested in Government five per cent. stock, or other Government securities, in the names of three trustees. All depositors of one or more pounds, are proportionate proprietors of the stock invested under the trust and management of the Institution; and receive the interest thereof on the first Monday after the 20th of January, and the five following days, or on any subsequent Monday.

The Actuary, in the name of the Institution, receives such deposits under £20, as may be offered, which he enters into his deposit-book in the presence of the depositor; and at the same time gives him a book with a similar entry therein; which book must be brought to the Actuary whenever any further sum be deposited, or any dividend be received, that the transaction may be entered therein. And any person desirous of depositing with the Institution at any one time £20, or more, may pay it to the Treasurer, on any day between ten and three, at the Bladud-Bank, Bath; and, on producing his voucher to the Actuary, at the Provident-Office, and subscribing to the regulations there, such person has due credit for the same in the books of the Institution. And on giving notice to the Actuary, on the first Monday in the month, a proprietor may have the whole or any part of his stock sold; and after twenty-eight days from such notice, on any subsequent Monday, he shall receive in Bank of England notes, the full amount of the then current price of such stock, together with the interest due to the last half-year, free of all expense.

Most Noble the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWN, *Patron.*

Vice-Patrons.

Lord JOHN THYNNE	Lieut.-Col. GORE LANGTON, M.P.
Sir ROBERT WILMOTT, Bart.	JOHN WEBBE WESTON, Esq.
Sir JOHN COX HIPPESEY, Bart.	Sir WILLIAM COCKBURN, Bart.
JOHN HAYGARTH, Esq. M.D. FRS.	

Lieut.-Col. TUFNELL, *Treasurer.*

Mr. ROBERT CARPENTER, Trim-Street, *Actuary.*

And Thirty-one Trustees and Managers.

YOUTHS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION,

Embracing the Bath Sunday and other Schools, was established in 1815, on similar principles and in connection with the Provident Institution, the objects of which are to promote the habits of saving among the youth of the labouring classes, as soon as they begin to acquire wages of their own industry; and to induce others, more advanced in years, who may not have sufficiently considered the advantages of saving, to lay by such small sums as they can spare, against winter or other time of need. Persons of either sex, depositing not less than two-pence at one time, will be admitted to the benefits of this Association, on conforming to the rules which may be had at the Office.

The concerns are managed by a president, eighteen directors, and a secretary, at their office, 6, Trim-street,

THE STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY,

Was instituted in Bath, October 10, 1790, Its benevolent design is to explore the abodes of distress, and to alleviate the sorrows of poor distressed Strangers, by administering suitable relief, from whatever source they may arise. No distinction is made on account of nation, sect, or party; Jews and Christians, Roman Catholics and Protestants, Churchmen and Dissenters, are alike partakers of its bounty.—There is no exception, but to the generally unworthy profligate class of the common street-beggars, neither preference, except to strangers, and to those who appear of good moral character; nor is it necessary for the objects to be recommended by subscribers. Distress, wheresoever found, is the only recommendation required. But to prevent imposition, every case, for which relief is solicited, must be first personally inquired into, at the place of residence, and reported to the next weekly meeting.

Subscriptions are received by Mr. Frankcom, Quiet-street, and at all the libraries.

THE SICK MAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY

Was established by the congregation at Argyle-chapel in February 1798, with the same philanthropic designs as the one above-mentioned; it has the same objects in view, and is founded on the same diffusive system of universal charity.

Its managers and visitors neither confining themselves to sect or party, administer spiritual instruction and pecuniary relief to the poor and destitute of all countries, and of every persuasion, who may be recommended to their notice. Subscriptions are received at Mr. Newall's, Bridge-street.

A society similar to the above is now formed at Lady Huntingdon's chapel.

THE DORCAS SOCIETY

Was established some years ago by Mrs. Jay, and other benevolent ladies belonging to Argyle-chapel. Its object is to assist poor lying-in women, by furnishing them with linen and other necessaries during the period of confinement. To aid the ladies in this benevolent undertaking, Mr. Evill, in the Market-place, has accepted the office of treasurer.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND SOCIETY

Was instituted in 1812. The intention of this Society is to assist in clothing the children of the industrious poor, who are distressed by the pressure of the times. Girls are the principal objects of this institution, and they are supplied with frocks, stuff coats, flannel coats and garments, to the age of nine years. Under five years, they receive three articles of apparel; and above five to nine, two articles.

Donations received by Miss Howse, Secretary, Lyncomb.

SERVANTS' FRIEND SOCIETY,

Instituted January, 1818, for the improvement and encouragement of good Servants. Its objects are to promote their moral improvement and condition, to excite them to fidelity, and general good conduct, to induce them to continue in the same service, and to maintain a good character, by which the deserving are encouraged by rewards, and their names held up to public approbation. The business is conducted by a committee, consisting of a president, vice-president, treasurer, trustees, and directors not exceeding twenty-four.

Subscriptions are received at No. 19, Monmouth-street.

SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VAGRANTS, AND
THE RELIEF OF OCCASIONAL DISTRESS.

This city, the resort of the elegant, the fashionable, and the benevolent, must of course prove no small attraction to street beggars, in which class are alike mingled the insolent impostor and the real object of charity; and it is to be lamented, that the sturdy importunity of the former is frequently more successful than the diffident application of the latter, as the generality of the petitioned, will give money when they will not give time to the poor, consequently in such charity there can be little enquiry, and less discrimination; and it is not what is given, but the right application of it that makes it useful.

To remedy these abuses, to suppress the audacity of vagrants, and to relieve occasional distress, was the society established in January, 1805, under the auspices of Lady Isabella King: and those who were in the habit of visiting Bath before, and have visited it since the above-mentioned period, can bear testimony to the successfulness of its effects. The following are among its supporters:

His Royal Highness the DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, *President.*

Vice-Presidents.

Sir W. COCKBURN, Bart.	J. S. DUNCAN, Esq.
Sir J. W. SMITH, Bart.	Rev. C. CROOK
T. FARRANT, Esq.	Rev. C. A. MOYSEY, D.D.
J. WILTSHIRE, Esq.	

CHARLES PHILLOTT, Esq. *Treasurer.*

Rev. J. RICHARDS, *Sub-Treasurer.*

D. THOMAS, Esq. and J. RYE, Esq. *Secretaries.*

J. M'GLASHAN, Esq. *Loun-Treasurer.*

G. FITZGERALD, Esq. *Permanent-Fund-Treasurer.*

M. T. LANGTON, Esq. *Secretary of Permanent Fund.*

And a general committee consisting of thirty members, many of whom visit and relieve the poor at their own habitations.

There is also a ladies' committee for the purpose of furnishing poor women with Child-bed linen, and other necessaries during their confinement.

Tickets of reference are given by the society which all persons are requested to give instead of pecuniary aid to every description of beggars, who may on application at the office have their cases heard and examined, and if they are found deserving will obtain every necessary relief.

Subscriptions are received at the office in Pierrepont-place, the Pump-rooms, Banks, and public Libraries.

SOMERSETSHIRE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF PERSONS IMPRISONED FOR SMALL DEBTS.

Instituted at the Guildhall, Bath, on the Jubilee Day of October, 1809, for the purpose of relieving the unfortunate debtor, by offering his creditor such composition as the funds of the society will allow; but in no case is any sum above ten pounds to be advanced. Occasional relief to be given the debtor whilst in goal, and attention paid to the distresses of his family. Every annual subscriber of two guineas is eligible to be on the committee; and a donor of twenty pounds is a member of it for life.

The Lord Lieutenant of the county is *President*, and the *Vice-President* and *Committee* are composed of the principal noblemen, of the Members of Parliament for the county, and for the city of Bath, the Chairman of the quarter-sessions, the Rectors of Bath and Walcot, and twenty-four other gentlemen.

Messrs. HOBHOUSE and Co. Bankers, are *Treasurers*.

Mr. JOSEPH PAGE, Fountain-buildings, *Sub-Treasurer* and *Secretary*.

THE HOUSE OF PROTECTION,

At the foot of Sion-hill, was instituted in August, 1805, its chief objects are to save the innocent and unprotected from the dangers attendant on idleness and poverty—to confirm the habits of industry, which their school education has begun—to instruct them in such branches of household work as may qualify them to become useful servants—and to impress on their minds such principles of religion and virtue, as may lead to the conscientious performances of their several duties.

The governesses take it in turns to visit the house daily, to hear the girls read, examine their work, and give any directions that may be necessary to the matron.

One of the ladies attends every Sunday to instruct in religious duties, and to hear the girls repeat their catechism.

Lady ISABELLA KING, *Patroness*.

Guardians.

Rev. J. RICHARDS

ROBERT FITZGERALD, Esq.

CHARLES PHILLOTT, Esq.

JOHN LOWDER, Esq.

CHARLES PHILLOTT, Esq. *Treasurer*.

REPOSITORY FOR WORKS OF INDUSTRY,

No. 14, Abbey-church yard, and 15, Cheap-street, was established for the reception and sale of works of ingenuity and industry, for the benefit of the poor in Bath. Hitherto, the articles consigned for sale in the repository have been almost exclusively works of the ornamental kind, supplied by the ingenuity of individuals in the better ranks of life, for the benefit of indigent persons under their protection. Such works will still be received at the repository, subject to the regulations specified below. But it is chiefly the design of the governess to encourage the poor to bring for sale articles of their own work, of a plainer and more substantial kind. It is presumed, that, by thus associating industry with gain, it will be found that those who have hitherto been only receivers of alms, may be enabled to obtain the profits of their own labour; and that many who have not yet participated in any of the benefits of the charity, may derive from their industry, in plain needle-work, a permanent help to their maintenance.

One of the governesses (in rotation) attends weekly at the repository, on Fridays, between the hours of twelve and two, to receive the works brought for sale, and to adjust their prices.

This institution is under the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, and under the direction of a president, treasurer and a committee of eighteen ladies.

THE FEMALE SAMARITAN SOCIETY.

Was instituted by a few benevolent females, its object is to visit, counsel and relieve the wretched, in circumstances of distress and affliction, and by affording timely succour, prevent many of those sad events, which too often render industrious families destitute.

Donations are received by Mrs Langdon, Milsom-street.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED OR INFIRM BAPTIST MINISTERS.

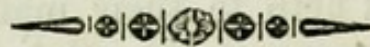
This society was established by the congregation of the Baptist Chapel.

The object of the institution is to make provision for such pastors of Baptist Churches as may be incapable of discharging the duties of their office through age or infirmity—thus enabling them to retire from stated ministerial labours; and thereby prepare the way for the churches enjoying a more efficient ministry.

SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE, AND FOR PROMOTING A DUE OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

The flagrant and growing evil of butchers, petty shopkeepers, publicans and others, keeping their houses open and transacting business on the sabbath-day has been observed in the city and out-parts, which being deemed worthy of public notice, has induced a number of individuals to come forward, and who have formed the society under the above designation.

A committee is now formed, and subscriptions are received at their office, 19, Monmouth-street.



Free Schools.

THE PUBLIC GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS establishment was originally founded and endowed by Edward VI. with part of the land belonging to dissolved religious houses, for the extension of intellectual improvement, and the diffusion of useful knowledge; but as originally founded, this institution soon disappeared.—In Charles II. time it was revived, and continued to exist, though in a languishing manner, till the early part of the eighteenth century; when Mr. Walter Robinson was presented with the mastership of it. Being a man of penetration, he soon observed that the foundation had been extremely abused by its trustees; and being incapable of procuring from the corporation, the satisfaction he required, he instituted a process in the Court of Chancery, to compel them to a compliance with the original conditions on which the establishment had been founded.

A writ, issued the tenth of George II. upon this process, directs and enjoins, with other orders, the corporation to

erect a free grammar-school in Bath, for the instruction of youth, that should continue there for ever. The corporation in obedience to this writ, built an elegant school-house, in the year 1752, on the west side of Broad-street, with handsome apartments for the master's family, and convenient accommodations for a great number of boarders; and raised the salary of the master to forty guineas per annum, who must be a gentleman of liberal education, and particularly well versed in the Latin language.

The first stone of this structure was laid with great ceremony by the mayor, attended by the corporation, companies of the city, and a band of music, on which is inscribed,

Auspicato surgat hocce Domicilium
 Ad humaniores Literas,
 Bonasque Artes disseminandas
 Bene ac sapienter designatum.
 Hoc jecit Fundamentum
 FRANCISCUS HALES,
 Hujus urbis Prætor,
 Mensis Maii Diei 29^o.
 A. D. MDCCLII.
 Annoque Regnantis
 GEORGI SECUNDI 25^o.

May this edifice, so well and wisely designed, rise auspiciously for the dissemination of polite Literature, and the liberal Sciences. FRANCIS HALES, Mayor of this City, laid the foundation hereof on the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1752, and in the 25th year of the reign of GEORGE the Second.

The Rev. Mr. Wilkins, a gentleman in every respect qualified to discharge the arduous duties of the situation, is the present master.

BLUE-COAT CHARITY SCHOOL.

This school was founded in the year 1721, by that eminent pattern of learning, piety and virtue, Robert Nelson, esq. who being spurred on by the dictates of his soul, to bring this noble work to perfection, with unwearied diligence and considerable pains, raised a subscription sufficient to effect this charitable institution. In the year 1722, the present school-house, designed by Mr. Killigrew, was erected at the expence of £1,000. The corporation liberally contributed towards it, both by their subscriptions, and by the grant of a piece of ground for the erection of the building. On the 12th of October, in that year, Mr. Hoare laid the foundation-stone, bearing this inscription:

“ God's Providence is our Inheritance.”

Charity sermons are preached at the several churches and chapels for this school twice a year; besides yearly subscriptions, and casual donations.

This establishment is for the reception of the children of honest and industrious parents, inhabitants of the city of Bath. Fifty boys and fifty girls are admitted; they are completely clothed once in the year, besides an extra pair of stockings and shoes. The boys are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, and housewifery business; at the same time, their minds are impressed with the principles of the christian religion. The recommendation of annual subscribers entitles them to admission, between the ages of six and twelve years. At fourteen they are placed by the trustees apprentices to different trades, according to the bent, genius, or abilities which they have discovered: a sum not exceeding six pounds is given with every boy as an apprentice-fee, and five pounds with every girl.

The following are the present trustees of the institution :

The Right Worshipful the MAYOR, and the two Justices of the City.

JOHNSON PHILLOTT, Esq. *Treasurer.*

CHARLES PHILLOTT, Esq. *Deputy-Treasurer.*

CHARLES CROOK, Esq.

Rev. M. S. SMITH

W. H. WINSTONE, Esq.

PHILIP GEORGE, Esq.

NOAH CHIVERS, Esq.

WILLIAM CLARK, Esq.

CHARLES LOWDER, Esq.

Rev. C. CROOK

Rev. Dr. MOYSEV

Rev. H. MARRIOTT

Mr. J. SLOCOMBE, *Master.* — Mrs. S. MOYLER, *Mistress.*

DISTRICT NATIONAL SCHOOL

Is situated at the bottom of Abbey-Gate-street. The foundation stone of this School was laid on the 16th of October, 1816, and opened the 9th of September, 1817. The building is greatly indebted to the architect, John Lowder, Esq. for his professional exertions, and indefatigable superintendance which were gratuitously afforded. The building does credit, not only to the architect but to the city, both for its extent of accommodation and for scientific construction. Though Mr. Lowder handsomely declined all remuneration for his valuable services, the committee considered that they should not be doing justice either to the public or their own feelings, if they permitted so eminent an example of disinterested zeal to pass un-

noticed. They accordingly presented a piece of plate, of the value of fifty guineas, with a suitable inscription to Mr. Lowder; and that it might serve as a mark of public approbation, as well as of private esteem, they agreed that one half of the expense of the same should be taken from the fund of the charity, and that the other half should be borne by themselves.

The school, which is on the Rev. Dr. Bell's admirable plan, is united with the National Society. The boys which are constantly increasing in number, are instructed, in the genuine principles of the Established Church, as also in reading, writing and arithmetic. The school begins and ends with prayers selected from the Liturgy. On the Sunday they attend divine service in the morning, in two divisions, at Walcot Church and at Christ Church; and in the afternoon they join the other children of the institution. On the first Thursday in every month, the committee attend an examination of the boys: upon these occasions, as at all other times, the committee invite the inspection of all persons who may be desirous of knowing the essential good that is accomplished by this Charity.

The Institution is managed by the patrons, which are the mayor and corporation, a committee, among whom are the archdeacon of Bath, and the rectors of Bath, Walcot and Bathwick, and the Rev. F. Kilvert, secretary.

THE BATH AND BATHFORUM FREE-SCHOOL,

(Late the Royal Lancasterian)

For the gratuitous education of poor boys on the system of Dr. Bell, with the improvements of Mr. Lancaster. The building, situate in Corn-street, is lofty and spacious, having been built for a Roman catholic-chapel; it is fitted up to accommodate three hundred boys.

This school was established in 1810, and owes its rise to the exertions of Mr. Lancaster, who first organized it by means of one of his own schoolmasters; but is at present conducted by a young man qualified for the purpose at the Lancasterian school at Birmingham, which is justly celebrated, and is certainly inferior to none, not even the great school in the Borough-road.

Notwithstanding the managers consented that the mechanical business of the school should be Lancasterian, yet they reserved to themselves a liberty to adopt any improvements or alterations they might be inclined to make.

As by far the most considerable part of the boys belong to the Church of England, the church catechism has been from the beginning taught the children who were members of it; but those of other denominations are left at liberty either to comply in this respect or not; and whilst the boys of the establishment are instructed in the catechism, dissenters are expected to learn some portion of scripture.

Strangers resorting to Bath are allowed to visit the school in Corn-street, without tickets of recommendation, any day, except Saturday, from ten to twelve. The school being dependant on the bounty of the public, subscriptions are received at the Banks, Libraries, and Pump-Rooms, and by the master of the school.

GIRLS' FREE SCHOOL.

This school instituted in 1814, for the gratuitous education of poor girls, was conducted in a room in Grove-street, but from the increasing number of girls admitted into the school, the committee have been induced to remove the establishment to a more commodious room in Morford-street, where they receive every useful instruction, combined with the strictest attention to morality and religion; they are also taught useful industry, by being taught to make their own clothes. Upwards of three hundred poor girls have been admitted since its commencement, 180 of which are still remaining.

The concerns are under the direction of a patroness, president, a committee of ladies, and a financial committee.

SCHOOL FOR THE GRATUITOUS INSTRUCTION OF TWENTY POOR GIRLS,

No. 11, Portland-place. This charity was instituted many years since, and is supported by voluntary contributions; the children are instructed in the scriptures, collects, &c. of the Established Church.

The concerns of the school are conducted by a committee of ladies (one of whom is its treasurer) and by a mistress who resides at the house.

BATH SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

This Society was instituted in March, 1813, for the purpose of stimulating and encouraging those engaged in the education and religious instruction of the young; by mutual communication to improve the methods of instruction; to promote the opening of new schools by its influence and assistance; and to unite in Christian love persons of various denominations engaged in the same honourable employment.

This charity is perhaps the most beneficial and praiseworthy of its kind that Bath has to boast of, especially when it is considered how this infant charity has reared its head and grown into maturity, and how, with small resources and the laudable aid of its instructors, thousands of our indigent fellow-creatures are collected in Schools, on Sundays, for the purpose of receiving religious instruction. At the formation, the number of children in the Union was one thousand. The number of schools at present in connection with the Union (without including some which have, from various causes, been discontinued) is sixty-one, twelve of which were opened during the last year. The number of children taught at them is 3,900, and the number of teachers upwards of 500. If to these be added 1,197 children and 200 teachers belonging to the Bath Schools, the aggregate amount of children connected with the Union will be 5,097, and that of teachers 700.

It is calculated that about 5,000 Bibles and Testaments, besides many thousand tracts and other moral and religious publications, have been circulated in these schools.

The business of this Society is managed by a patron, a committee of forty-four gentlemen, a treasurer, and two secretaries, Mr. H. F. Stroud, and Mr. J. Pearson, by whom subscriptions or donations are received.

BATH ADULT SCHOOL.

Was instituted July 10, 1814, under the direction of the committee of the Bath Sunday School Union, for the purpose of teaching adults, and all orderly persons of both sexes, at sixteen years of age and upwards, to read the Holy Scriptures, and who assemble every Sunday in separate schools for this laudable purpose.

There have been admitted into the schools since their commencement 734 women and 507 men; total 1241, of whom 574 women and 402 men have declined attendance, having generally attained the object for which they frequented them by learning to read the Scriptures. There remain in the adult schools of Bath and its immediate vicinity, 160 women and 105 men, making a total of 265 persons who are taught by 88 gratuitous teachers.

CATHOLIC FREE SCHOOL.

In Pierrepont-place, contiguous to the Catholic Chapel, are two schools; one for boys, and the other for girls; which though unconnected with each other in their finances, being supported by two separate subscriptions, are both intended only for children of Catholic parents, to educate them in the principles of that religion; and the children of both schools regularly attend all the public services of the Chapel. Both these schools being supported by voluntary contributions; the boys' school is under the management of a committee of gentlemen; and that of the girls, of a committee of ladies.

THE METHODIST SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

The Methodist Sunday-Schools in Bath, had their origin with a few benevolent friends, who raised subscriptions; procured rooms; and drew up rules and regulations, which were afterwards carried into effect by a few persons chosen as a committee.

The schools were opened in the rooms which had been provided in Parsonage-Lane, October 22d, 1809, in commemoration of His Majesty's Jubilee, being the nearest sabbath to that memorable period; where they were successfully carried on until the opening of Walcot Chapel. On the 2d of June, 1816, they were removed to the commodious school-rooms, erected there for the purpose. At that time they consisted of four hundred children, who were gratuitously taught by sixty-five teachers. The whole number of children admitted into the Institution since the commencement, amount to one thousand seven hundred.

The Society consists of a President (who is always the superintendent preacher of the Bath circuit, a treasurer,

secretary, superintendents, librarian, visitors, teachers, the itinerant preachers of the Bath circuit, and the annual subscribers.

The following address was presented by the scholars of this school to her late Majesty during her visit to this city, who signified in the warmest manner, her most cordial approbation of this expression of juvenile affection and loyalty.

