Ambulator: or, a pocket companion in a tour round London, within the circuit of twenty five miles. Describing whatever is most remarkable for antiquity, grandeur, elegance, or rural beauty: including new catalogues of pictures, and illustrated by historical and biographical observations / to which are prefixed a concise description of the metropolis, and a map of the country described.

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