“ May it please your Majesty.—We, the Scholars of the Methodist Sunday-School in Bath, beg leave to present this feeble expression of our congratulation on the pleasing event of your Majesty’s visit to this city. We trust that your Majesty will not deem this humble but sincere expression of our loyalty altogether unworthy your notice, especially when we recollect that our blessed Saviour, when on earth, condescended to accept the hosannahs of little children. We rejoice that we are Britons, and born at a period when the light of the glorious Gospel shines with divine lustre; and that we are the happy subjects of a gracious Monarch, who has condescended to express his anxious wish, “ That every poor child in his dominions may not only learn to read the Holy Scriptures, but that each may have a Bible to read.” Believing that your Majesty is not less mindful of the best interest of the children of the poor, we are impressed with sentiments of gratitude to ALMIGHTY GOD that we are called from the abodes of darkness and misery, and are taught those principles of religion and virtue by which we are enabled to become good citizens and subjects, and enjoy a pleasing hope of eternal happiness in the world to come: fervently praying that every object of your Majesty’s visit to our highly favoured city may be realized, and that the choicest blessings of Heaven may descend upon your Majesty, and upon our beloved Sovereign, and that you may be long preserved to an affectionate and loyal people.” [Signed in behalf of upwards of five hundred children, by thirty-eight of the scholars.]

Walcot Chapel, Dec. 19, 1817.

OCTAGON CHAPEL SCHOOL.

This school is supported from the sacrament money. Each boy is completely clothed once in the year, and at the age of 14, a sum not exceeding six pounds is given him as an apprentice-fee.

QUEEN-SQUARE CHAPEL SCHOOL.

This school has been instituted nearly a century; 50 boys are instructed and partly clothed, the charity is now under the direction of the Rector of Walcot.

MARGARET'S CHAPEL SCHOOL

Is also under the management of the Rector of Walcot; 25 boys and 25 girls are educated.

KENSINGTON CHAPEL SUNDAY SCHOOL

Is supported from the sacrament money; and instructs poor girls in reading the holy scriptures.

ARGYLE CHAPEL SUNDAY SCHOOL.

This institution was established in the year 1802, for the purpose of teaching poor children to read; to instruct them in the principles of the christian religion; and, above all, to endeavour to impress their minds with the importance of the glorious truths they learn, and the necessity of an experimental acquaintance with them.

The affairs of this society are managed by a president, treasurer, a committee of twenty-four gentlemen, a secretary, four superintendants, and a librarian.

Subscriptions are received by Mr. Taylor, Bridge-street.

LADY HUNTINGDON'S CHAPEL SUNDAY SCHOOL

Was instituted for the same benevolent purpose as the one above, there are at present in the school 123 boys and 112 girls.

On the 26th of October, 1817, a circulating library was formed, for rewarding diligent children by the loan of moral and religious books, with a view to promote a habit of reading amongst them during their leisure hours.

The concerns are managed by a committee and treasurer, by whom subscriptions are received.

BAPTIST CHAPEL SUNDAY SCHOOL.

This school was established by the congregation, meeting in the above chapel, and affords gratuitous instruction to upwards of 200 poor children, by teaching them to read the holy scriptures. The institution is under the direction of a committee by any of whom subscriptions or donations will be received.

Bible and Misssionary Societies, &c.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

A district committee was formed in this city in 1812, in furtherance of the designs of the above excellent institution. Through the agency of this committee, subscriptions due to the parent society, are received and sent to London, recommendations of new members and applications for books are transmitted and the general views of the society are promoted. A separate fund is formed for the purpose of supplying the poor within the district with bibles, testaments, prayer-books, and books and tracts of the society, at a very cheap rate, chiefly through the medium of the parochial clergy. The hospitals and other public charities of this city, have also been furnished with bibles gratis.

For the purpose of affording to the members of this society, an immediate supply of books, &c. a depository of those in most general request has been formed. From this depository, subscribers to the district fund of not less than 10s. 6d. each, have the privilege of obtaining books on the reduced terms of the society, to the amount of double their subscription. The president of this committee is the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells; the secretary the Rev. W. B. Whitehead, vicar of Twerton; and the treasurer, C. Lowder, esq. Bath Bank.

The depository is kept by Mr. Joseph Barratt, bookseller, Bond-street, the sub-secretary.

BATH AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

Several inhabitants of the city of Bath had long entertained an ardent wish that a place, which yields to none upon earth in its liberal communication of every temporal blessing, should not be the last in administering, on a broad and uncircumscribed scale, to the spiritual necessities of its fellow-creatures. In consequence of a requisition to the mayor to this effect, a numerous and respectable assemblage, assisted by the talents and exertions of the three Rev. Secretaries from the metropolis, met at the Guildhall, on Tuesday, March 10, 1812, Sir Horace Mann,

bart. being called to the chair, and the result of the meeting was—the establishment of the above institution: the benefit of which the public are now reaping in a progressive and general dissemination of the holy scriptures.

The society is under the direction of the parent society, established in London, who have issued from their depository 500,000 copies of the Old and New Testament.

In England it has printed the scriptures, at its own expense, in the English, Welch, Gaelic, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Dutch, Danish, Mohawk, Esquimaux, modern Greek, Mank, and native Irish languages. In Europe it has largely aided the printing of them in the German, Bohemian, Polish, Icelandic, Swedish, Turkish, Laponese, Lithuanian, French, Romanese, Italian, Kalmuc, Esthonian, and Livonian languages. In Asia it has promoted, by liberal and repeated contributions, the translation and publication of them in Hindostanee, Bengalee, Persian, Arabic, Mahratta, Malayalim, Sanscrit, Chinese, Telinga, Tamul, Malay, Orissa, Seek, Burman, Carnatica, and several other dialects.

The objects of the Bath Auxiliary Bible Society are to disseminate the Holy Scriptures, in the city of Bath and its neighbourhood, and to co-operate with the British and Foreign Society, in promoting their distribution abroad.

The Marquis Camden, recorder of Bath is the President; and among the Vice-Presidents and Committee are some of the leading characters in the city and vicinity, uniting many of the established Church, as well as dissenters of all denominations: there is a depository in Monmouth-street, from whence Bibles and Testaments are distributed.

The Secretaries are the Rev. Mr. Richards, and T. Blake, esq.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Established Dec. 9, 1818. This society is composed solely of members of the Church of England, and it acts in connection with and in aid of the parent institution founded in London. Its object is the conversion of the Heathen in our East-India territories, in Africa and other parts.

Rt. Hon. Lord GWYDIR, *Patron.*

Rev. Mr. JOYCE, and the Rev. Mr. PLAYER, *Secretaries.*

THE BATH BRITISH AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY
SOCIETY.

Was instituted in April 1816, by the congregations of Argyle chapel and Lady Huntingdon's, not with any intention to rival, but to assist kindred institutions, whose laudable efforts and successful exertions to extend the Redeemer's kingdom, it regards with the most lively satisfaction.

The principle adopted by this society as its fundamental principle, is expressed in the well-known maxim that, "Charity should begin at home but should not end there." It therefore directs its first attention to promote the spread of the gospel at home. Its regards are in the next place extended to the deplorable situation of five millions of our fellow subjects, the greater part of whom, whilst they participate with us in the distinguished privileges, of the British Constitution, are at the same time degraded and enslaved by the superstition and tyranny of the Church of Rome. To emancipate Ireland from this state of moral bondage, a society was formed in London in the year 1814, for the sole purpose of diffusing religious knowledge in that country by the ministry of the gospel: and to aid this in its benevolent attempt is a second object of this society.

But it confines not its charities to Ireland: it co-operates with the Missionary Society instituted in London in 1795, in spreading the knowledge of Christ among the Heathen and other unenlightened nations, by appropriating a third part of its funds in aid of that Institution.

SAMUEL YOCKNEY, Esq. *Treasurer.*

Mr. JAMES EVILL, Mr. H. F. STROUD, *Secretaries.*

Mr. JAMES GRIFFITHS, *Assistant Secretary.*

METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This society was instituted May 22d, 1815, for the purpose of disseminating the scriptures among the heathen world; forty-three of their missionaries are now employed in the different West-India islands, prosecuting this glorious work with increasing success, and are extending to St. Domingo through the Bahama and Bermuda islands. In

the western Archipelago, there are more than eighteen thousand nine hundred members in the Methodist Society, most of whom adorn their christian profession by the rectitude of their conduct and the holiness of their lives: eighteen thousand of these are blacks and coloured people. And it is supposed that the missionaries collectively preach to at least one hundred thousand natives on every sabbath day. No sooner was the door opened for carrying the gospel to the east, than this society sent out men who appear to have been singularly fitted for the work.

Subscriptions and donations are received by the secretaries, of whom may be had the missionary notices, published every month.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The object of this society is to aid, by its funds, the Baptist Missionary Society and the Baptist Irish Mission, and also to receive subscriptions for the translation of the scriptures into the different languages of the east.

The affairs are managed by a treasurer, secretary and committee, annually chosen from the members of this society, by whom subscriptions are received.

MISSIONS OF THE UNITED BRETHREN.

In the year 1812 it appears that there were one hundred and fifty-seven missionaries employed to spread the blessings of christianity by the United Brethren (the Moravians) in the English and Danish West-India islands, in North and South America, among the Hottentots, &c. The annual expenditure attending these missions has been £8,000. Some members of that church in Bath, considering the inadequacy of the funds, have adopted an association here, to receive donations and subscriptions from one penny per week, and upwards. The treasurer is the officiating minister at the Moravian chapel; the sub-treasurer, Mrs. Dudden, 19, Monmouth-street, and twelve ladies belonging to this sect.

ARGYLE CHAPEL RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY

Established for the purpose of distributing the scriptures and religious tracts, having for its sole object the religious and moral instruction of their fellow creatures, and disclaiming all party spirit and sectarian interest, most cheerfully invite to its fellowship all those who are desirous of doing good, of whatever church or denomination of Christians they may profess to belong.

Rev. W. JAY, *President.*

Mr. ISAAC TITLEY, jun. }
Mr. WM. GRIFFITHS } *Secretaries.*

FEMALE BATH BIBLE ASSOCIATION.

This society was formed the 3d of April, 1818. The primary object of this association is to afford to the lower classes, the means of becoming well acquainted with the design of the bible society, and to excite them to procure for themselves, and aid others in procuring the invaluable possession of a bible. The mode of application to be carefully guarded against all undue importunity, remembering that the benefit of the individual applied to, rather than an increase of the funds, is ever to be kept in view.

The management of this institution is under a committee of ladies, of whom are its secretary and treasurer who receive subscriptions and donations.



Public Societies.

THE BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND SOCIETY.

The society instituted in this city for the encouragement of agriculture, arts, manufactures, and commerce, under the skilful direction, persevering activity, and judicious management of Mr. William Matthews, the late secretary, has risen to an acknowledged superiority over every other establishment of the same nature in Europe.

In the year 1777, Mr. Edmund Rack, a native of the county of Norfolk, then a resident of Bath, had the ho-

nour of suggesting the plan. This gentleman possessing exalted talents and literary abilities, conceived that a society for promoting rural improvement, would be highly advantageous to this part of the nation; pursuing the dictates of his understanding, early in that year, he stated his ideas of such an institution in an address to the public, through the medium of the newspapers; desiring a meeting of those gentlemen who should approve of the design, and wish to encourage it. In respect to this address, twenty-two gentlemen met at the York-House, on the 8th of September; the subject appeared to them to be of such general utility, that they immediately resolved to support the ingenious advertiser in his further exertions, and subscribed for defraying the present expenses. The next meeting consisted of a numerous company of gentlemen of the first respectability; it was held at the Lower Rooms. These finding themselves interested in the objects held forth, entered into resolutions for the immediate establishment of a society, whose business would be to give every encouragement for the various objects now pursued. The Earl of Ilchester was appointed first president, and twenty-four vice-presidents, and committees were formed for the different departments; Mr. Rack was chosen secretary, and allowed a salary of £50 per annum, and £30 more for the occasional use of rooms in his house.

The society proceeded to publish, and annually continued to publish the rules, regulations, and premiums of the institution. In the year 1780, the Earl of Ilchester having resigned, the Earl of Aylesbury was made president, which office he held till 1798; when motives of personal convenience induced him to resign; but contributed his liberal support as a patron. His lordship was succeeded by the enlightened and patriotic Duke of Bedford, who died, March 2, 1802, and whose memory the society have perpetuated by placing a fine bust (by Nollekins) in their room, and by giving the Bedfordean gold medal as an annual premium for some agricultural improvement.

This respectable society has published twelve octavo volumes of their correspondents' letters, principally on agricultural subjects, which are illustrated with copper-plates; they are highly esteemed, as they form an important addition to our national literature.

The general meetings are held on the second Tuesday in February, April, June, September, and November. The annual meeting on the second Tuesday in December.

Patron:

His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT.

Vice Patrons:

His R. H. the Duke of CLARENCE		Earl POULETT
Duke of SOMERSET		Earl MOUNT EDGECUMBE
Duke of BEAUFORT		Earl DIGBY
Earl PEMBROKE		Earl MALMSBURY

Most Noble the Marquis of LANSDOWNE—*President.*

Twenty-four Vice Presidents.

Dr. WILKINSON—*Honorary Secretary and Chemical Professor.*

Mr. B. L. LYE—*Secretary.*

The meetings are held at Hetling-House where there is an excellent library, and many models of agricultural instruments. Subscription one guinea per year, which entitles the member to every advantage of this establishment. Books of the rules and orders may be had at Hetling-House.

BAILBROOK-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

This institution originated with the truly benevolent Lady Isabella King, and resembles the German Chapitres, in offering a desirable residence to ladies of respectable character, whose birth places them in the rank of gentlewomen; it derives not however any annual support from public endowment, but it is maintained by the joint contributions of ladies who reside there.

The plan is so arranged as to suit the circumstances of those whose income is very moderate, at the same time that it offers accommodation to others, who by residing in the establishment, contribute largely to its support; but this circumstance occasions no apparent inequality among the inmates, for all are, in fact, equally independent of pecuniary obligation either to the public or to each other. A lady president is elected annually, to whom the general regulations are entrusted; there are no rules or restrictions except such as are essential to harmony and good order, and the society live together as one large family.

We understand none are admitted who are averse to a retired life, or who are unwilling to lend their aid in promoting works of charity and benevolence. We have not

heard that there is any limitation as to age. The widows and daughters of clergymen and of officers in the army and navy, have, we understand, a decided preference over all other candidates.

The establishment of Bailbrook-House has been set on foot under the auspices of a number of ladies of respectability and high rank, who have formed an association for the purpose of encouraging institutions of this kind.

A certain number of these ladies act as patronesses of the undertaking, and it is presumed that the establishments will be composed of members of the Church of England; some of its dignitaries having been solicited to permit their names to appear as patrons.

A committee of ladies who reside generally at Bath, has been appointed by the patrons and patronesses, for the purposes of giving their advice and assistance in the formation of the primary establishment, and none are elected members of that establishment who have not been previously nominated by this guardian committee. The inmates are thus secure from the embarrassment that would otherwise occur, by receiving applications for admittance only through the medium of the committee, who at stated periods send them a list of the candidates, and from that number they elect those whom they choose to receive.

The patronesses and general members of the ladies' association have raised a sum of money (amounting to a few thousand pounds) which is placed at interest, and by this means the guardian committee possess the power of preventing any temporary inconvenience which the establishment may sustain from the death or departure of the richer members.

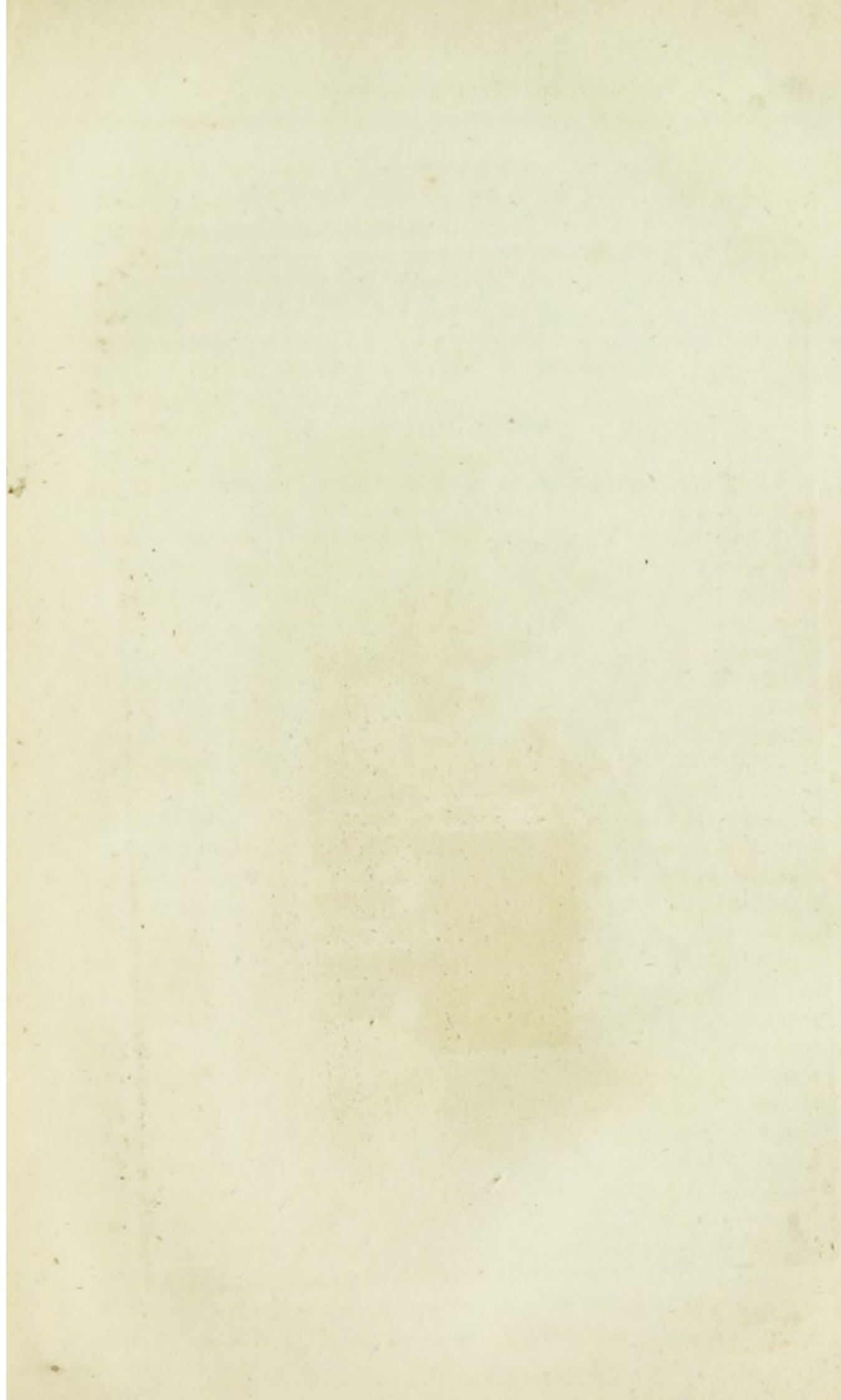
The ladies' association was honoured by the sanction of the late queen; and the princesses contributed largely to the fund thus reserved for future exigencies. This fund is now placed at interest, in the names of four trustees—The Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl Manvers, the Hon. George Vernon, and Sir B. Hobhouse, bart.

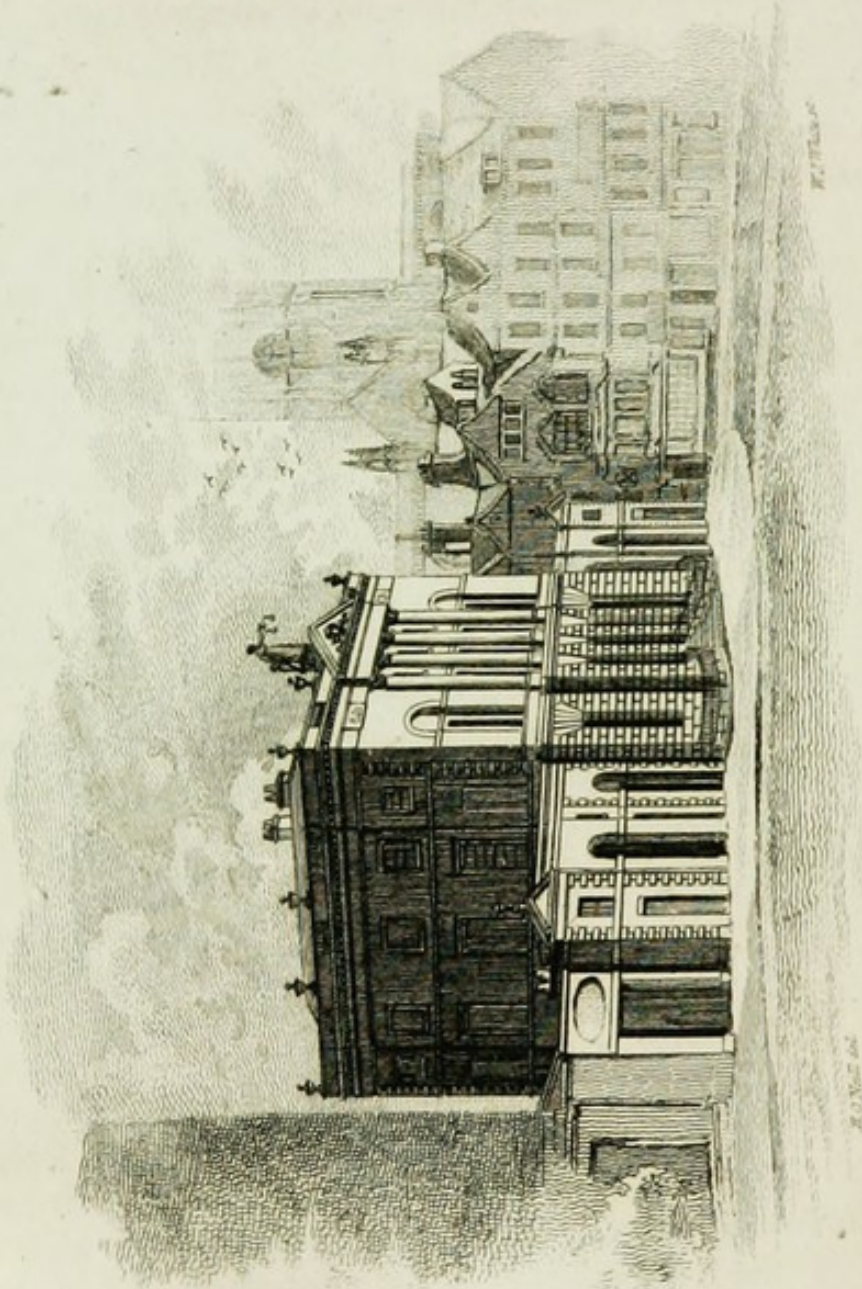
The names of the patrons and patronesses of the ladies association, are as follow :

Patrons :

The Lord Bishop of DURHAM
The Lord Bishop of St. DAVID'S

The Lord Bishop of MEATH
The Earl of SHEFFIELD





TOWN HALL & MARKET PLACE.

Printed by Barrett & Co. Bath, 1865.

W. P. Taylor del.

Patronesses :

Her Grace the Duchess Dowager of BUCCLEUGH	The Countess of CARYSPORT
Her Grace the Duchess of WEL- LINGTON	The Countess of LIVERPOOL
The Marchioness of EXETER	The Countess MANVERS
The Marchioness of ORMOND and OSSORY	The Viscountess ANSON
The Countess of FORTESQUE	Lady ISABELLA KING
	Lady OLIVIA SPARROW
	The Rt. Hon. Lady WILLOUGHBY
	The Rt. Hon. Lady CLONBROCK

Treasurer—THOMAS COUTTS, Esq.



The Civil Government, &c.

HAVING treated upon the numerous charitable institutions and societies with which this city abounds, we shall now proceed to particularize the civil government.

THE GUILDHALL

In this city is situated in High-street. The old guildhall stood opposite the Christopher-inn, and was built after a plan of the celebrated Inigo Jones; but from its situation being so very inconvenient for carriages passing through the city, and its offices being too small for public business, the corporation came to a resolution of erecting the present elegant structure, the first stone of which was laid by the mayor, attended by the corporation, February 11th, 1766; but some interrupting occurrences retarded the building until the year 1775, when new designs were formed, and the edifice finished under the direction of Mr. Thomas Baldwin, architect. To the north and south extend two wings, each fifty-two feet long; the basement story consists of a noble kitchen, and other suitable offices, on which stands the ground-floor, consisting of a vestibule, justiciary-room, a drawing-room for the mayor, town-clerk, deputy town-clerk, and common clerks' offices; a withdrawing-room for the jury, record-room, and lobby, near the grand staircase, for the mayor's officers to wait in. The principal story rises above this, consisting of a common council-room, and a banqueting or ball room, 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 31 feet high, and ornamented with many full length portraits of royal and noble personages; there is one of his late Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales,

and over one of the chimney pieces is preserved a most curious and beautiful head of Minerva, (or as some think of Apollo) which was in the month of July, 1727, dug up at the depth of 16 feet from the surface of the ground, in Stall-street, and is ranked amongst the most curious remains that have ever been discovered within this ancient city. It is of brass-gilt, and of excellent workmanship; being part of a mutilated statue, supposed to be still lying buried near the same spot. It originally had on it a crown, probably of the mural kind, the holes by which it was affixed being still visible. With this head were found at the same time several coins of Marcus Aurelius, Maximilian, Dioclesian, Constantine, &c.

THE CORPORATION.

The Corporation of Bath acted under the authority of Queen Elizabeth's charter until the year 1794; at that period they obtained a renewal of it, together with two additional grants: first, that the number of justices, limited by the old charter to two, should be increased to nine: secondly, that in case of the mayor's absence, from whatever cause, two aldermen should be empowered to appoint a brother alderman to be sworn in mayor, during the absence of the mayor for the time being. These grants constitute the authority, power, and particular rights of the corporation of Bath.

The annual revenue of the Corporation of Bath accrues from many sources: the rent of the pumps, the profits from bathing in the private baths in Stall-street, a rent charged upon every house for supplying it with water; ground-rents; market tolls; the profits of the weighing-machine in the Saw-Close; fines on the renewal of city houses, let on leases of three lives, or ninety-nine years, and renewable at the last year's rack-rent, &c. Out of the sums arising from these, £1000 are allowed to the mayor for the time being, to defray the expenses of his mayoralty.

The ecclesiastical patronage of the Corporation consists of those two valuable preferments, the rectorship of Bath with Lyncomb and Widcomb appendant, the mastership of St John's Hospital, and the rectory of Charlcomb, with the mastership of the Grammar-school.

The Arms of Bath, are per fesse embattled *azure* and *gules*, the base masoned crenellè *sable*; in over all in chief of the first two bars wavy *argent*; pale a sword of the last, hilted and pomelled *or*; on the blade a key.

BOUNDARY OF THE MAYOR'S LIBERTIES.

(All within which is under the jurisdiction of the Mayor and Corporation.)

Walcot church is within the boundaries; from whence it turns to the right up Guinea-lane, along Cottle's-lane and Abingdon-buildings, to the top of Marlborough-buildings; it then strikes off downwards through the Gardens near the backs of the houses in Marlborough-buildings, in the line of the old ditch, to the River Avon, up the centre of which it takes a direction to the ferry at the bottom of the South-parade; it then turns to the right up the rivulet immediately opposite, into New Pulteney-road, whence it inclines to the left to the back of No. 46, Pulteney-street, through which it passes, crosses the street, and through No. 34; it then leads over Bathwick-fields, leaving Bathwick farm on the right, crosses the River to the centre of Walcot burying-ground, through which it passes to Walcot Church.

COURTS.

The judicial business of this city, and the concerns of the Corporation, are transacted in the Guildhall. Here the sessions are held four times every year, in the weeks succeeding the regular quarter days; which take cognizance of all the breaches of peace and misdemeanors committed within the Corporation liberties. For the determination of all personal actions within the same purlieus, when the debt or damages is under or amount to forty shillings, a Court of Record sits every Monday at the same place. There is also a Court of Requests held here every Wednesday morning, for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts under ten pounds, within the city and liberties. The commissioners of the court are, the mayor and corporation, all the magistrates of the division, the rectors or vicars of the several adjoining parishes, and the principal inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood, about one hun-

dred and eighty in number; and, in addition to these, there is a commissioner specially appointed by the Lord Chancellor, who must be a barrister of six years standing, and has really practised in his profession for that period, pre-previous to the appointment. Wyndham Goodden, esq of Pulteney-street, fills this situation in a very able and satisfactory manner. Mr. Goodall is clerk, and resides at the office of the court, 11, St. James's-parade.

BATH SOCIETY OF GUARDIANS.

To add to the public security, about thirty years ago an association was established for the protection of persons and property from felons, forgers, receivers of stolen goods, cheats, swindlers, highwaymen, &c. and is denominated the *Bath Society of Guardians*. It is supported by an annual subscription of 10s. each from such of the inhabitants as may choose to become members, which entitles every subscriber to his expenses in advertising, apprehending, and prosecuting offenders. Mr. W. Meyler, bookseller, &c. in the Abbey church-yard, is the secretary.

A society, similar to the above has since been formed by several gentlemen residing a few miles distant, called the *Bathforum Association*. Mr. Page, Fountain-buildings, is the secretary.

THE PRISON,

Situated a little to the left of Pulteney-bridge, is a large and very commodious building; being 60 feet in front, and 80 in depth, and has a spacious court-yard belonging to it. Mr. W. Cuff, is the present keeper.

NORTH SOMERSET YEOMANRY GOVERNMENT OFFICE,

Hetling-House, Hetling-Court. Attendance is given at this office every day from Ten o'clock till Three, to receive communications relative to the North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, and Rifle Corps; and the Civil Power can at any time have what force they require, from one to twelve troops of cavalry, and two companies of riflemen, of one hundred men each. Adjutant R. B. Thornhill, esq. who is generally in attendance, but when absent, an orderly serjeant is at the office to receive commands.

THE POLICE.

Several public Acts have been obtained, empowering the Corporation to improve the old streets, and lay out new ones; to regulate the markets, and to purchase lands and buildings for improvements. One of which enables them to appoint four of the Body Corporate, with four of the inhabitants of each of the different parishes of Bath, chosen by their respective vestries, to form a body of Commissioners, for paving, cleansing, and lighting the city and liberties thereof. The following is the present list:

COMMISSIONERS ACTING FOR THE BODY CORPORATE.

The Mayor for the time being
Two senior Justices for the same
Charles Crook, esq. *Batheaston*

Parish of St. Peter and Paul.
Mr. C. Trimnell, *Westgate-street*
Mr. J. Allen, *Hanover-cottage,*
Walcot

Mr. B. Atkinson, *Stall-street*
Mr. W. Davis, *Cheap-street*

Parish of St. James.
Mr. F. Falkner, *Horse-street*
Mr. J. Harman, *St. James's-parade*
Mr. J. G. Smith, *Wells-road*
Mr. Woodhouse, *Duke-street*

Mr. T. M. Cruttwell, Clerk.

E. Anderson, esq. *Queen-square*
W. Clark, esq. *Walcot*
E. Pickwick, esq. *Westgate-build.*

Parish of St. Michael.
Mr. H. Godwin, *Milsom-street*
Mr. Wm. Bally, *Ditto*
Mr. C. Atkins, *Vineyards*
Mr. J. Daniel, *Kensington-build-*
ings

In-part of the Parish of Walcot.
Mr. R. Brooke, *Albion-place*
Mr. T. Howell, *Kingsmead-terrace*
Mr. C. Fielder, *Harley-place*
Mr. Sainsbury, *Barton-buildings*

|| Mr. T. Harvey Collector.

N. B. A Meeting of the above Commissioners is held every alternate Thursday Morning, at the Guildhall, at Eleven o'Clock. Attendance is also daily given at the Office, No. 4, Westgate-Buildings, from Ten till Four o'Clock, where the rates may be paid; and all Complaints or Communications, left *in writing* will be duly attended to.

The Commissioners cause the streets, lanes, &c. to be swept and cleaned daily, and levy penalties on any person who shall lay filth in the streets; and are strictly attentive in the discharge of very important duties to the Police of the city; but the powers vested in Commissioners being found too limited, effectually to regulate this part of the city's police, application was made to parliament, and a new Act obtained, whereby greatly-extended authority was granted, and many highly necessary regulations enacted. An Abstract of the Provisions of this Act appeared, at the time, in the Bath Newspapers, and has been since separately printed, and displayed in all the principal inns, and other public rooms in the city.

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

In the commencement of the year 1817, a Prospectus was published by Dr. Wilkinson of this city, recommending the introduction of this mode of illumination; so much attention was excited that £20,000 were in two or three months subscribed; the company was incorporated this year by parliament under the above name. The capital £50,000, in 2,500 shares of £20 each. The direction is placed in the hands of a committee of management consisting of 15.

Col. PINE COFFIN—*Chairman.*

Messrs. CAVENAGH, BROWNE, and Co.—*Treasurers.*

Dr. WILKINSON—*Superintendent of all the Works.*

Mr. EASTWICK—*Resident Engineer, at the Station.*

Mr. SIZE—*Secretary, at the Office.*

The Gas Office is in Abbey-street. The Station, upper-road to Bristol.

POPULATION OF BATH.

The city of Bath has so considerably increased in size and number of inhabitants within the last thirty years, that it is now become one of the most agreeable, as well as the most polite places in the kingdom; owing chiefly to the elegance of its buildings, and the accommodations for strangers, which are superior to any other city in England. The city is divided into four parishes, viz. 1. St Peter and Paul; 2. St. James; 3. St. Michael; and 4. the out-parish of Walcot. The three former of these were, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, consolidated into one rectory, and the patronage granted to the corporation, which they still hold with the vicarage of Widcombe and Lyncombe annexed.

<i>Census taken in 1801.</i>			<i>Census taken in 1811.</i>		
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Walcot.....	6,829	10,730	Walcot.....	7,744	12,816
St. Peter and Paul	1,048	1,412	St. Peter and Paul	1,179	1,538
St. James.....	2,051	2,897	St. James.....	2,497	3,056
St. Michael.....	1,580	2,103	St. Michael.....	1,253	1,663
Bathwick.....	1,048	1,672	Bathwick.....	1,204	1,968
Lyncomb & Wid- comb.....	1,231	1,559	Lyncomb & Wid- comb.....	1,398	2,118
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
	13,787	20,373		15,275	23,159

Making together the whole Population in 1801, amount to 34,160; and the complete Census of 1811—38,184; being an increase, in ten years, of 4,024. No less an increase would be probably found were a Census now now taken—making the population of Bath little short of 50,000 souls.

THE MARKETS

Have ever been the boast of its inhabitants, and the admiration of all who visit them, for their convenience, good order, and cleanliness. The shambles consist of several rows of standings secure from rain, yet well ventilated, and are calculated chiefly for the use of country butchers. They are as remarkable for the excellence of the meat brought into them, as they are for the neatness with which it is slaughtered and cut into joints. In no place in the kingdom can provision of an equally good quality be purchased at more reasonable prices. Not only to those who resort here on the market-days, Saturdays and Wednesdays, but to the butchers whose shops in the city display every morning an abundance of the primest meat of all kinds, does the praise of reasonable prices, neatness, and general civility belong.

There are two *Weighing-Houses* contiguous to the shambles where men are employed by order of the Corporation to do strict justice to buyer and seller.

The GREEN MARKET is spacious, and well laid out, affording a daily supply of every kind of culinary vegetable, in the highest perfection.

The BUTTER and PORK MARKET is a large crescent-like building, erected at the end of the Butchers' shambles. The butter is brought in fresh every morning, and for its excellence is deemed one of the luxuries of Bath. The poultry and fish stalls are in rows erected in front of the market-place. Poultry of all kinds are at more reasonable prices than obtained in the metropolis. No inland place is so well supplied with sea-fish as Bath; there were formerly loads of excellent fish sent from this market every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, to various parts of the country; the supply is still ample, but it must be confessed that it has not kept pace in the ratio of improvements with other luxuries for the table, and with the increase of our inhabitants; but the great distance from the coast of Devonshire, and the enormous advance of all sorts of speedy conveyance, will partly account for it.

To prevent the avenues to the market being obstructed, and the danger of having cattle exposed for sale in a public street, the Corporation, at a great expense, have recently

completed a spacious and very commodious **MART**, in Walcot-street, for **SHEEP**, **CATTLE**, and **PIGS**; and adjoining, there is an extensive building erected for a **CORN-MARKET**; with secure granaries for safely lodging such corn as may remain for disposal at a future day; also proper offices every way adapted for such purposes. The vaults beneath communicate with the river, and are airy and lofty, and well calculated for wholesome slaughter-houses.

There are two **FAIRS** held in Bath—viz. the 14th of Feb. and the 10th of July.

COAL—excellent for its durability, burning cleanly and clearly, and for its reasonable price, is brought in profuse abundance from numerous pits within ten miles of the city. The principal coal-works are those of Timsbury, Camerton, Radstock, Paulton, and Dunkerton, and the adjacent pits. At Newton there is a pit, but its produce is best calculated for breweries, and for conversion into coke for malt-kilns. The inhabitants have generally been supplied with coal by carts and waggons, the quantity having first been duly ascertained at the city weighing engine in the Saw-Close; but now a great part of the city is supplied by means of the Somerset Coal Canal, which falling into the Kennet and Avon Canal about three miles distant, is landed on the wharf near Sydney-Garden, and thence conveyed by waggons throughout the city. The price of coal varies, from $12\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $13\frac{1}{2}d.$ per cwt. To these prices there is an addition for conveyance and portorage to the purchasers' houses, charged according to the different districts of the town from the canal.

There are three or four very capital **BREWERIES** in the city, where an extensive foreign and home trade is carried on in porter, pale-beer, and ale. There are several other well established Breweries upon a less scale, where a very wholesome beverage, strong and small, is manufactured for private use.



Public Buildings and late Improvements.

THE progress of improvement in the city within the last century, in architectural elegance and extension, is perhaps unparalleled in the history of any other city in the united kingdom. To the skill and exertions of that able architect, Mr. Wood, Bath must in a great measure attribute its present splendor and elegance. Wood commenced his operations with spirit, conducted them with taste, and persevered with such activity, that before he died, he had either actually built, or entered into engagements for building, over a tract of ground three times the extent of the original city. To him Bath is indebted for the chaste and magnificent piles of building, constituting Queen's-square; the Royal Circus was also designed by him. The North and South Parades bear further testimony to the grandeur of his speculations; and several streets, stretching to the northward of the old city, strongly mark the judgment of his designs, as well as the elegance of his execution. Catching the spirit of building from Mr. Wood, subsequent architects have followed his example, and within a few years have erected so many new squares, crescents, parades, and streets, as have increased Bath to six times its original size; and having in general worked under the direction of good taste, the beauty of the city is equal to its extent.

It may be observed, in general, that the new streets in this city are of a handsome breadth, and that the old ones are constantly widening and improving, under the auspices of the corporation and some public spirited individuals, among whom Earl Manvers, Lord Viscount Newark, and the late Lady Bath stand conspicuous. The houses are built with a beautiful free-stone, dug from the quarries on Combe and Claverton Downs; this stone is at first soft and porous, but becomes harder by exposure to the weather.

QUEEN-SQUARE

Is charmingly situated, and composed of elegant buildings, which display all the grandeur of architectural excellence. In the area is a pleasure-ground, enclosed by iron palisadoes, in the centre of which is an obelisk 70 feet high, terminating in an acute point, and charged with the following inscription :

In Memory of Honors conferred,
 And in Gratitude for Benefits bestowed in this City,
 By his Royal Highness
 FREDERICK PRINCE OF WALES,
 and his Royal CONSORT,
 In the Year MDCCLXXXVII.
 This Obelisk is erected
 By RICHARD NASH, Esq.

THE CIRCUS,

A noble circular pile of uniform structure, adorned with every ornament of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders. In the centre is a fine reservoir of water, surrounded by a charming shrubbery, light iron palisadoes encircling the whole.

THE ROYAL CRESCENT

Bursts upon our view, a majestic assemblage of building of a semi-elliptic form, with a single order of Ionic pillars supporting the superior cornice. It comprises thirty elegant houses, the property of Lady Rivers, with an extensive lawn in front declining towards the Avon. The Crescent commands a fine prospect of the city and picturesque views of the opposite hills. At the west end of this noble building, is situated that commodious and airy pile, Marlborough-buildings.

ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE,

To the North of the Royal-Crescent, is composed of elegant houses, with a spacious and highly ornamented area in the centre, in the midst of which is a beautiful shrubbery; and a serpentine walk winds round it, enclosed by a light iron railing. From the upper side of the Square, Park-street, and Great Bedford-street lead to Lansdown-Crescent.

CATHERINE-PLACE,

A fine open area, stands at the rear of Brock-street in an airy and healthy situation. Northward of this are two handsome streets, called Rivers-street and Burlington-street, at the upper end of which stands a range of elegant houses, called Portland-Place.

SION-HILL AND CAVENDISH-PLACE,

Are among the finest specimens of architecture, both for beauty of elevations and conveniency of erection throughout all the admired buildings of the city, and reflect great credit on Mr. Pinch, the architect.

LANSDOWN-CRESCENT,

A grand and noble range of buildings. The height of its situation gives it a pre-eminence over every other part of Bath, in point of fine air and extensive views; those who reside here, and pay a daily visit to the Pump-Room, are not, we presume, likely to be troubled with diseases arising from indolence. At the west end of this Crescent is Somerset-Place, possessing similar advantages of air and prospect.

CAMDEN-PLACE

Stretches to the east of Lansdown-Road. It forms a superb crescent of majestic buildings, and commands from its eminence a peculiarly bold and interesting view of all the eastern part of the city, the valley winding to the south-east, the Avon meandering through its meadows with the villages scattered on its banks, and the swelling hills rising on either side in an amphitheatrical form.

BATH-STREET,

Which leads from the great Pump-Room to the Cross-Bath, is on each side finished with a handsome colonade of the Ionic order, and forms an agreeable covered walk, affording a shelter from the sun and rain.

THE ABBEY CHURCH-YARD

Is considerably improved by the east-wing of the Pump-Room being completed, and the adjoining houses thrown back, the whole is not only rendered more airy and convenient, but we are thereby gratified with an unobstructed view of the beautifully enriched Gothic front of the Abbey.

ORANGE-GROVE,

Between the Abbey and the Lower Rooms, is a handsome open area, 190 feet long and 170 broad, planted with

rows of trees. In the centre stands a small obelisk, erected by Mr. Nash, in honor of the Prince of Orange, with this elegant inscription:

In Memoriam
Sanitatis
PRINCIPI AURIACO
Aquarum Thermalium potu
Favente DEO
Ovante Britannia
Feliciter Restitutæ,
MDCCXXXIV.

“In Memory of the happy Restoration of the Health of the PRINCE of ORANGE by the drinking of the Bath Waters, through the Favor of GOD, and to the Joy of Britain, 1734.”

THE PARADES

From their first formation have been the daily promenade of the resident and visitor; the North-Parade is a fine terrace, raised on arches 16 feet above the level of the Roman ground, and is 580 feet in length and 52 in breadth, lined on one side with an uniform range of houses, commanding a varied and agreeable prospect, being the spring and summer resort of the gay and fashionable, whilst the sunny warmth of the South attracts them during the colder months of winter.

At the eastern extremity of the Parades are

DUKE-STREET AND PIERREPONT-STREET

Serving as avenues from the North to the South-Parade, and in respect to structure and accommodation, are not inferior to them. A Crescent and several new streets are intended to be erected in this neighbourhood.

THE RIVER AVON,

Which though inferior to the Thames, is one of the most useful, and curious rivers in England. As the Thames hath on its banks the two first cities of the east, London and Oxford; so the river Avon hath on her's the two best and largest cities of the west; Bristol, the capital quay and mart of this country; and Bath the most elegant city in the kingdom, without exception. The river rises in the northern limits of Wiltshire, and runs on to the west of Breden Forest (according to Camden) to Malmsbury,

where it receives another stream, which rises at Tetbury in Gloucestershire, and nearly encircles the town of Malmesbury; thence to Dantsey, six miles from which it receives a stream that runs through Calne, and grows considerable on to Chippenham, where it has a bridge of sixteen arches over it; thence it flows to Melksham, having received a river that rises near Devizes, and a brook called Baron's Brook; thus increased, it passes through Bradford, under a bridge of eight arches. The author of a tour through Britain, observes in vol. ii. p. 31: "The river Avon, a noble and large fresh river, branching itself into many parts, and receiving almost all the rivers on this side of the hill, waters the whole fruitful vale; and the water of this river is particularly qualified for dying the best colours, and for fulling and dressing the cloth; so that the clothiers generally plant themselves on this river; but especially the dyers, as at Trowbridge and Bradford; which are the two most eminent clothing towns in that part of the vale, for the making Spanish cloths, and for the nicest mixtures." From Bradford it leaves Wilts and enters Somerset; then receiving the Frome, from Frome-Selwood, and another auxiliary stream it reaches Bath, its course laying through a fruitful vale, bounded on each side by lofty and magnificent hills; whence the subjacent prospect of the country, the serpentine river, and the buildings of Bath, present an almost unrivalled combination of beauties.

Here it also runs under two handsome bridges; the first has three equal arches, with small shops and houses on it, handsomely constructed and built at the expense of Sir Wm. Pulteney, and is commonly called Pulteney-bridge. In consequence of a bad foundation, about fifteen years ago, one of the piers of this bridge gave way; by which means some of the houses were much damaged; to prevent further injury all the houses on that side were taken down; a wooden temporary bridge was erected, wide enough for carriages to pass, until the other was repaired. The other has five arches, with a ballustrade of stone on each side; was originally called St. Laurence's bridge, but now commonly the Old bridge, and divides the city from the parish of Widcomb and Lyncomb.

On the western side of this bridge is the quay, with warehouses for goods; whence the river is navigable to

Bristol; so that Bath is an inland-port. Barges that have one mast and sail, and carry from 40 to 120 tons, bring heavy goods from Bristol; viz. iron, copper, wine, deals, and many other articles, generally returning with blocks of freestone.

On the further side of the Avon is a new creation of architectural beauties, the most prominent of which is Great Pulteney-Street, which is opened by that beautiful area Laura-Place, and terminated by an elegant hotel the entrance of Sydney-Garden, flanked on either side by the superb pile of building Sydney-Place. Daniel-Street has also undergone great improvements by its being greatly extended. In addition to several new streets already built in the parish of Bathwick, it is in contemplation to enclose Sydney-Garden in the centre by an extensive continuation of building around.

Leaving Sydney-Garden to the right, we reach the banks of the Somerset Coal Canal, which is navigable to Bath, and adds another agreeable feature to the landscape from the heights of the city, particularly when enlivened by the appearance of the many groups of figures which frequently promenade on its margin. The views from hence are numerous and picturesque, equal in beauty to those of the Wye, and have afforded subjects for the pencils of eminent artists. Pleasure and packet boats are kept on the canal for those whom business may lead to and from Bradford or for such, as may be induced to gratify themselves with aquatic excursions and delightful scenery. Parties of this description have every attention paid to their comfort and accommodation. This canal supersedes in a great measure the other modes of carriage, and will at least relieve humanity from the pain of witnessing those repeated instances of cruelty which the barbarity of the collier too frequently inflicts on his wretched animals.

Returning through Pulteney-street from this rout, we reach High-street, all that space contained in a strait line between the site of the old north gate (which stood at the north-east angle of the borough-wall) and the precincts of the Abbey-church. It is the principal avenue into the old town from London, Oxford and Gloucester.

At the entrance from London are likewise several new ranges of handsome buildings, such as Grosvenor-Place,

Kensington, Piccadilly, Walcot-parade, and Axford, Paragon, and Bladud's-buildings.

In 1789 an Act of Parliament was passed to enable Commissioners therein named, to secure the Bath Waters from injury, and to erect new streets. The widening of Cheap-street and Westgate-street; the opening of Bath-street, Union-street and New Bond-street, are among the most prominent effects of that act; and the throwing open those entrances into the city, Horse-street on one side, and Walcot-street and Northgate-street on the other, evinces the earnest desire of the corporation to render it every degree as commodious and healthy as circumstances allow.

A more spacious avenue from High-street to Wade's-passage, called Leonard's-passage, has lately been made in conformity to the will of Leonard Coward, esq. an alderman of Bath, who bequeated the residue of an ample fortune, to the improvement of his native city.



Public Amusements.

THE goddess of pleasure has selected this city as the place of her principal residence. Here she displays all the variety of fascinating forms that elegant dissipation can suggest; the most fashionable train of resplendant amusements are ever obedient to her dictates; fancy is always on the wing, to supply her with every elegancy that can command esteem, or excite admiration; and curiosity introduces to her court all the admirers of social gaiety; so that at present her throne is raised to a height of grandeur that can scarcely be paralleled.

The Romans were the first who induced this festive goddess to form an establishment at these springs. Their medicinal virtues having invited those noble conquerors to settle around them; their classical taste, and desire for dissipation, attracted the attention of pleasure, and gave rise to a diversity of entertainments that drew a great influx of spectators to the place, where they were to be seen. The rage and barbarity of the Saxon invaders, suppressed the career of refined amusements at Bath; to which succeeded

the ruder pastimes of our forefathers, viz. the pranks of mountebanks, the feats of jugglers, tumblers, and dancers; bull-baiting, cock-fighting, pig-racing, foot-ball, grinning through a horse-collar, and swallowing burning-hot frummenty; but the gradual refinement of national manners introduced balls, plays and cards, instead of those athletic sports and gross diversions.

But before we proceed to particularize the fascinating and diversified amusements of this city, it may be proper to present the reader with an account of the person who most essentially contributed to their existence and splendor.

ACCOUNT OF RICHARD NASH, ESQ.

After this account of Bath amusements, the subsequent one of the celebrated Beau Nash, (who may claim the merit of having drawn the outline of that agreeable arrangement and orderly system, in which they are at present carried on) we hope will be acceptable to every reader.

Richard Nash, Esq. was born in the town of Swansea, in Glamorganshire, on the 18th of October, 1674; his father possessed a handsome income, the principal part of which he derived from a glass-manufactory there. His mother was neice to Colonel Poyer, who was executed by Oliver Cromwell, for defending bravely the castle of Pembroke, on behalf of the unfortunate Charles I.

Mr. Nash received a competent share of classical knowledge under Mr. Mattocks, at Carmathen school; from thence he was sent at the early age of sixteen to the University of Oxford. Here he entered at Jesus College, in order to prepare himself for pursuing the profession of the law. But he had mistaken his turn; the dry code of civil jurisprudence was not calculated to fix the attention of one whose disposition was naturally gay and volatile, and who was now surrounded by the diversified dissipations of an English University. Nash gave full scope to the bent of his inclination, devoted himself solely to pleasure instead of institutes and acts of parliament, and involved himself in an intrigue with a knowing female in the University. This induced his friends to have him instantly removed from the sphere of his mistress's charms. The next step he took was to purchase a pair of colors in the army, which situation he thought best adapted to gratify his desire for

gallantry ; but he soon found that he had pleased himself with ideal delights ; his rank did not raise him above subordination, and the duties and attendance attached to an ensign's commission, became quickly insupportable to a man, who pursued his pleasures without restraint, and deviated from regularity and order without reproach. He therefore quitted the army in disgust, returned to the discarded law, and entered himself a student of the Middle Temple.

Shortly after, Mr. Nash became a public character from the following circumstance, at the time of William's accession to the throne, a custom, sanctioned by very high antiquity, rendered it necessary for this Society, of which our hero was a member, to entertain the new monarch with a revel and a pageant on this occasion ; but the direction of these was a matter of importance, and not to be entrusted to a common hand : Nash's taste, wit, gaiety, and elegance, made him be looked upon as a most proper person for filling the office of high-priest on the occasion. The templars, therefore, having chosen him for the purpose, their choice was sufficiently justified by the revel being conducted in such a manner as gave the utmost satisfaction to the King and his attendants.

William indeed offered to knight Nash for the abilities he displayed ; but our hero refused the unsubstantial mockery of a title, without a comfortable income being attached to it.

Bath then beginning to be a place of fashionable resort, Mr. Nash paid it a visit, and a vacancy happening in the office of Master of the Ceremonies, by the loss of Captain Webster, the well known talents of Nash for the invention of amusements, became a powerful recommendation to his succeeding in the important situation of *Arbiter Elegantiarum*. He was accordingly elected, and invested with the fullest power to order, arrange, correct, and improve the manners of the company, the routine of amusements, and the point of etiquette.

Under his auspices, Bath quickly emerged from that obscurity in which it had been hidden for ages, to splendour, elegance and taste.

No rank, under his equal administration, could shield the criminal from punishment, if the code of laws established by Nash had been infringed ; and no dignity of situation in-

fluence him to allow a breach or temporary suspension of them. When the Duchess of Queensbury appeared at the dress-ball in an apron, he deliberately desired her take it off, and threw it to the attendants who were standing behind: and when the Princess Amelia applied to him for one more dance after eleven o'clock, he refused, assuring her that the laws of Bath were, like those of Lycurgus, unalterable. The influence which this firmness in his government gave him in the little world of Bath, was unbounded, and Nash took care to preserve and increase it by a considerable affectation of splendour in his dress and equipage; aware that external appearance has a powerful and visible effect on the greatest part of mankind, the weak and the vain, and that the wise and the good are not entirely insensible to it, though in an inferior degree. Consistently with this just view of human nature, his house was richly furnished; his chariot was drawn by six grey horses, several persons on horseback and on foot attending the carriage, bearing French-horns and other instruments of music. He was generally distinguished by the ornamental ensign of a *white hat*; a symbol of the candour of his mind.

The following piece of humour was published by him and hung up at all places of amusement; and we insert it as it strongly displays his character and knowledge of life.

RULES


BY GENERAL CONSENT DETERMINED.

1. That a visit of ceremony at coming to Bath, and another at going away, is all that is expected or desired by Ladies of quality and fashion—except impertinents.

2. That Ladies coming to the ball appoint a time for their footmen coming to wait on them home—to prevent disturbance and inconvenience to themselves and others.

3. That Gentlemen of fashion, never appearing in a morning before the Ladies in gowns and caps, shows breeding and respect.

4. That no person take it ill that any one goes to another's play or breakfast, and not to their's—except captious by nature.

5. That no Gentleman give his ticket for the ball to any but Gentlewomen— Unless he has none of his acquaintance.

6. That Gentlemen crowding before Ladies at the ball, show ill manners; and that none do so for the future—except such as respect nobody but themselves.

7. That no Gentleman or Lady take it ill that another dances before them—except such as have no pretence to dance at all.

8. That the elder Ladies and Children be content with a second bench at the ball—as being past or not come to perfection.

9. That the younger Ladies take notice how many eyes observe them.—N. B. This does not extend to the *Have at alls*.

10. That all whisperers of lies and scandal be taken for the authors.

11. That all repeaters of such lies and scandal be shunned by all company—except such as have been guilty of the same crime.

N. B. *Several men of no character, old women, and young ones of questionable reputation are great authors of lies in this place, being of the sect of levellers.*

These laws were written by Nash himself—at first perhaps he wished them to pass for wit; but Nash who possessed the liveliest manners and repartee in conversation, knew himself deficient as a writer; and acknowledged that the touch of a pen benumbed his faculties.

The Prince of Wales, and Prince of Orange, gave him marks of their esteem; the nobility at Bath flattered him with their familiarity; the gentry treated him with respect; and the corporation always consulted him in every public step in which they engaged. A sum of money was voted by the chamber for the purpose of erecting a marble statue of the *King of Bath*, which, when finished, found an honourable station in the Pump-room, between the busts of Newton and Pope.*

The latter of these respectable names is discovered amongst the number of Mr. Nash's friends, and it argues no little regard for the beau on the part of the poet, that Pope condescended to write, at Nash's desire, an inscription for the obelisk in Queen-square, erected by him in commemoration of the Prince of Wales's visit to Bath.

The band of music (consisting of only five indifferent performers) used to play in the Grove every morning and evening under large tress, which are now cut down. But soon after the Pump-Room was built, the physicians solicited Mr. Nash to lead the company there, which he did,

* The keen wit of Lord Chesterfield could not pass over this happy opportunity of ridiculing so absurd an association. He wrote an epigram on the subject, which concludes with these lines:

“The Statue placed the Busts between,

“Adds to the satire strength;

“Wisdom and Wit are little seen,

“But Folly at full length.”

and instantly set on foot a subscription for a good band of music. A few years after, Mr. Thomas Harrison erected the present Kingston Assembly Rooms for the reception of company; and Mr. Nash had the pleasure (the greatest he could enjoy) of seeing the city of Bath flourish in so rapid a manner under his administration, as to be able to vie with any city in Europe, in the politeness of its amusements, and elegance of its accommodations.

The prosperity of Nash continued for a longer period than is usually allotted to public characters; his popularity undiminished, and his honors untarnished; an admirable skill in play provided amply for his enormous expenses, and his hilarity, gaiety, and easy address, as they contributed to the pleasure of society, gained him in return affection, if not esteem. But regard acquired by qualities which are not intrinsically excellent, can only be temporary. Those sprightly traits of character which may add a grace to youth, become ridiculous and disgusting in old age. The jest that pleases at twenty-five, will shock at seventy; nor can the most thoughtless contemplate with pleasure the man who, in the course of nature, must shortly change his being for another, idly busied about the frivolities of gay life, *et totus in illis*. The public now began to treat Nash with neglect, and shortly with contempt. The great whom he had served with such devotion, rewarded him—as they are accustomed to remunerate the instruments of their pleasures—by deserting him in the hour of need. Sickness attacked him, and poverty stared him in the face. These were evils against which he had provided no defence, and therefore fell upon him with double weight. Sorrow and distress clouded the closing evening of his days, and reflection came too late for any other purpose than to display to him the disconsolate situation of that man, when he approaches his end, who has spent his whole life in the pursuit of pleasure, and the service of folly.

Mr. Nash died at his house in St. John's-court, Bath, on the 3d of February, 1761, aged 88 years, and was buried at the expense of the corporation. A few days after his decease, his corpse was conveyed to the Abbey-Church, in great solemnity; at five the procession moved from his house; the charity girls two and two preceded; next the boys of the charity-school, singing a solemn occasional

hymn; next a large band of music, sounding at proper intervals, a dirge; three clergymen immediately preceded the coffin, which was adorned with sable plumes, and the pall supported by six senior aldermen; the masters of the Assembly-Rooms following as chief mourners. The crowd was so great, that not only the streets were filled, but even the tops of the houses were covered with spectators.

No monument was erected for him in the Abbey-Church, where he was buried, till the year 1790, and then, by a subscription of a few individuals, set on foot by Dr. Harington, an eminent physician of this city, by whom the following elegant inscription was written:

ADESTE O CIVES, ADESTE LUGENTES!

HIC SILENT LEGES

RICARDI NASH, ARMIG.

NIHIL AMPLIUS IMPERANTIS;

QUI DIU ET UTILISSIME

ASSUMPTUS BATHONIÆ

ELEGANTIÆ ARBITER.

EHEU!

MORTI, (ULTIMO DESIGNATOR)

HAUD INDECORE SUCCUBUIT

ANN.DOM. MDCCLXI, ÆTAT. SUÆ LXXXVII.

BEATUS ILLE QUI SIBI IMPERIOSUS!

If social virtues make remembrance dear,
Or manners pure on decent rule depend;
To *his* remains consign one grateful tear,
Of Youth the guardian, and of all the friend,
Now sleeps Dominion; here no Bounty flows;
No more avails the festive scene to grace,
Beneath that hand which no discernment shews,
Untaught to honor, *or*, distinguish place.

Under this inscription is cut in marble, the arm of Death striking his dart at a falling crown and sceptre, with the motto

Æquà pulsat manù

HOR.

The immediate successor of Mr. Nash was Mr. COLLETT, a gentleman who had frequented Bath many years. As he received certain emoluments from the office, and the place of the Master of the Ceremonies ceasing to be a post of independence, he could not act with the same authority as his spirited predecessor. He however possessing a most amiable private character and pleasing manners, acquired the esteem of the company. He had no passion for gam-

ing, and not promoting it he became no favourite of the Masters of the Rooms, who found their profits lessened by his displaying his own agility in the dance, and by exciting the surprise of the company in suddenly transforming his person into that of a little boy, instead of promoting the diversions of the four aces.—These and the playing of shuttle-cock were his principal hobby-horses. After holding the office a few years he quitted it in disgust.

A literary adventurer, SAMUEL DERRICK, esq. then in Bath, had the address to be called to that office; the emoluments of which being his most material object, he tamely submitted to the controul of those who should have been his subjects, which

“Made his reign one scene of rude commotion.”

He was so small and pusillanimous in his appearance, that it was next to impossible for him to command respect—though it must be confessed that he had some show of talent as a writer. About five years this diminutive apology for a Master of the Ceremonies hopped about our rooms and streets in a white hat, for in that respect he imitated his great predecessor, when death put a period to his weak and transitory powers on the 28th of March, 1769. During the illness of the late M. C. Major BRERETON, who was in respect to personal qualifications the very contrast of little Derrick—tall, manly, and elegant—officiated in his stead, and was intended by his friends to have succeeded to that office; but Mr. PLOMER, who had conducted the balls at Bristol, was invited here to oppose him.

This was a most memorable epoch in the history of Bath amusements. Each candidate was strenuously supported by each party. It was a contest between Irish and English; the former, with many residents in Bath, supported their countryman Brereton; and the latter, consisting of a few respectable characters of the city and a host of his Bristol friends, determined to bring in Mr. Plomer. The qualification for a vote was being a subscriber of one guinea to the balls at the rooms—ladies equally entitled to vote with the gentlemen. The list of subscribers never filled so rapidly before—all eager to support their favorite candidate. A few days previous to Mr. Derrick's death, and when that event was known to be fast approaching,

there was a meeting of Mr. Plomer's friends held at the Town-hall, when it was agreed that three days' previous public notice, was the shortest that could be expected to render a new election valid or respectful. But as Mr. Derrick died on the day of a ball, and Mr. Brereton held the appointment *during his illness only*, it was thought by his friends that a meeting should be called that day at the rooms, as it was absolutely necessary to appoint an immediate Master of the Ceremonies. A meeting was held, and Mr. Brereton accordingly chosen. The election was *protested* against by Mr. Plomer's friends, who, augmented by an additional number of merchants and traders from Bristol, assembled agreeably to their former resolution after three days' notice, and Mr. Plomer was also elected to the envied office.

Thus were there two Masters of the Ceremonies, and the fury of each party shewed itself in heaps of hand-bills, squibs, and scurrility, that daily issued from the press; some of these were however not destitute of wit and humour; Daniel Webb, esq. the author of the celebrated essays on music, poetry, and painting, and the immortal David Garrick, were known to be active partizans and the writers of many of these ephemera. In their great zeal for their favorite candidate, one party represented the other as gamblers and fortune-hunters; and in their turn the opponents were stigmatized as tallow-chandlers, cheesemon-gers, and rope-makers. The men were anxious and fervent in the cause they took up; but the ladies, who, as we before observed, had their equal right of voting, were most furious and resentful. On the first night of Mr. Plomer's attending the ball in his official capacity, one of Mr. Brereton's friends marched up and actually led him by the nose out of the crowded room. The confusion that caused was great; but nothing equal to what occurred on the following ball-night; when such a scene of anarchy, riot, and confusion took place, as was never before witnessed in an assembly, that had the slightest pretension to politeness.—The friends of the two elected Masters of the Ceremonies met, determined to support their respective friend. A paper was attempted to be read, but it was interrupted by hisses, groans, and other indecent marks of disapprobation. Among the gentlemen, scandalous epithets soon produced

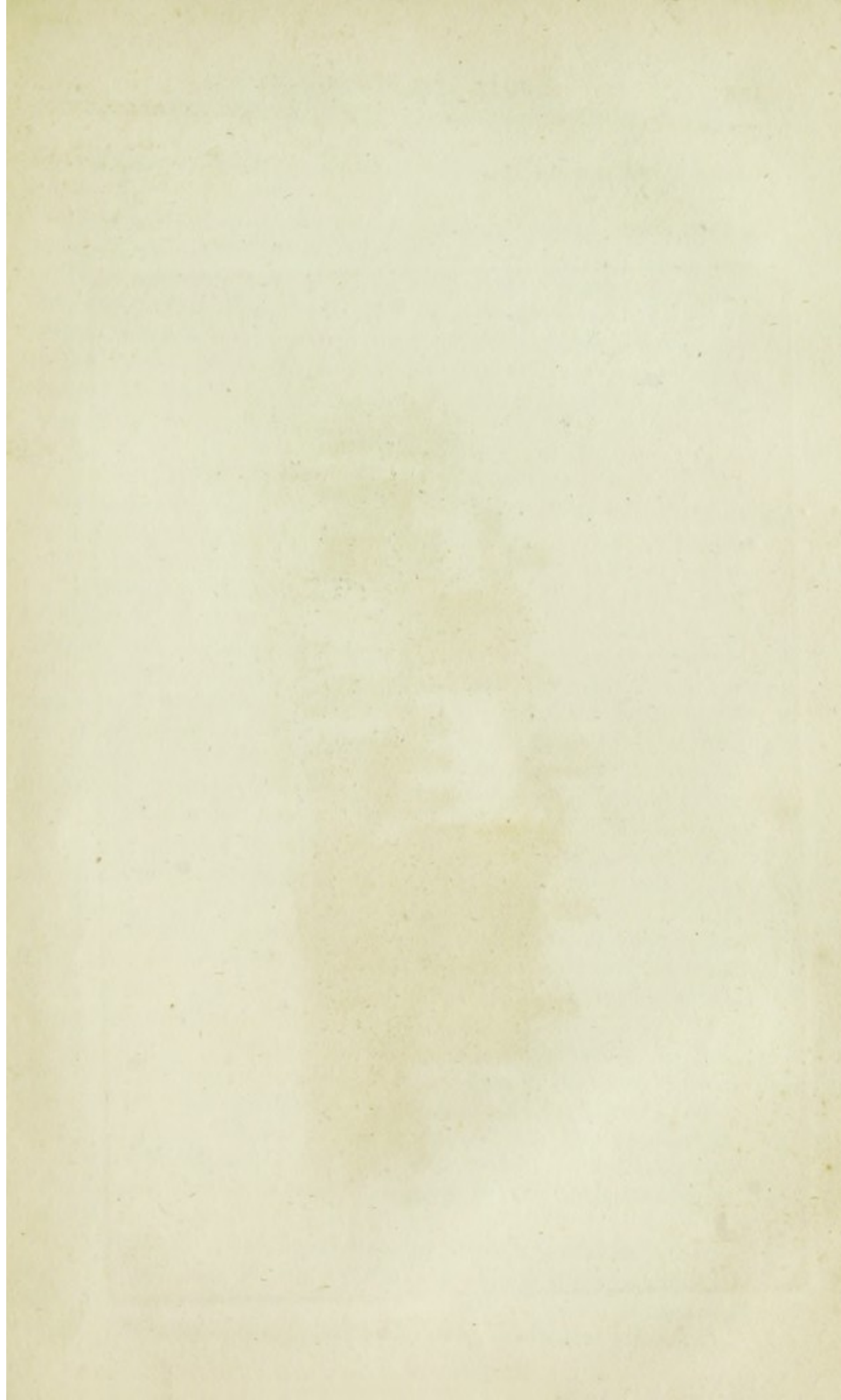
blows; and among the ladies (who began the affray) the spirit of opposition afforded work for their milliners and mantua-makers—gauzes, laces, silks, and finery of all sorts were flying about in every direction.

“ Fair Nymphs achieve illustrious feats,
Off fly their tuckers, caps, and *tetes* ;
Pins and pomatums strew the room,
Emitting many a strange perfume ;
Each tender form is strangely battered,
And odd things here and there are scattered.
In heaps confused the heroines lie,
With horrid shrieks they pierce the sky,
Their charms are lost in scratches—scars—
Sad emblems of domestic wars !”

At last the mayor appeared with his proper officers; and the tumult was not appeased till after the deputy town-clerk had three times read the RIOT ACT!

Before these disgraceful scenes were at their height, Charles Jones an acknowledged gambler, arrived in Bath, and offered his services to succeed Mr. Derrick; he entered his *protest* against the whole proceedings, and declared the right of appointment to the office, was vested in the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's household, to whom he was determined to appeal. Charles only got himself laughed at. Not so WILLIAM WADE, esq. the nephew of a great benefactor of, and formerly representative in parliament for the city of Bath, Field-Marshal Wade; he avowed his intentions were to have offered himself a candidate, and he repaired to Bath for that purpose, but finding the company strenuous for other candidates, he withdrew himself rather than be the cause of further commotions.

A number of neutral gentlemen, who had hitherto kept themselves aloof from these squabbles, began to think it high time for them to interfere, and restore, if possible, long lost tranquillity and banished decorum. They made proposals that both Mr. Brereton and Mr. Plomer should resign their pretensions, and that Mr. Wade should be appointed Master of the Ceremonies; that part of the surplus of the subscription should be divided between the two declining candidates; that there should be a conciliatory ball for the benefit of each; and that Mrs. Brereton should have an annual ball, from which Mr. Wade was to insure



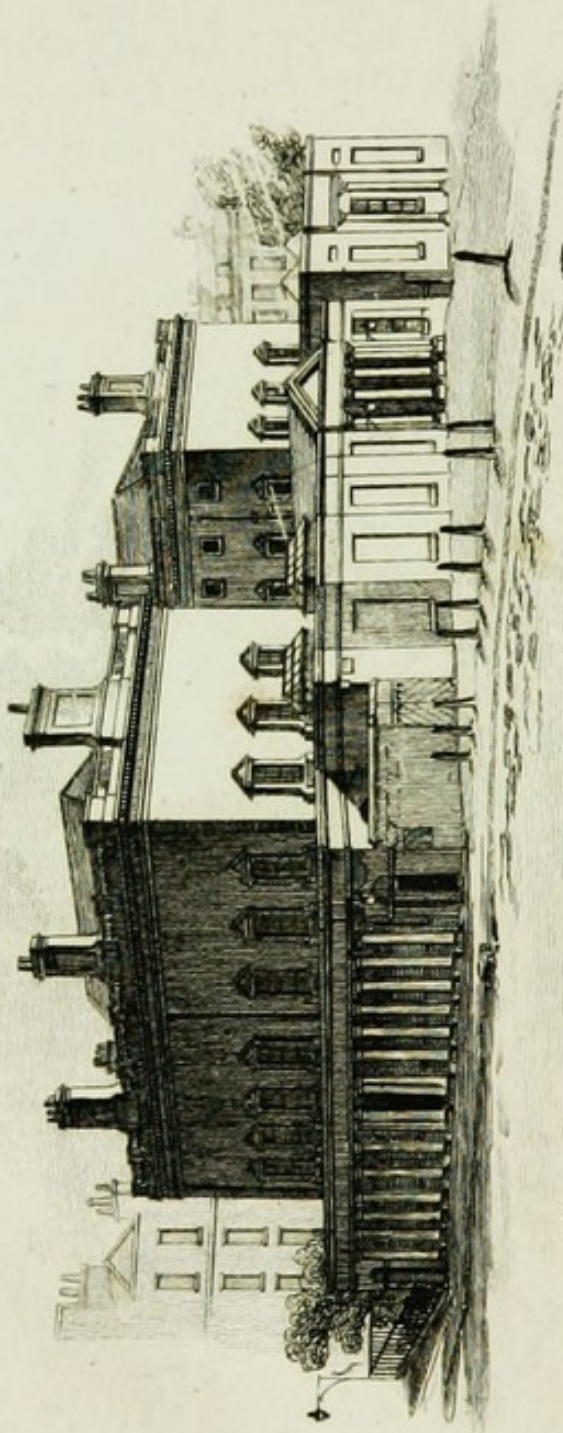


PLATE 24.

1775

THE UPPER ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

Printed by R. Woodcock, Bath, 1775.

her the sum of £200. These terms were ultimately agreed to.

Thus ended (except in the law suits which were instituted in consequence of assaults and batteries) these lamented and disgraceful riots, and Capt. Wade mounted the long contested throne of Bath! Wade had the good fortune to please all parties, and to restore perfect harmony to the city. His conduct as Master of the Ceremonies was marked by most polite attention, ease, and elegance of manners.

THE NEW ASSEMBLY-ROOMS,

Situate at the east end of the Circus, between Bennet and Alfred streets, were opened for the reception of company in 1771: they had been three years in building, under the direction of the late Mr. Wood, architect, and cost £20,000 in the erection; a sum which was raised by a subscription of seventy persons. These Rooms undoubtedly contain the most spacious and elegant suite of apartments appropriated to pleasure in the united kingdom; their design is simple and beautiful, and their conveniences are unequalled: the interior is ornamented in the most splendid manner, displaying exquisite taste and exact propriety. The Ball-room is 106 feet 8 inches long, 42 feet 8 inches wide, and 42 feet 6 inches high. The two Card-rooms are, one an octagon of 48 feet diameter, the other 70 feet long and 27 wide. In the octagon card-room is a fine portrait of Capt. Wade, painted by the late Mr. Gainsborough; and likewise a portrait of Richard Tyson, esq. painted by Mr. James. Every room is superbly furnished with elegant chandeliers, girandoles, &c.

Capt. Wade alternately presided at both rooms, to the great satisfaction of the nobility and gentry, till July, 1777; when an affair of gallantry with a married lady justly drew upon him public obloquy, and he was obliged to relinquish his respectable and most lucrative office. He however many years after continued Master of the Ceremonies at Brighton.

No less than seven candidates immediately started on the abdication of Mr. Wade. The contest was however at last left between William Brereton, and William Dawson, esqrs. who had been master of the ceremonies at South-

ampton; and it being the wish of their friends to preserve the harmony of Bath, it was proposed at several meetings of the frequenters of both Rooms, that Mr. Brereton should officiate at the Lower, and Mr. Dawson at the New Rooms; and accordingly, the last week in October following they were both elected to the respective offices. Mr. Brereton continued in the office about three years; until the egregious conduct of a young man closely allied to him by marriage, and over whose impetuous passions he had no controul, brought on him some public censure, and obliged him to retire from an office he had discharged with ability; and Richard Tyson, esq. from Tunbridge Wells, was elected in his place. On the resignation of Mr. Dawson, in 1785, Mr. Tyson was unanimously translated to the New Rooms, and James King, esq. of a respectable Irish family, and who had highly distinguished himself in the British army in America, was elected for the Lower Rooms without opposition.

At the commencement of the winter season, 1805, the polite, worthy, and well-conducted Mr. Tyson gave in his resignation, and was succeeded by Mr. King; and Mr. Le Bas, from Margate, was elected for the Lower Rooms.

Mr. King had discharged the duties of his office, with distinguished politeness and universal esteem, till the period of his lamented death, in October, 1816.

Immediately after the death of Mr. King, James Heavyside, esq. George Wyke, esq. Captain Thornhill, L. P. Madden, esq. and Captain Marshall announced themselves as candidates for the honour of succeeding him as Master of the Ceremonies at the Upper Rooms.

On the 30th of October, the subscription books were laid open, and on the 12th of November, a general meeting took place; Sir J. Coxe Hippiseley, bart. was called to the chair, and several resolutions were agreed to; the first of which was to rescind the former rules, entitling subscribers to the *dress balls only* to a vote; and enacting that to be privileged to a vote for M. C. each person must subscribe *both* to the dress and fancy balls. The mode of election was ordered by ballot; a committee was formed for conducting the business, and the day fixed for Thursday, the 21st of Nov. to begin at ten in the forenoon, and close at five in the evening. It was also agreed that the master of

the ceremonies should not officiate elsewhere in that capacity. Previous to the stated day, Captain Thornhill and Captain Marshall resigned; and Mr. Heaviside, Mr. Madden, and Capt. Wyke proceeded to the ballot, when George Wyke, esq. was declared duly elected, and at the first ball, on the following Monday evening, in an assemblage of nearly 1000 ladies and gentlemen, he was invested with the insignia of office, by Lady Caroline Morrison.

In the season of 1818, Captain Wyke gave in his resignation, when James Heaviside, esq. who had previously resigned his office at the Kingston Rooms, Lewis P. Madden, esq. and Capt. Foster, started as candidates for the office of M.C. at the Upper Rooms, when James Heaviside, esq. was duly elected,

Since Mr. Nash's days, the office of master of the ceremonies has been an office of profit as well as of honour. Each master has a ball in the winter and spring seasons, and subscription-books are also laid down at the Rooms, that such of the company who are not present at the balls may have an opportunity of showing those gentlemen marks of their respect.

The weekly public amusements in these Rooms are as follows

Monday night, Dress Balls,		Wednesday night, Concert,
Friday night, Card Assembly,		Thursday night, Fancy Ball.

N. B. The Rooms are open every day, Sunday excepted, for Cards.

The following are the Rules and Regulations which were entered into by the Committee, at a general meeting, held the 13th of November, 1816.

Resolved, That the power of direction and control as to the amusements at these Rooms is invested in such ladies and gentlemen as shall subscribe both to the Dress and Cotillon Balls.

That not less than nine subscribers to the Balls be competent to call a general meeting upon any business relative thereto; the said subscribers to leave a summons signed with their names, upon the table in the lobby, for the space of one full week previous to such meeting; which summons shall also express the particular purpose for which such meeting shall be called, and be advertised in the Bath Newspapers.

That these and all other rules and regulations agreed to in general meetings, be inserted in the book containing the subscribers names, signed by the chairman of the meeting for the time being; such rules and regulations not to be altered by any authority or on any pretence whatever, but at a general meeting of the subscribers; and that one copy of these rules and regulations be deposited with the Master of the

Ceremonies for the time being, and another with the renter of the Rooms, to be produced at any time when a meeting of the committee, or of the subscribers to both Balls shall be assembled, or when three or more subscribers shall desire to see the same.

That the renter of the Rooms having agreed to furnish lights, music, &c. for twenty-two Dress Balls, (including the two Balls for the Master of the Ceremonies, and the Ball on the night of the King's Birth-Day) and twenty-five Cotillon Balls, no annual account of expenditure will be required of him.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADMISSION.

(Dress Balls)

That a subscription of one pound ten shillings to the Dress Balls shall entitle the subscriber to three tickets every Ball night; one for the subscriber not transferable, and two for ladies. These two latter tickets will be transferable on being endorsed by the subscriber, without which form the bearer will not be admitted. A subscription of fifteen shillings shall entitle the subscriber to one ticket, not transferable.

(Cotillon Balls)

That a subscription of one pound to the Cotillon Balls shall entitle the subscriber to one ticket every Ball night: this ticket not transferable.

That every person, on admission to these Rooms on Ball nights, shall pay sixpence for their tea.

That the three front benches at the upper end of the room be reserved for ladies of precedence, of the rank of peeresses of Great-Britain or Ireland.

That a reasonable time shall be allowed between the minuets and country dances for ladies of precedence to take their places in the dance; and that those ladies who shall stand up after the dance shall have commenced, must take their places successively at the bottom.

That no lady, after she shall have taken her place in the set, do permit another to come before her in the dance.

That ladies are to be considered perfectly free in regard to accepting or declining partners.

That it is the positive orders of the committee, that no servant whatever shall be admitted into the vestibule or gallery, on any occasion, or on any pretence whatever, on Ball nights.

That no gentleman in boots or half-boots be admitted into the Ball rooms on Ball nights, except officers of the navy, or of the army on duty, in uniform; and then without their swords. Trowsers or colored pantaloons not to be permitted on any account.

MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES.

That the Master of the Ceremonies do attend at a quarter of an hour before eight o'clock on Ball nights to receive the company.

That the Master of the Ceremonies on observing, or receiving information of, any persons acting in opposition to these resolutions, do signify to such person, that as Master of the Ceremonies, it is his duty to see that proper decorum be preserved, and these orders obeyed; in the proper and impartial execution of which duty he will be supported by the subscribers at large.

That these rules and regulations be printed, framed, and glazed and fixed in a conspicuous part of these Rooms for public information not to be taken down on any pretence whatever, in order that they may remain as a public document.

That no person whatever be admitted into the Ball rooms without a ticket nor any visitor or stranger, unless he shall previously have inserted his name and place of abode in a book to be kept for that purpose under the control of the Master of the Ceremonies.

That the Balls at these rooms do commence at eight o'clock in the evening; a quarter of an hour before which time the rooms shall be regularly and properly lighted up; and that the dancing shall cease at half-past eleven o'clock precisely, except on the night of the King's Birth-day, and on the nights of the two Balls given for the benefit of the Master of the Ceremonies, when the time of dancing shall be unlimited.

Rules and Regulations passed at a meeting of the Committee, Dec. 14th, 1816.

That no clerk hired or otherwise, in this city or neighbourhood—no person concerned in retail trade—no theatrical, nor other public performers by profession, shall be admitted.

And as a further instruction to the M. C. and with a due regard to the selection of the company, which the committee feel should be scrupulously attended to, he is hereby directed to desire any person, whom from circumstances he may deem inadmissible to the Balls, to withdraw immediately, and in case of non-compliance with his request, it is ordered that he report the same before the committee.

Rules and Regulations passed at a meeting of the Committee December 23d, 1816.

That from the earliest institution of these Rooms, the regulations relating to the dancing and all points of etiquette, at the Balls, have been left to the M. C. for the time being; and that the rules and orders suggested by him as to these have been invariably acquiesced in, and acted upon by the company frequenting the Balls.

That the same authority so exercised by all preceding Masters of the Ceremonies, belongs of right to every successor to this office: and that it is incumbent upon the subscribers (inasmuch as they must be desirous of promoting good order and decorum in their assemblies) to conform to the regulations of the M. C. and to support him in their execution.

That the M. C. is not accountable to any individual whatever, who may dispute, or object to, the established regulations; but in case of any misunderstanding arising from these, or other matter connected with the Balls, a reference must be made to the committee of general management, appointed annually by the subscribers at large, and all differences amicably submitted to them for their consideration and decision.

That any altercations, or differences, respecting the regulations of the Balls, or any subsequent period, (as they tend to disturb the harmony so requisite amongst the subscribers) will be considered as a breach of the orders of the committee, and noticed accordingly.

C. S. COURTENAY, Chairman.

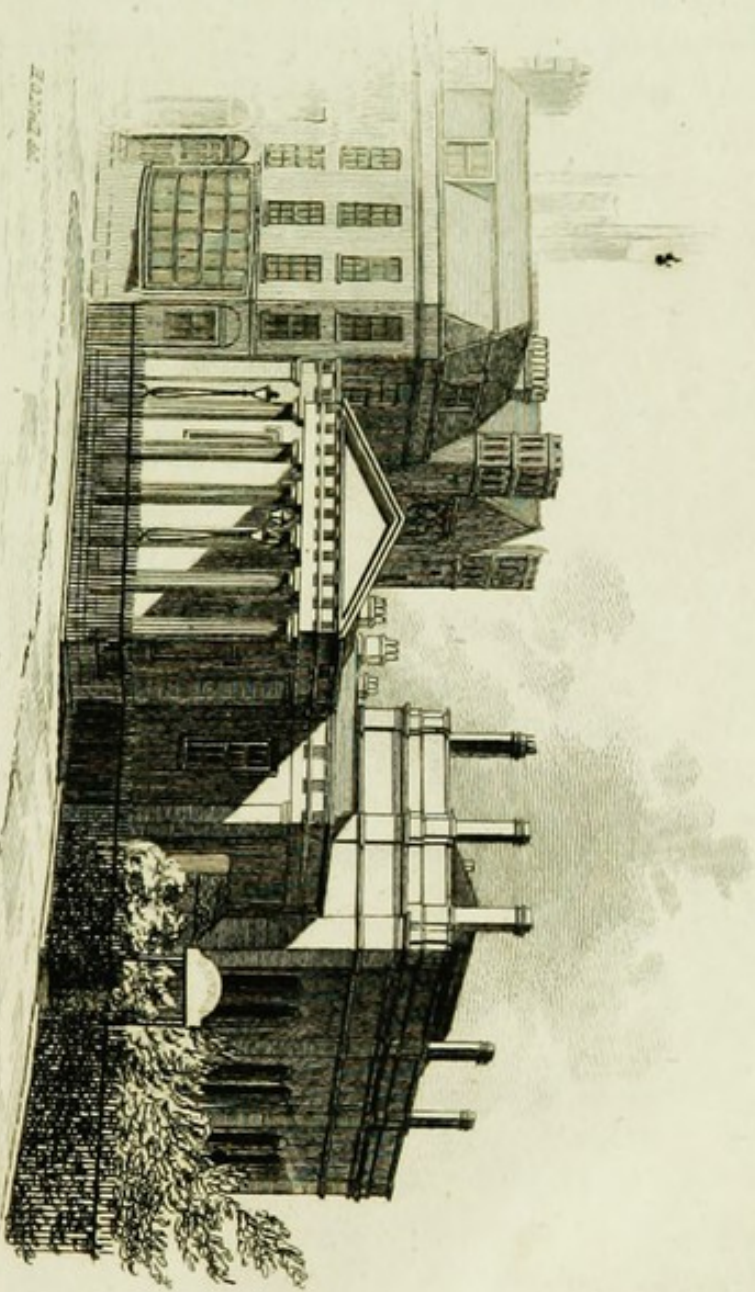
The present renter of the rooms is Mr. Barber, who has spared no expense in building an additional apartment, decorating every part of the structure, and adding superlatively costly furniture. In the autumn of 1813 a Reading Room was erected, which forms a most convenient and elegant apartment, and is fitted up with improved maps and books of reference, &c. The Ball-Room has had its walls and enrichments painted and decorated in the most chaste style, and the whole appearance is truly striking; the cove next the ceiling, formerly plain white, being now ornamented in pannels with open compartments; the Corinthian columns and entablature appear in imitation of statuary marble. At each end are placed the most splendid glasses that could be procured, in magnificent frames. What was formerly the Reading and Card-Room has likewise been newly furnished and beautified, and is to be solely appropriated to cards.

At a meeting, held Oct. 1814, the terms of subscription to the Card and Reading Rooms were fixed as follows:—

For the Year *Twenty-six Shillings*
 For Two Months *Fifteen Shillings.*

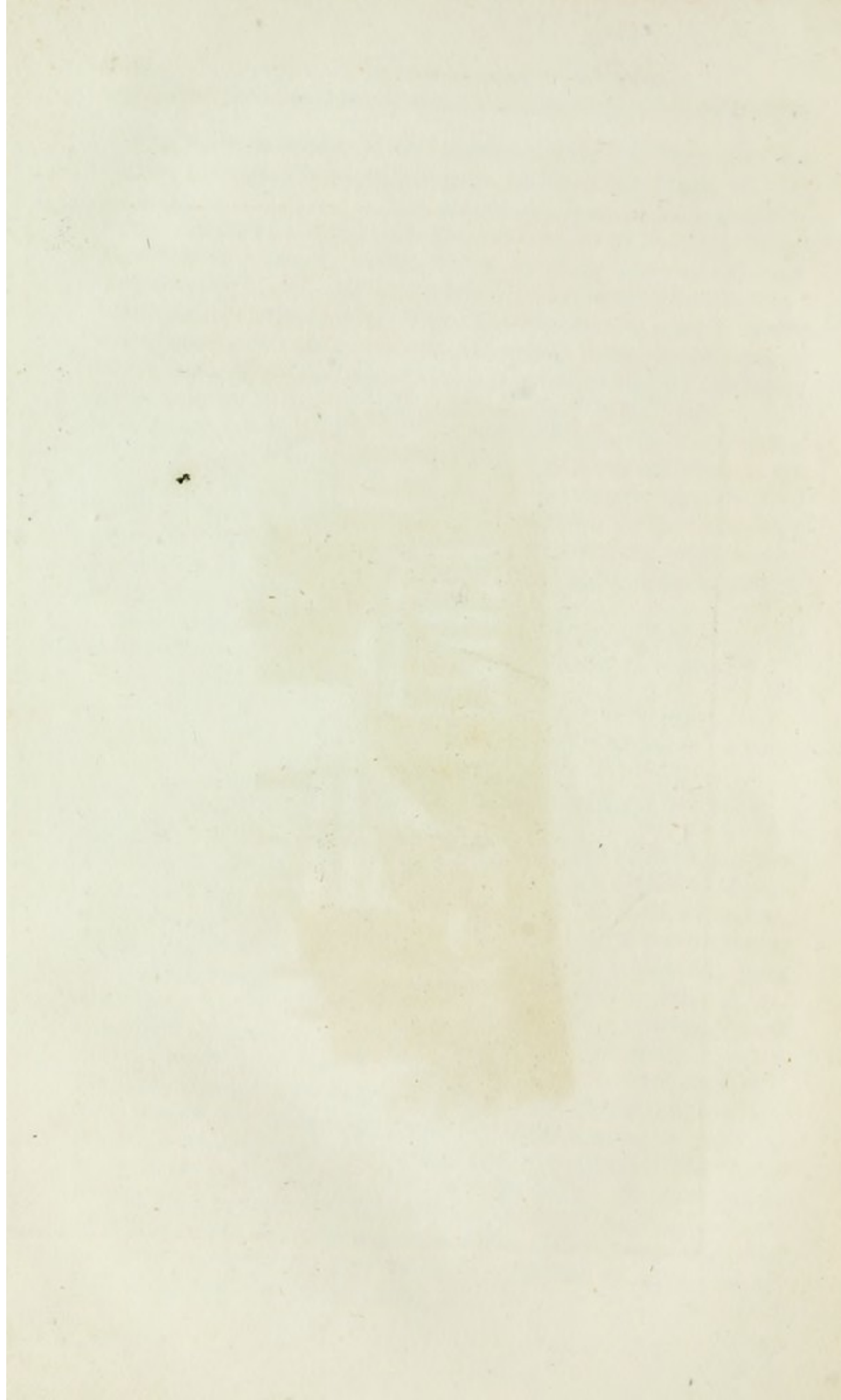
THE KINGSTON ASSEMBLY ROOMS,

Situated on the Walks, leading from the Grove to the Parades, were part of the estate of the late Duke of Kingston, and consequently now the property of Earl Manvers, who, being convinced that the prosperity of the old city of Bath, materially depended upon supporting an elegant suite of public rooms upon this long-established scite, at an enormous expense caused these Rooms to be enlarged, and rendered elegant and commodious for the company. At a considerable sacrifice of ground and house property, his lordship opened spacious communications for a coach road, and spared no encouragement for builders to engage in erecting streets and renovating the old town. The ball-room is 90 feet long, 36 wide, and 34 high. It commands a delightful prospect of the Avon, the valley, through which it winds, and the surrounding hills. The adjoining tea-room is 60 feet long and 30 wide. There is also a card-room, 24 feet by 20 feet long.



THESE LOWER ROOMS, SEEN FROM THE NORTH PARADE.

Published by Bonnet & Son, Bath, 1818.



These rooms (which are at present rented by Mr. Mills) have lately undergone very essential improvements, particularly at their entrance, which were for many years considered highly inconvenient, in consequence of the company being unable to drive up to the doors in their carriages. This objection is now removed, and a new street made, which communicates with the Rooms from Stall-street, and through Pierrepont-street to the South-parade; two new entrances are also formed under some very handsome colonnades at the south and west end of the Rooms.

Although this edifice had been so considerably improved, yet all the attention and politeness of Mr. Le Bas were ineffectual to render the Rooms attractive. They were in a manner deserted, and Mr. Le Bas, after the endeavours of two or three seasons, was obliged to retire from office.

In 1810, some sanguine friends of the Old Rooms suddenly roused from that apathy which had apparently long prevailed over them, and with due spirit and zeal determined once more to make them a place of fashionable resort. Accordingly, on the 1st of November, 1810, in consequence of public advertisements, every apartment having been previously furnished and decorated in a superb style, a numerous and very respectable meeting of ladies and gentlemen, who had previously entered their names as subscribers, was holden; and Dr. Falconer being called to the chair, it was unanimously resolved to proceed to the election of a master of the ceremonies; the gentleman chosen previously engaging to become a resident M. C. and to officiate during the summer, if called upon so to do by the subscribers.

Francis John Guynette, esq. was then proposed, and unanimously elected Master of the Ceremonies. Mr. Guynette filled the office with great satisfaction; but in the year 1814 he resigned his situation, and James Heaviside, esq. the late M. C. at Leamington-Spa, was proposed and unanimously elected. After the decease of Mr. King, M. C. at the Upper Rooms, Mr. Heaviside became a candidate for the situation; Captain Wyke was elected, and Mr. Heaviside again returned to the situation, which he filled till the next season, when he resigned, previously to the resignation of Capt. Wyke at the Upper Rooms. Capt. Marshall and Capt. Foster now became candidates for the situation of M. C. at the Kingston-Rooms.

Capt. M. was elected by a great majority; and from his distinguished politeness, as well as his abilities in the discharge of the duties of his office, has become a favorite among the numerous subscribers to these once deserted Rooms.

A committee being appointed, the meeting was adjourned; and the gentlemen of the committee, at a subsequent meeting, enacted the following Rules and Regulations:

RESOLVED, That the present subscribers do support the undertaking to the utmost of their power.

RESOLVED, That every person shall on admission to the ball pay sixpence, which will entitle them to tea.

RESOLVED, That the Tea-Rooms be opened at 9 o'clock, and continue so until 12 o'clock.

RESOLVED, That the balls do commence at these Rooms on Tuesday the 20th of November.

RESOLVED, That the new entrance to these Rooms be opened for carriages and that they do set down with their horses' heads towards the North-parade, and take up with their horses' heads towards York-street.

RESOLVED, That the chairmen do set down at the new chair entrance.

In order to preserve decorum and maintain respectability at the balls at these Rooms,

RESOLVED, That on all transferable tickets of subscribers admitted to these balls shall be written the name of the lady admitted, and the name shall be endorsed by the person transferring each ticket.

RESOLVED, That non-subscribers may be admitted to the balls, on being introduced by a subscriber, or by leaving their names at the Rooms for the M. C.

RESOLVED, That the balls shall be on Tuesday nights, that the Rooms shall be opened at seven o'clock; and that dancing shall commence at eight o'clock, and end at twelve o'clock precisely, though in the middle of a dance.

RESOLVED. That ladies intending to dance minuets do give notice thereof to the M. C. the day previous, and be in the rooms punctually at eight o'clock.

In order that every lady may have an opportunity of dancing, RESOLVED, That gentlemen shall change their partners every two dances.

RESOLVED, That the upper benches be reserved for peeresses, and that ladies of precedence do take their places; and that those who shall stand up after a dance has been begun, shall take their place at the bottom for that dance, and not be permitted to sit down till the dance is finished.

RESOLVED, That no lady shall permit another to come in above her, after she has taken her place in the set.

RESOLVED, That no gentleman shall be admitted to the balls in boots, excepting officers in uniform and on duty.

RESOLVED, That the M. C. on receiving information of any person acting in opposition to these resolutions, shall signify to such person, that as M. C. it is his duty to see the orders of the committee properly enforced.

The subscribers to the Reading and Card Rooms are numerous and respectable: the large room on the ground floor is now exclusively appropriated for cards, and the room adjoining for the games of chess and backgammon; the other large room above stairs is the Reading-Room, which the renter has furnished with valuable maps, books, &c. and the daily London newspapers, with those of Dublin, Bath, and Bristol, the Reviews, Magazines, and the Army and Navy Lists, are constantly taken in for the use of the subscribers. There are likewise Billiard Rooms on the premises; and every room is distinct from the Ball-Rooms. The terms are £1 6s. for the year, ending always on the 30th of September; and for six months £1.

. The subscription for the winter balls is 17. 6s. each subscriber, which entitles him to three tickets for each of the twenty-four balls, two of which are transferable to ladies.

The subscription for the summer balls is upon the same liberal and reasonable rates.

THE THEATRE.

The entertainments of the stage hold a high rank in the list of amusements of Bath. Exhibitions of this kind are of great antiquity in this country. We find from documents handed down to us, that our ancestors, as far back as the twelfth century performed religious dramas in their churches, and in the ground attached to them. These consisted of the representations of scripture histories, miracles, and the sufferings undergone by martyrs; these attracted such crowds of spectators, that the introduction of mummery and farce succeeded, which debased the sacred places they were acted in; this obliged the ecclesiastical power to interfere in their suppression. Bonner, Bishop of London, issued a proclamation in the year 1542, prohibiting all kind of common plays, games or interludes to be represented, set forth, or declared within their churches, chapels, &c. however an entire stop was not put to this practice until the reign of James the first. From this period to the reign of Charles the first, the only dramatic entertainment, exhibited at Bath, were those of strolling *mimes*, performed in waggons, or in little temporary booths erected for the occasion; these were obliged to pay a fee to the corporation for the liberty of acting. In the year 1626, a new Guild-hall was built after the plan of the celebrated Inigo Jones,

in which the players who visited Bath, were permitted to perform their exhibitions. In the reign of Charles the second, a company of comedians had become permanent at Bath, and performed regular plays in a theatre which occupied the site of the General Hospital the property of the widow poor, and under the management of Hornby, a comedian. But as gaming was the prevailing rage of the time, the playhouse met with very indifferent encouragement for a succession of seasons, and the performers were hardly able to support themselves. Lady Hawley afterwards became purchaser of the property, which did not amend the conditions of the actors. Lady Hawley's theatre was under the ball-room; the seats were placed above one another till they reached within four feet of the ceiling; there was only one box, which held four persons, over the door; and the price was half-a-crown to every part of the house. Thirty pounds was the receipt of the fullest house; to a clear third share of the money Lady H. was entitled; and one-fourth of the net profits for the use of scenes and clothes. Supposing £30 to have been received, her ladyship's share was £14. The standing expense was 50s. music, attendants, bills, and candles; the remainder was divided among the performers, which were then twelve in number.

When the resort of company became more and more considerable, a set of gentlemen entered into a subscription to erect a theatre in Orchard-street; and then Mr. Simpson built another under the great ball room. For some time the rival theatres were kept open; but the audiences being too scanty to fill two theatres, the proprietors of that in Orchard-street agreed to allow Mr. Simpson 200l. a year to shut up his. About this time Mr. John Palmer having purchased the several shares in Orchard-Street house, procured a patent, in the year 1767, for his son, the late John Palmer, esq. when it became a Theatre-Royal.

Under the judicious management of Mr. Arthur, then of Mr. Lee, and afterwards of Mr. Keasberry and Mr. Dimond, the theatrical performances were so well conducted as to prove one of the first amusements of the city. The Bath stage has long been held as the first nursery for the metropolitan theatre. Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Abingdon, Miss Brunton, Miss Wallis, Miss Smith, and Mrs. Sid-

dons, were transplanted from this spot; as were those admirable performers, King, Henderson, Edwin, Murray, Inledon, Lovegrove, C. Taylor, and Elliston.

When the term of the first patent expired, another was granted to John Palmer and W. W. Dimond, esqrs. The latter had been long in the management, and was an actor possessed of uncommon excellence, both in elegant comedy and in the superior walks of tragedy. He was succeeded, in a share of the property and management, by his son, William Dimond, esq. the author of several popular dramatic pieces.

Finding, from the great increase of fashionable company which annually resort to this gay city, the Orchard-street house too small for the accommodation of its numerous visitors, another superb building was erected—

THE NEW THEATRE ROYAL,

In Beaufort-square, and the Sawclose; a most central situation, including every thing which labour, talents, expense, activity, and perseverance could combine for safe approach and amusement; it was built under the direction of that ingenious architect Mr. Palmer, on an improved plan, in which elegance and convenience are happily united; the superstructure is extremely handsome, and the interior finished in the highest taste from the models of the first theatres in Europe. There are three entrances, in as many distinct directions, and the grand front is in Beaufort-square; the length is about 125 feet, 60 wide, and 70 high; the exterior buildings, containing dressing-rooms, scene-rooms, wardrobes, &c. the anti-rooms and saloons to the boxes, rooms of accommodation to the private boxes, (which are 26 in number, inclosed with gilt lattices) taverns, &c. are very extensive; the pillars of cast iron are placed at a distance of two feet from the front, by which the first row of each circle appears as a balcony independent of the main structure, and an inconceivable lightness is thus communicated to the *tout ensemble*.—The entrance to the private boxes is by a private house, part of the property connected with the theatre, and they are accommodated with a suite of retiring rooms. The decorations are very splendid, the prevailing colour is a beautiful green, ornamented with gold. The ceiling is richly ornamented with some exquisite paintings by Cassali, which were pur-

chased at the celebrated sale at Fonthill. The scenery and machinery of every description vie in execution with those of the London theatres; in fact, plays are performed in this theatre so uniformly correct, and its dimensions not being so enormous as to render the eye and ear, at the most remote seat, incapable of commanding the business of the stage, it may be justly said, that greater satisfaction is derived from these performances than can possibly be afforded from the enormous expense of those of Covent-Garden or Drury-lane. Mr. Charlton has many years been stage manager.

The days of performance in general, are Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

THE CONCERTS.

The concerts in Bath, formerly, never arrived to regularity and perfection; until Rauzzini, attended by the famous violin performer, La Motte, came to this city, and by their abilities and great attention, rendered these amusements popular. Rauzzini made Bath the place of his constant residence, and the establishment of its concerts the business of his future life. Under his direction they continued to flourish many years; and no performers of celebrity, vocal or instrumental, but, through the friendship they entertained for Rauzzini, and the great respect due to his professional merits, were induced to enrich these concerts by the exertion of their abilities; and few ever left this city, however great their skill, but acquired some improvement by the instructions received from the Bath conductor; whose liberality was equal to his excellence as an actor, composer, and instructor.

These concerts are now under the direction of Mr. Ashe, the celebrated flute player; whose fame as a musician, and the transcendant vocal abilities of Mrs. Ashe, are well known to the musical world. There are nine performances, the terms of which are as follow:—

A subscriber of £5 15 6 is entitled to three tickets for each concert, all of which are transferable to ladies only.

A subscriber of £4 10 0 is entitled to two tickets for each concert, both transferable to ladies only.

A subscriber of £2 12 6 is entitled to a ticket for each concert, transferable to a lady only.

For the accommodation of strangers, subscriptions are also received for part of the concerts, on the following terms:—

A subscriber of £3 3 0 will receive three tickets for each of the four concerts following such subscription, transferable to ladies only.

A subscriber of £2 6 0—two tickets, transferable to ladies only, for each of the four concerts following such subscription.

A subscriber of £1 6 0—One ticket, transferable to a lady only, for each of the four concerts following such subscription.

Non-subscribers pay 8s. to each concert.

THE HARMONIC SOCIETY

Contributes very materially to the rational amusements of Bath. It is undoubtedly one of the most respectable institutions of the kind in England, and must prove a source of peculiar gratification to the amateurs of musical performances. It was founded on the 18th of December, 1795, by the Rev. Mr. Bowen, a gentleman of acknowledged taste in the theory of music. A committee is annually appointed for managing its concerns.

The meetings are held in a large room at the White-Hart, Stall-street, every Friday evening, at seven o'clock, from the beginning of December to the end of March. The chair is taken by one of the members, who is appointed to sit as president for the night only; the glees, chorusses, &c. then commence, which continue till nine, when the ballot for new members takes place, after which a cold supper is laid, and the following grace sung:

“ Seu edamus, seu bibamus,
“ Seu quid aliud faciamus, *Mus*
“ Deo gratias agamus *Mus*
“ Ejus que laudis concinnemus. Amen.”

After supper, ‘Non nobis, Domine!’ is sung, and followed by three toasts only, which are—

THE KING AND CONSTITUTION,
THE PRINCE REGENT,
and
SUCCESS TO THE HARMONIC SOCIETY,

With appropriate glees to each; then such songs, duets, catches, &c. as may be called for by the president, who quits the chair at 12 o'clock, and the meeting breaks up with “God save the king.” No song or sentiment is allowed to be sung or spoken in the society that can offend the ear of delicacy.

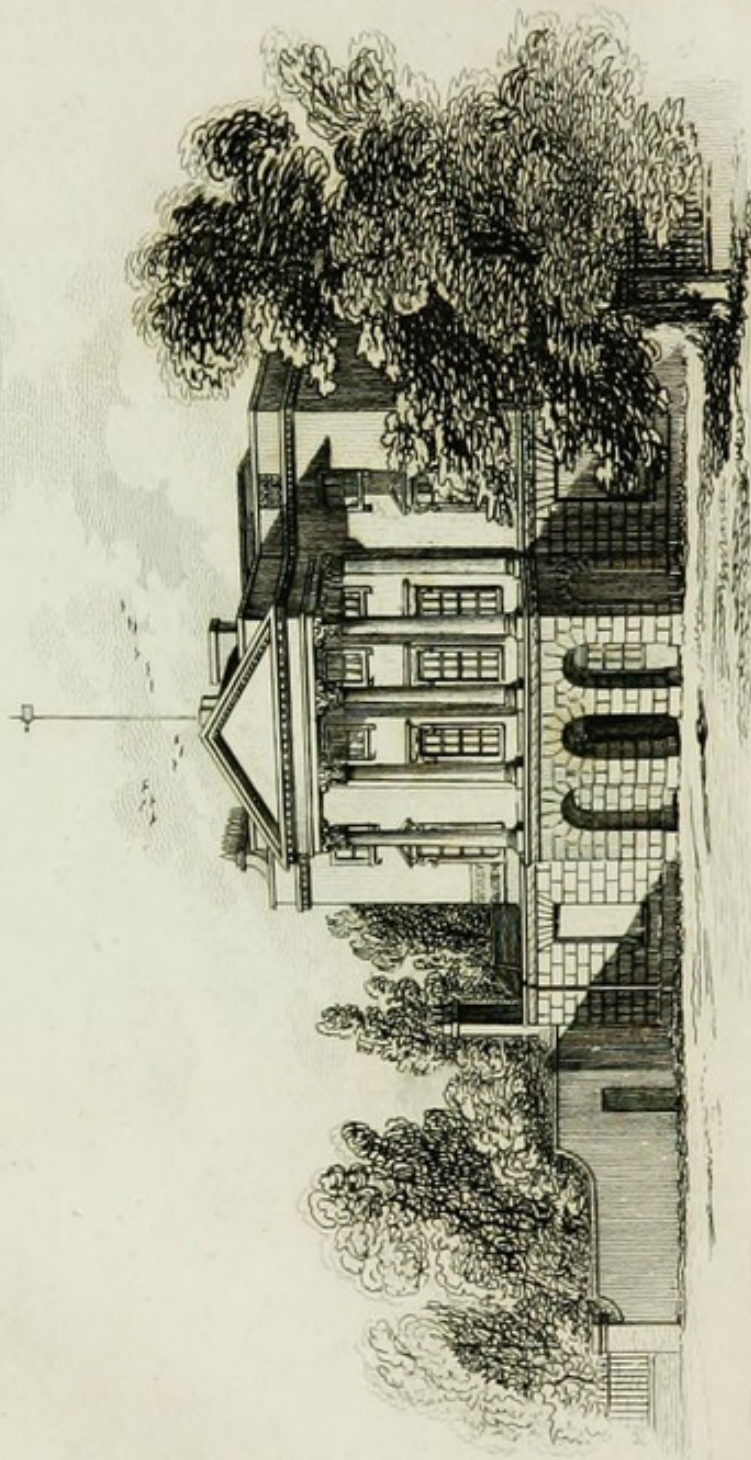
This society enjoys the distinguished prerogative of wearing garter blue ribbons, with embroidered plumes, a dignity conferred upon the members by their royal patron, the Prince Regent. Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Gloucester also belong to the institution, which includes a thousand noblemen and gentlemen.

We have authority for announcing, that arrangements are now made for the admission of ladies, to hear the glees, &c. free of expense, whereby the members' female friends may partake of an amusement which reflects the highest credit on this seat of elegance. During the season, the ladies are also twice entertained with a superb concert, supper, and ball, at the Lower-Rooms, to which only 400 can be admitted, on the introduction of members, by tickets. The ladies are also gratified in the spring, by an elegant *fête champêtre*, at Sydney-Garden, consisting of a breakfast, a concert, and a dance to which 1000 only can be admitted, in the same manner as at the evening entertainments.

None but noblemen, gentlemen, and professional men, are admitted as members. Any person desirous of becoming one, must be regularly proposed and balloted for. On admission, three guineas is paid for the first season; after which, two guineas only, by such members as are in Bath, and who attend the meeting; but if a member be absent from Bath, he is not subject to any demand on his return, for re-entrance. Strangers may be admitted as visitors, twice only in the season, on the introduction of a member.—Mr. Robert Good is the secretary.

THE SUBSCRIPTION HOUSE, YORK-BUILDINGS,

Established in 1790, contains several spacious rooms, superbly furnished: the members are the principal noblemen and gentlemen residing in, or occasionally frequenting this city; who are elected by ballot. The members of Whites', Brookes', Boodle's, and Carr's Subscription Houses, in the metropolis, are however admitted without a ballot. The annual subscription is *six guineas and a half*. The rooms are daily supplied with the London Morning and Evening Papers; the Dublin and Bath Papers; and many periodical publications; with maps, books of reference, &c. The company is confined to the first class of polite society,



Eding St.

SYDNEY HOUSE.

Published by Barrett & Son, No. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

and the play consists chiefly of cards: the most approved rules and regulations are strictly observed.

Mr. Knubley is the proprietor.

A Subscription Club, similar to the above, is established at the York House.—The terms of Subscription are three guineas per annum.

THE BATH CITY ASSEMBLIES.

The citizens of Bath, not being eligible to subscribe to the Upper Assembly-Rooms, have, by the permission of the mayor, the free use of the magnificent banqueting room at the Guildhall, for a ball, and the adjoining room for the card assembly, throughout the season. They are held every alternate Tuesday, and are regulated by a committee and master of the ceremonies.

Mr. W. Harris is the present M. C.

SYDNEY GARDENS, VAUXHALL,

Situated at the extremity of Great Pulteney-street, amply supply the absence of other amusements during the summer months.

These delightful Gardens, occupying an area of near sixteen acres, were originally laid out by Mr. Harcourt, an eminent architect, late of this city, and were first opened in the year 1795, since which time, considerable alterations have been made by the different renters; but particular praise is due to Mr. Farnham, the present proprietor, who has spared no expense to render them at once as commodious and attractive as any similar establishment in the kingdom; a liberality, we have no doubt, that will meet the encouragement, his exertions to gratify the public, so justly merit.

The amusements commence early in the spring with public breakfasts, promenades, and splendid illuminations, enlivened by music, &c. The gardens are decorated with waterfalls, pavilions, and alcoves. The Kennet and Avon canal glides through this elysian scene, over which are two elegant cast-iron bridges after the manner of the Chinese. A sham castle planted with several pieces of cannon, bowling-greens, swings, a labyrinth formed by enclosed pathways, the principal of which, after many intricate windings, leads to a fine Merlin swing and grotto of antique appear-

ance; an artificial cascade, constructed on highly ingenious mechanical principles, with decorations, and a water mill, with appropriate scenery, have an effect that commands admiration and gratifies curiosity. A pleasant and spacious ride encircles the whole, commanding the most beautiful and romantic views, and possessing the advantage of being free from dust in the summer, and dirt in the winter.

There are generally four or five gala nights in the course of the summer, which for brilliancy, taste, and elegance, cannot be excelled: about 5000 variegated lamps are then lighted, and a splendid display of fire-works set off. On these occasions a company of three or four thousand persons frequently assemble to witness this enchanting scene, and present a spectacle the most sprightly and animating that the imagination can conceive.

At the entrance of these gardens is a grand hotel, where families of distinction may be well accommodated. It contains an elegant card-room, a coffee-room, &c.

Terms of subscription for the promenade as follow:

<i>In one family.</i>	<i>Per year.</i>	<i>Six months.</i>	<i>Three months.</i>	<i>One month.</i>
One person	15s.	12s. 6d.	10s.	5s.
Two persons, each	12s. 6d.	10s.	7s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Three persons, each	10s. 6d.	7s.	5s. 6d.	3s.
Four persons, each	8s. 6d.	6s.	4s. 6d.	2s. 9d.
Five persons, each	7s. 6d.	5s.	3s. 6d.	2s. 6d.

Non-Subscribers, *Sixpence each time.*

Tickets not transferable. Tea or coffee, 9d.—Subscription to the Ride, 15s. per annum, 10s. a half-year, 5s. a quarter, and 2s. 6d. a month.

FREEMASONS' HALL.

This handsome structure was erected from a design of that eminent architect Thomas Wilkins, esq. the author of the elaborate architectural work, "Magna Græcia," and gratuitously presented to the fraternity of Freemasons at Bath, by that gentleman. It was completed in 1818, and is altogether a very chaste and elegant building.

The Rooms appropriated for masonic purposes, on the basement floor, are designed with every possible attention to the convenience of the society; and above, is a spacious hall, fifty feet by thirty feet, for the occasional, more numerous assemblage of the fraternity, and is admirably

suites for public meetings, exhibitions, &c. for which purposes it may be hired, when not required for the use of the society.

In this hall the different Lodges of Freemasons in Bath hold their meetings, with the exception of the Royal Sussex Lodge, which is held at the Greyhound Inn. The following are the number of Masonic Lodges in Bath, with the days on which they assemble in each month:

The Royal Cumberland Lodge, No. 55	1st and 3rd Friday
The Royal Sussex Lodge, No. 69 1st and 3rd Monday
The Royal York Lodge of Perfect Friendship, No. 243 } 2nd Tuesday and 4th Thursday
The Lodge of Virtue, No. 311 1st Monday and 3rd Wednesday

The hour of meeting is usually seven o'clock in the evening. To the Royal Cumberland Lodge is attached a Royal Arch-Chapter of Freemasons, who also hold their meetings at this Hall, on the fourth Friday in every month.

LIBRARIES AND NEWSPAPERS.

The literary taste of this city is not a little promoted by the establishment of so many Circulating Libraries in different parts of it, where books on either side of every question, whether on religion or politics, are freely admitted, as well as a great number of public papers, reviews, magazines, &c. The terms are liberal,—30s. per year; 15s. a quarter, and 7s. 6d. per month.—The following are the principal.

Barratt and Son, Messrs. Bond-st.	Griffiths, Mr. J. Argyle-Buildings
Collings, Mr. E. Saville-Row	Meyler and Son, Messrs. Abbey
Duffield, Mr. C. Milsom-street	Church-yard
Gibbons, Mr. T. Argyle-buildings	Simms, Mr. S. North-parade
Godwin, Mr. H. Milsom-street	Upham, Mr. J. Walks

There are four Newspapers published here weekly; the Bath Journal, on Sunday evening, by Mr. Keene, in Kingsmead-street; the Bath and Cheltenham Gazette, by Messrs. Wood and Co. on Tuesday evening, in Union-street; the Bath Chronicle, by Mr. Cruttwell, on Wednesday evening, in St. James-street; and the Bath Herald, by Messrs. Meyler, on Friday evening, in the Abbey Church-yard.

Small parcels are conveyed by their respective Newsmen to the various towns and villages for many miles round.

Gentlemen's Seats, Curiosities, &c. in the Vicinity of Bath.

BADMINGTON,

THE seat of the Duke of Beaufort, about fifteen miles from Bath; is a magnificent mansion, or rather palace, with a park enclosed by a wall, ten miles in circumference, in which are distinct parts for red and fallow deer, and beautiful plantations of trees. The house contains fine paintings, excellent antique sculptures, and a noble library. The parish church is near to the house, a handsome structure, lately built at the duke's expense; and has two superb marble monuments of the duke's ancestors, both done in Italy. King William III. when passing that way, said to the duke, that he did not wonder he never came to court, as he had so stately a palace of his own.

About a mile from the Duke of Beaufort's upon the top of the hill, in the parish of Little Sodbury, there is a large square camp, very perfect, supposed to have been made in the civil wars, containing about twelve acres within the fortifications; it is double ditched, is very deep, and in some places 40 feet wide, and the distance between the two ditches 80 feet. Part of the camp extends into the parish of Old Sodbury; and about half a mile from hence, in the parish of Horton, is a lesser square camp of eight acres, singly ditched. From both these camps are fine prospects over the vale of Berkeley and the river Severn.

CORSHAM-HOUSE, WILTSHIRE,

The seat of Paul Methuen, esq. a member for the county, is situated ten miles from Bath, and four from Chippenham, in a most agreeable part of Wiltshire. The palace of Ethelred, one of the Saxon kings, and after the conquest the retiring place of the earls of Cornwall, stood near the site of the present mansion, which appears from an inscription on the south front, to have been built in the year 1582. In the last century it was one of the seats of Sir Edward Hungerford. It was considerably improved and enlarged by its late possessor, and contains a gallery of pictures, not excelled by any private collection in the king-

dom. These, by the indulgence of the proprietor, are allowed to be viewed Tuesdays and Fridays, and have long proved a source of powerful attraction to amateurs of the fine arts. The gardens and park are extensive, and afford a great variety of beautiful and extensive scenery, ornamented by a profusion of indigenous and exotic shrubs and trees, most tastefully arranged.

ENMORE CASTLE

Is remarkable for the peculiarity of its building, being a quadrangle of dark coloured stone round a court; it is surrounded by a dry fosse, 40 feet wide and 16 deep, from which are openings to all the offices, stables, &c. under the lawn.

FARLEY CASTLE, SOMERSETSHIRE,

Six miles from Bath. Farley Castle appears to be of Saxon origin; but when or by whom erected, is unknown. From the extent of its ruins, it seems extraordinary so little should be said of it in history. It originally consisted of two courts, surrounded by a high wall and moat; one of the entrances being protected by a draw-bridge, as a part remaining indicates. The first account of it is no farther back than the 16th of Edward the Third, at which time Farley was the property of Lord Berghersh; it was sold by his grand-daughter, the sole heiress, with other estates, to Robert Lord Hungerford: and Leland writes, in the second volume of his Itinerary, that one of the Hungerfords built the grand apartments in the inner court, consisting of a hall and three chambers, by the prey of the Duke of Orleans, whom he had taken prisoner. The hall is said to have been unusually magnificent, decorated with rich tapestry, exquisite sculpture and beautiful paintings. It was hung with spoils of Cressy, Poitiers and Agincourt. A round tower, 60 feet high, was situated at every corner of this structure, and another was placed on each side of the entrance: this was in the west front; before which there was an outward court, stupendous offices forming its western side. The chapel, consisting of a single aisle, is still in good preservation; the ceiling is ornamented with what might once have been, a very fair painting of the resurrection. This was the burial place of the Hungerford

family, and many other great personages of those days. Near the middle is a handsome monument of white marble, the slab excepted, which is black, on this repose the effigies of Sir Edward Hungerford and the Lady Margaret, well executed in white marble. The knight is in a complete suit of armour; his lady in a long loose robe, extending to the feet, which are supported by an anchor and a lion. Their shield and armorial bearings enrich the western end, and the southern side bears inscriptions to their memories. In a vault beneath the chapel, to which the descent is from without, are six leaden coffins, much resembling those enclosing Egyptian mummies. An old chest of armour is shewn in the chapel, in which, when first opened, were found three original letters of Oliver Cromwell; two of them have been since lost—the third is preserved by the proprietor, and the following is a copy :

“ SIR,

“ I am very sorrye my occasions will not permit me to return to you as I would. I have not yet fully spoken with the gentleman I sent to wait upon you; when I shall doe itt, I shall be enabled to be more particular, being unwillinge to detaine your servant any longer. With my service to youre Lady and family, I take leave, and rest,

“ Your affectionate servant,

“ July 30, 1652.

O. CROMWELL.”

“ For my Honoured Friend Mr. Hungerford the Elder, These.”

A little to the west is Farley House and Park, now in the occupation of Daniel Jones Long, esq. This edifice, an elegant specimen of the modern Gothic, was recently built by Col. Houlton, the proprietor, and is well situated; the front facing the east. The entrance is by a noble hall, the windows of which, as are those of the staircase, most tastefully adorned with stained glass. A conservatory and grapery, with an extensive range of offices, in the same beautiful style of architecture, adjoin the house.

FONTHILL, WILTSHIRE,

The seat of William Beckford, esq. was, in the time of the late William Beckford, esq. (twice lord mayor of London) burnt down on Feb. 12, 1755, when nearly finished: but is now rebuilt very magnificently. The loss was computed at £30,000. The whole building is of stone dug out of quarries not half a mile distant; the plan is elegant and superb. There are many remarkably fine marble chimney-

pieces by Rysback and other artists, and in the chief rooms are a number of valuable pictures. The grotto and the gardens are very beautiful, and the shrubbery continues round the park, nearly three miles in a regular zig-zag. The river is not inelegantly shaped, and the whole conveys the idea of care and cultivation.

The curiosity of the public has been excited in no common degree by the Abbey, a lofty tower in the conventual style, lately erected on a commanding eminence; access to which has hitherto been denied. This building, designed by the late Mr. Wyatt, is 276 feet in height.

GLASTONBURY ABBEY,

Six miles from Wells, formerly the richest and most magnificent in the world. It was liberally endowed by king Ina, who built the great church, which was laid in ruins at the Reformation. The abbot's kitchen is more entire than any other part. On a lofty conical hill near the town, was a church dedicated to St. Michael; on the tower of which, Rich. Whyting, the last abbot, was hanged by Henry VIII. for contumacious expressions, and reluctance to deliver up his rich benefice to the king's commissioners. The church is in ruins; but the tower, still standing, is called Glastonbury Torr, and is one of the principal landmarks of the west.

About eight miles from Wells, on the road to Axbridge, are Cheddar-Cliffs, which for sublime romantic scenery surpass every thing of the kind in England; some of the rocks are upwards of 400 feet perpendicular height.

HALSEWELL HOUSE,

Is beautifully situated, in the middle of an ornamented park, about two miles from Enmore. The rides in this park are very extensive, and command a great variety of beautiful prospects and rich landscapes.

Among the beautiful spots that adorn this neighbourhood, is the highly picturesque and much admired seat of Mr. Sigmond—CLEVE VILLA, on the Kelston road, built in the most elegant cottage style, and ornamented with all that taste can add or nature afford: it commands the most lovely prospects, and furnishes ample scope to the admirers of the beauties of nature, whilst the hand of art has wrought the scene to the highest pitch of beauty and enchantment.

LONGLEAT, WILTSHIRE,

The seat of the Marquis of Bath, is 17 miles from Bath, on the road to Stourton; it is an ancient and magnificent structure, and for the size and number of apartments is equal perhaps to any house in England. The paintings are numerous; comprising many of the early masters, and in particular a head of the unfortunate Jane Shore; this picture is worthy of admiration, not so much for its execution or design, as for the beauty, humility, and resignation, which are marked in the countenance.

This seat was, some years ago, greatly enlarged and improved by the celebrated Mr. Browne; since which, many additions and alterations have been made, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt. On the eastern side of this noble mansion, is an extensive flower garden, well stocked with the choicest exotics. An orangery adjoins the garden. The park is very extensive and well planted; the water pleasingly disposed, and the whole forms a scene of great beauty and magnificence.

MELKSHAM,

Situated eleven miles from Bath, on the road to London, from whence it is 97 miles distant, was of considerable note in the time of the Saxons. The saline and chalybeate springs, which are considered equal to any in the kingdom, were first brought into public notice in 1813, and by their efficacy, promise again to revive its consequence as a fashionable watering place. The town at present consists principally of one street, nearly a mile in length, and contains about 800 houses, and 4500 inhabitants. The Spas are near the eastern extremity, where a pump-room, and several handsome buildings, for the reception of visitors, have been erected. The constituents of the Old Spa waters have been ascertained by the ingenious Dr. Gibbes to be

	Muriate of Soda
————	Magnesia
————	Lime
	Sulphate of Lime
	Carbonate of Lime
————	Magnesia
————	Iron

The character of this water is saline, and the quantity of saline ingredients is equal to the most celebrated springs.

The New Spa water contains saline ingredients in a much larger proportion; but agrees in its general character with that of the old well.

Near the Old Spa, a chalybeate spring has been also discovered, which yields about 800 gallons per diem. Dr. Wilkinson, in a careful analysis, determined the ingredients of the residuum of sixteen ounces of water, then weighing eight grains and a half, to be

	GRAINS.
Muriate of Lime	6
———— Magnesia	9
Sulphate of Magnesia	1 5
———— — Lime	1
Carbonate of Iron	4
Loss	5

The solid contents in one pint of water 8 5

The use of these waters have been found of great efficacy in cases of indigestion, bilious and scorbutic complaints, gout, rheumatism, and nervous maladies.

MIDDLE-HILL SPA WATER,

Which rises in the village of Box, near Bath, a little out of the London road, was discovered in the year 1783, at the depth of 80 feet. This water has been found to possess virtues, serviceable in cures wherein purging sulphureous waters are recommended; such as foul eruptions of the skin, worms, acidity of the stomach, with a costive habit; scrophulous inflammations of the eyes, bilious complaints, &c.

ORCHARDLEIGH.

At the eighth mile-stone on the Frome and Warminster road, the ancient residence of the family of the Champneys, and now inhabited by the only son of Sir Thomas Champneys, Bart. the twenty-second possessor of this estate, in lineal descent. Nature has done much for this cheerful spot, and the hand of taste directed with judgement, has simply *matured* the beauties of the ground. The entrance lodge to the park and grounds of Orchardleigh, is a castellated building of the 15th century, highly decorated with

heraldic shields, a lofty arched gateway and cloister: in a distance of about half a mile from which, you pass the picturesque and comfortable cottage of the gatekeepers, embowered in aromatic shrubs, and burst at once upon the valley, diversified with water, wood, and verdure: the mansion-house now appears in view, and forms no inconsiderable figure; nor is the tourist disappointed in viewing its interior: but the general attraction is the beautiful ancient chapel adjoining, which standing on an island in the lake, and covered with ivy and climbers of every description, constitutes an object of the most interesting nature.

From the chapel you return into the park and take the road towards Frome: on rising the hill leading to the wood through which the road passes, you are conducted, by a rustic gate, towards the Dussad Cottage, called the Wood Lodge, which is surrounded by a flower garden, and decorated with genuine taste; it serves as a mausoleum to a favorite poodle dog; over the remains of which an urn has been erected, with the following appropriate inscription:

To the memory of Azor,
A Prussian by birth,
And for many years the Constant Companion
And Fellow Traveller of
The Owner of this Place.
He died April 1790.

Adieu! most faithful of a faithful kind,
Tho' void of reason, and denied a mind:
How many a two-legged animal we see,
Who boast of both, and yet may copy thee.
Thy sense so prompt to catch the tricks of art,
Thy cheerful manners and thy gentle heart,
Their charms in memory so strongly blend,
I "better could have spared a better friend."
Could matchless worth prolong a mortal date,
This stone had never told thy mournful fate;
But sad experience bids me sigh and say,
Azor, like thee, "Each dog must have his day."

This cottage, of a more ornamented and elegant description than similar buildings in the modern taste are usually found to be, has two elegant apartments, in one of which are four beautifully recessed figures, representing the Seasons, holding vases with flowers. The woods in which this pavillion stands are very extensive, and have green drives cut in them for three miles in extent. From hence, you can

either return to the coach road, and follow it through a lovely valley, for above a mile in distance, through the grounds to the entrance lodges from the Frome road, which terminates this delightful domain; or, by diverging from the road, on entering the wood, you have the power of commanding a grand and beautiful terrace round the old park; from whence the magnificent woods of Longleat can be seen to great advantage, and whence the town of Frome is also shewn in a rather picturesque light.—The estate around this beautiful spot is in every respect adequate to its support, even if the intended plans for a magnificent mansion (now, 1819) are carried into execution. The present possessor is a gentleman of acknowledged taste and liberality, and, with his amiable lady, a *lineal Tudor*,¹ makes Orchardleigh his principal residence.

PIERCEFIELD, MONMOUTHSHIRE,

The seat of Col. Wood, (who permits it to be seen only Tuesdays and Fridays) is about 26 miles from Bath, just across the Severn, and near the town of Chepstow: it possesses the most beautiful and magnificent scenery, take it in all its parts and varieties, of any place in the kingdom. From a small shrubbery you are led to a spot railed in, called from its frightful eminence, the Lover's Leap, the perpendicular height of which is 300 feet. It commands the conflux of the Wye and the Severn, and looks down the latter to the Bristol Channel, while stupendous rocks, immense woods, distant prospects, and all the softer beauties of elegant improvements, render Piercefield a scene that fills the beholder with the utmost admiration.

About six miles from Piercefield is the ABBEY of TINTERN, a most beautiful ruin, situated in the bottom of a vale. Never did the eye behold a more venerable object than this Abbey presents on the entrance at the great door. Nothing remains now but the walls, some of the arches, and the stone casements of the windows; but the charming simplicity of the whole, with the native verdure of the turf, strike the delighted fancy, while festoons of evergreen tendrils, climbing through the interstices of the Gothic pillars, throw an awful solemnity round its head. This abbey was founded by Walter Fitz-Richard de Clare, Lord of Caerwent and Monmouthshire, in 1113.

Strangers from London who visit Bath, may have an opportunity when they return (and they would travel only 15 miles out of the way) of seeing the fine seat and woods of Lord Bathurst at Cirencester; the city of Oxford, that seminary which affords such a variety of elegant gratifications; and would be within a few miles of the Duke of Marlborough's superb palace at Blenheim, and the fine gardens of the Marquis of Buckingham, at Stow. Or if they would like to take a different route through Salisbury, which is only 14 miles farther than the direct road, they might entertain themselves by visiting that wonderful curiosity at Stonehenge, near which is the Duke of Queensbury's seat, and two miles from Salisbury is Wilton-House, the seat of the Earl of Pembroke, in which are a greater number of antique busts, statues, and capital paintings, by the best masters, particularly Vandyke, than in any house in England. In the neighbourhood of Salisbury is likewise the ancient seat of Lord Radnor, a house well worth observation.

The delightful seats of Mr. Bampfylde, at Hestercombe; Lady Tynte, at Halsewell; and the Earl of Egmont, at Enmore Castle (all near Bridgewater); are well worthy the time and attention of a curious traveller. The gardens and rural beauties at Hestercombe, are the striking objects. An hermitage in it, with the figure of an old witch painted in the centre pannel, occasioned the following genteel compliment from the late Dr. Langhorne :

“ O'er Bampfylde's woods, by various Nature graced,
A *Witch* presides! but then that witch is TASTE.”

STOURHEAD,

In the Parish of Stourton, Wiltshire - The seat of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. seven miles from Longleat, and twenty-five from Bath. This elegant seat of Italian Architecture, was erected after the design of Colin Campbell, a little westward of the site of the ancient castle, built during the reign of Henry VI. by John de Stourton, then possessor of the territory. Many subsequent improvements have been made to the house and grounds, two wings have been added by the present Sir Richard Colt Hoare. The structure contains many spacious apartments enriched with a splendid collection of paintings and statuary of ancient and

modern masters. On the southern side of the house is a magnificent library, particularly rich in English topography, and the most valuable editions of the Greek and Roman Classics. The cabinet room, is so called from containing a rich and costly cabinet, composed of a great variety of precious stones, marbles, &c. formerly belonging to Pope Sextus the Fifth.

At a short distance from the mansion-house, we descend under the shade of a thick grove of tall and aged trees into the gardens, and catch, most unexpectedly, the first view of a spacious lake in the vale beneath, embosomed in wood, their uniform tints of which are most happily relieved by a handsome temple called the Pantheon; from its resemblance (in miniature) to the Pantheon at Rome. Our walks now lead us on the side of this lake to a passage over it, which in times past was effected by a lofty Chinese bridge, but now by a simple ferry-boat. From hence we are conducted, by a well-planned approach, to the grotto; the *sombre* appearance of which is relieved by two figures very appropriately placed, the former is that of a nymph modelled after the antique, and reposing on a pedestal, from all sides of which flows a perennial stream into a bath of the most pure and chilling water. On the marble steps are inscribed the following lines, anglicized by Pope, from the original in Latin by Cardinal Bembo:

“ Nymph of the Grot, these sacred springs I keep,
 “ And to the murmur of these waters sleep;
 “ Ah! spare my slumbers, gently tread the cave,
 “ And drink in silence, or in silence lave.”

The other figure placed in a recess at the extremity of the grotto, and presenting itself in a favorite point of view on your entrance into it, represents the effigy of a River God, the *pater amnis*, from whose urn a never failing stream pours forth its waters.

At a short distance from this is the temple before-mentioned, named the Pantheon, rising from a bank on the borders of the lake. On the walls around it are niches fitted with statues. The antique female statue represents Livia Augusta, and the folds of its drapery are admirably executed. Another female figure representing Flora, is the work of Rysbrach, as is also the Hercules, a noble effort

of modern sculpture. The other figures, in plaister, represent Meleager, Diana, Isis, and a Susanna.

The walk now leads us over a simple wooden bridge along the head of the lake, which here shows us a wide expanse of water, well clothed on all sides by wood, and bordered by a belt of most luxuriant laurel. The village road at the extremity of this walk seems to stop the intercourse between this lower region and the one above; but this natural difficulty has been overcome by throwing a rustic stone arch over the road.

A gradual ascent now leads us to a terrace on high ground, from which the eye enjoys a prospect totally different from any that it had seen before in its perambulation of the gardens. On this terrace stands a handsome stone building, circular in its form, surrounded by columns, dedicated to Apollo; the ivy has been permitted to entwine itself in a picturesque manner, around some of the columns, and though in a long process of time, it may prove detrimental to the fabric, yet in a picturesque point of view, we cannot desire its absence.

Approaching to the termination of our walk, the attention is attracted by an ancient Gothic Cross; perhaps the richest and best preserved of any now existing in England. It formerly stood at Bristol, and was denominated *The High Cross*. It is painted in imitation of grey marble, The ornaments are gilt, and the figures painted in their proper colours.

From the pleasure-ground you enter a gloomy wood, which leads you by a gentle ascent to a rustic pile called the Convent, in which is a good painting, dug out of the ruins of Glastonbury Abbey, and an ancient drawing of our Saviour. From the Convent you descend into an extensive wilderness, which leads to the summit of the brow on which Alfred's tower is placed; the building is triangular, of modern date, and built of brick; the height is 155 feet, and the number of steps 321. Nothing can be conceived more striking than the prospects from every side of this structure, round one turret of which, for the benefit of the view, a gallery has been railed in, in the securest manner.

Over the portal on the outside is the following inscription:

“ Alfred the Great, A. D. 879, on this summit, erected his standard against Danish invaders; to him we owe the origin of Juries, and a creation of naval force. Alfred, the light of a benighted age, was a philosopher and a Christian, the father of his people, and the founder of the English monarchy and liberties.”

From Alfred's tower to the house, the eye is charmed with a number of delightful views; and in many other parts of the garden and plantations are interspersed temples, statues, and other buildings, which altogether display the most exquisite taste.

The more distant objects of this demesne possess an equal claim to attention.

WARDOUR-CASTLE, WILTSHIRE,

The seat of Lord Arundel, five miles from Fonthill, was upwards of ten years building. It is truly magnificent; and the grounds around it are disposed of to a great advantage. The ruins of the old castle, which is a mile distant from the new house, has still the appearance of ancient grandeur. This castle, in the time of the civil wars, was remarkably defended by Lady Arundel, daughter of Edward Earl of Worcester, she having held the castle with only 25 men, against the parliamentary army of 1300, and surrendered it at last only on honourable terms.

The house contains a great number of fine pictures, painted by the best masters, particularly one of our Saviour, painted by Spagnoletti; and another of Lady Arundel, who defended the castle. The pleasure-grounds, shrubbery, groves, and woods, are elegantly formed; the beauties of the terrace-walk have met with general admiration, and altogether convey the most pleasing and picturesque ideas.

WELLS.

The city of Wells is about twenty miles from Bath, a neat, pleasant, and healthy city, which has one of the finest cathedrals in England (St. Andrew's), built by Robert de Lewes and Joceline de Welles; and hallowed or dedicated, the 23rd of October, 1239. Its exterior has a most venerable appearance; and the western front is very magnificent, being an entire pile of statues, much admired for ancient Gothic imagery. It has one tower over the cross, and two at the western end; in one of which is a fine peal of eight bells; the tenor weighs three tons. This church

is in length 380 feet; broad at the cross, 127; breadth of the nave and aisles, 67; height of the nave, 67; height of the great tower, 179; of the western towers, 126 each. The church of St. Cuthbert is a handsome Gothic structure.

Two miles from Wells, in one of the Mendip-hills, is the famous cavern called *Wookey-Hole*, one of the greatest natural curiosities in England.

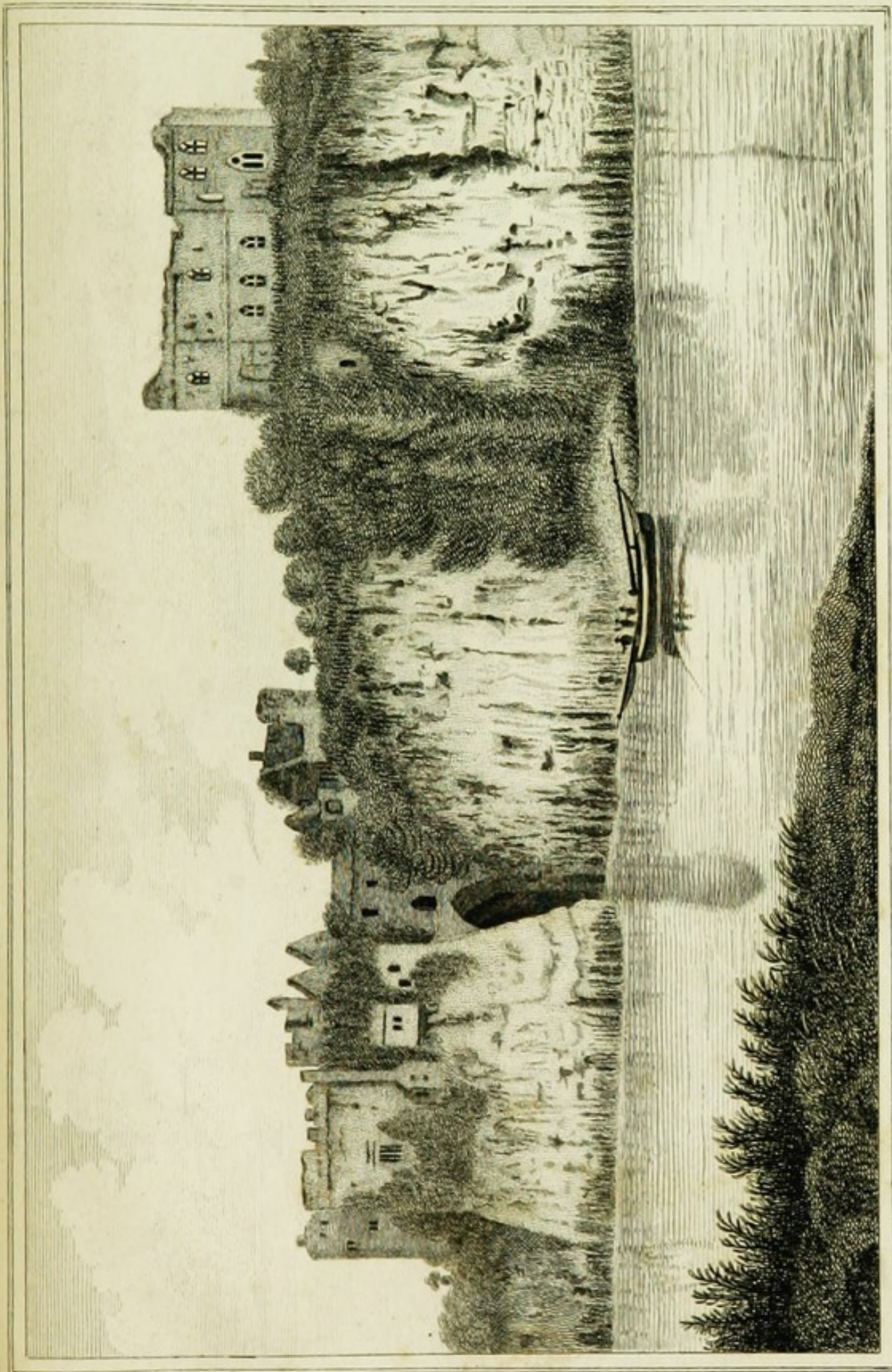
CHEPSTOW-CASTLE,

The Castle of Chepstow stands on a high rock, washed by the River Wye, on the north of the town of Chepstow, and from its extent and singular situation, may vie with the proudest structure of the kind in this part of the kingdom.

From either of the principal inns at which strangers alight, we proceed down the street leading to the bridge, near the bottom of which a narrow pass, on the left hand, conducts to the eastern gate; whose strong barred door is assailed in many places with musket balls. On passing the gate, we enter the first court of this magnificent building. A curious door-way as old as the castle, leads to the second court, now converted into a garden, which is kept in great order; and passing on, we arrive at the chapel, which was formerly one of the most curious parts of the castle. It is at present so much overspread with weeds and wild raspberry trees, as to render the inspection very inconvenient.

Leaving the chapel, a neat path leads into the third court: which is likewise filled with fruit and filbert trees. The chapel occupies the highest part of the rock, and the precipice being fronted with an embattled wall, that precludes the sight of the foundation; its towering northern front (30 yards broad) rising to the height of 50 feet from the ground, gives it an air of the most impressive dignity. Returning to the first court,—we are shewn that part of the castle in which Harry Marten, one of the regicide judges of Charles I. was confined, which still retains the name of Marten's Tower; the interior of which, chills the feelings of the spectator, by the view of the dreadful dungeon, in which prisoners of war were here confined.

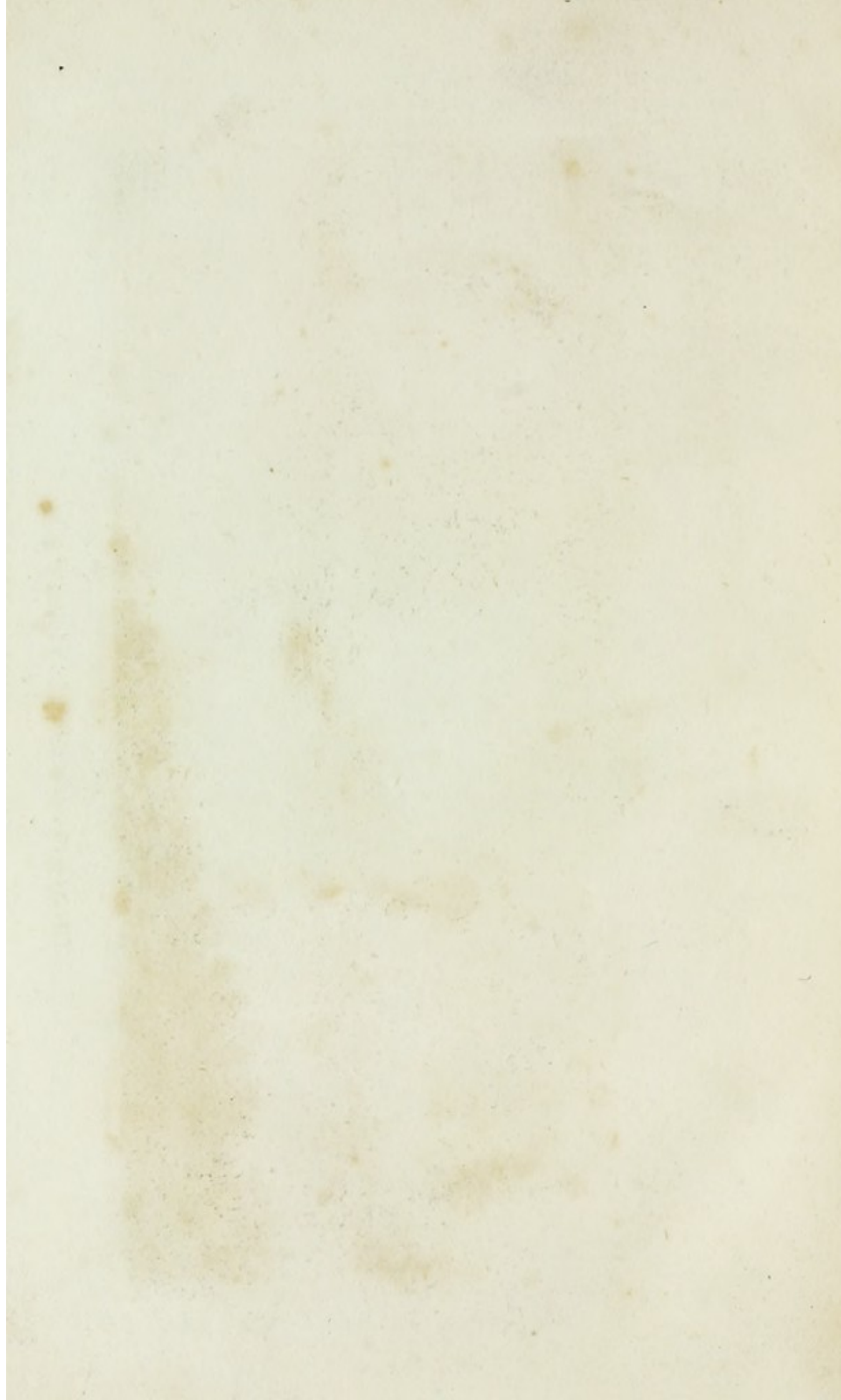
The city of BRISTOL, the village of CLIFTON, and the town of CHELTENHAM, are worthy the attention of the traveller, the interesting localities of which, are to be found in their respective publications.

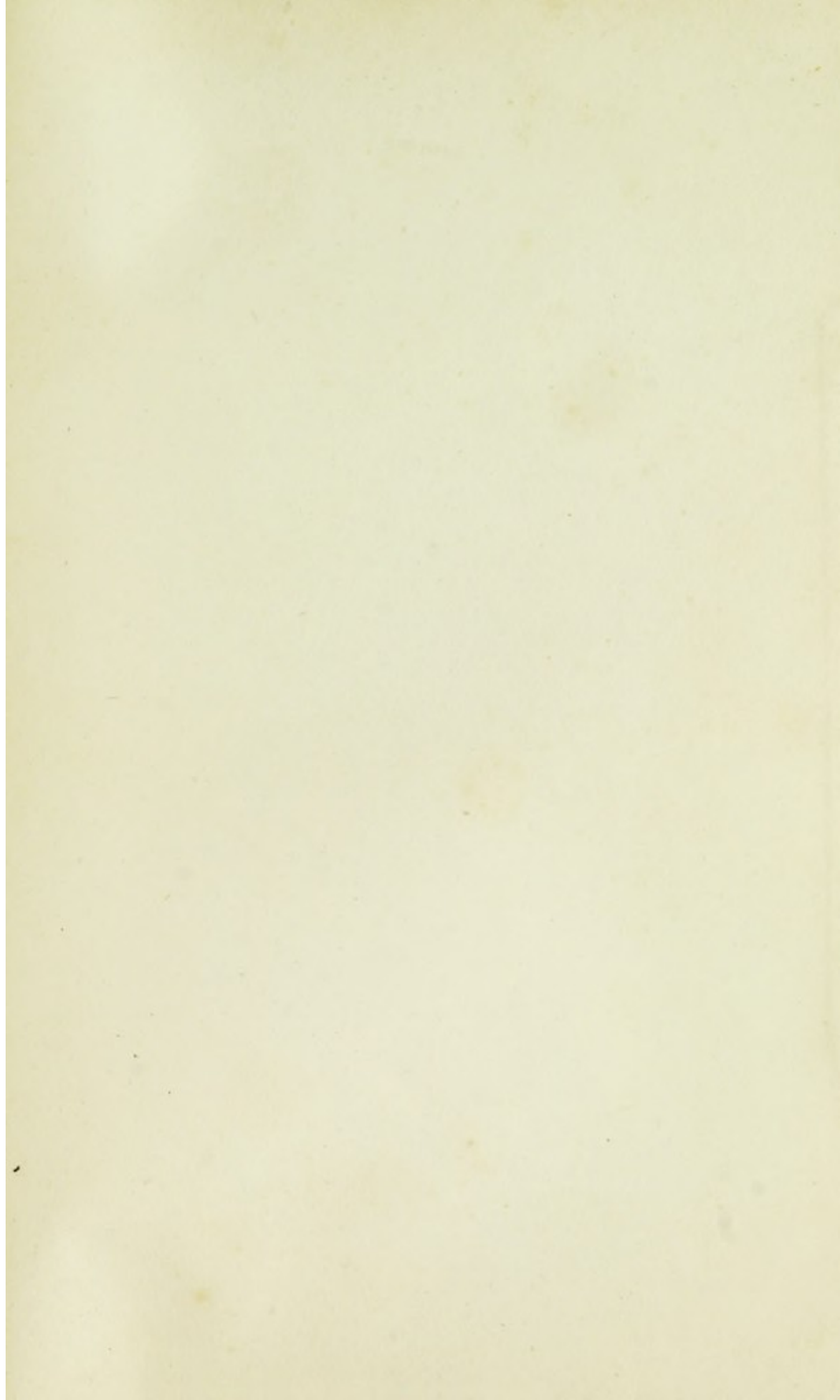


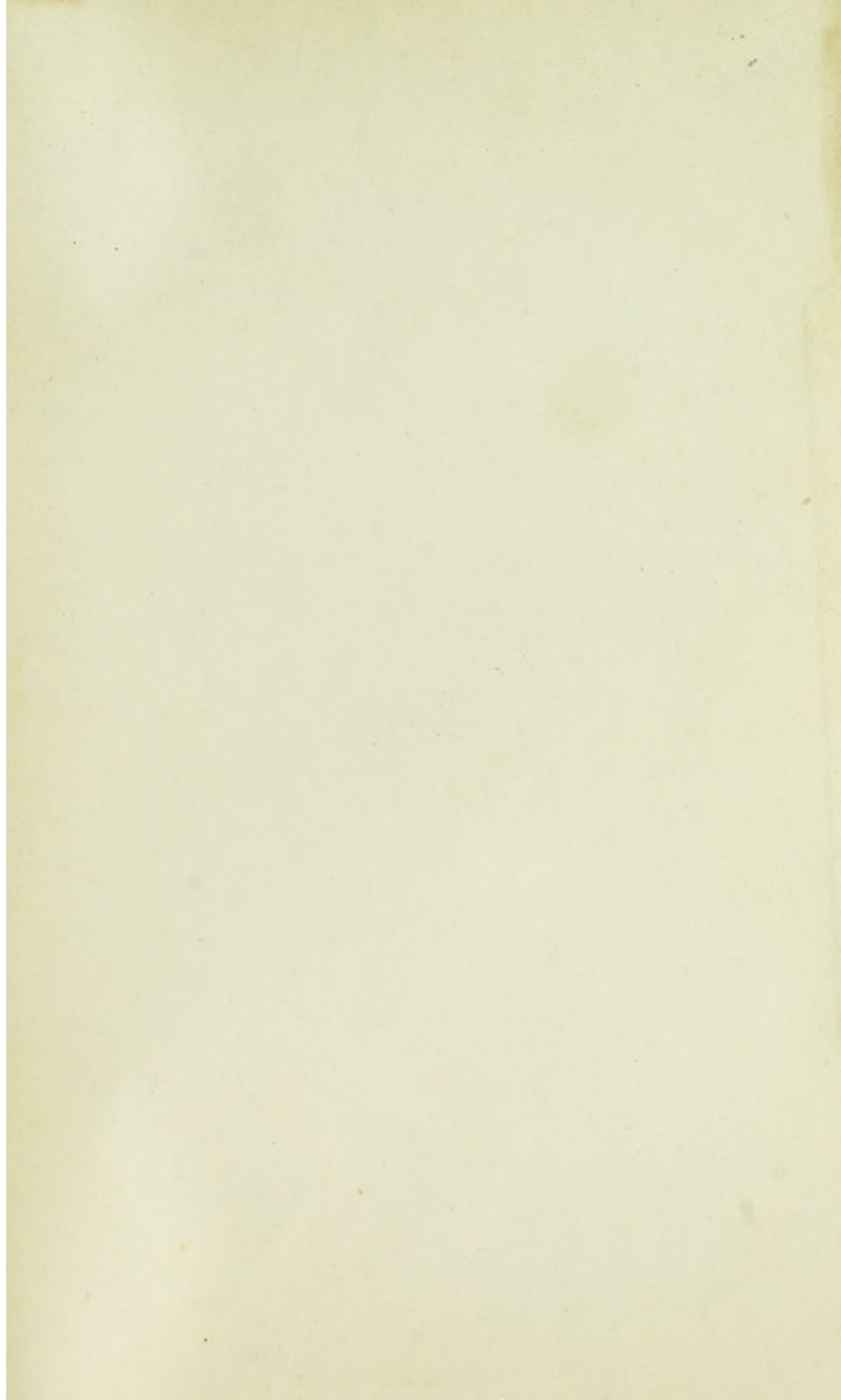
CHEPSTOW CASTLE

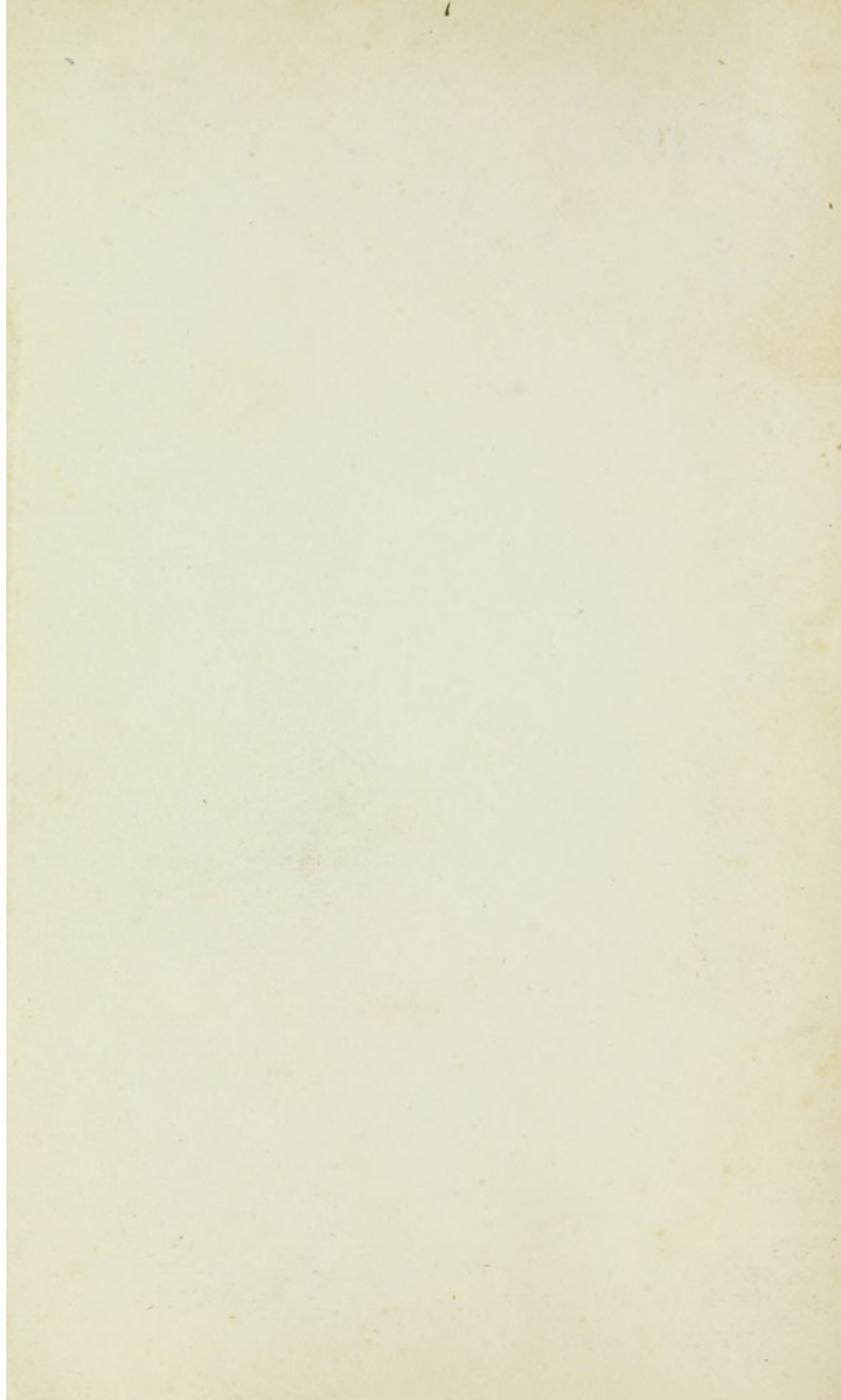
Engraved by G. S. Jones

Published by G. S. Jones









Accession no. 23332

Author Historical
and new Bath guide

Call no. RA850
B3
823H

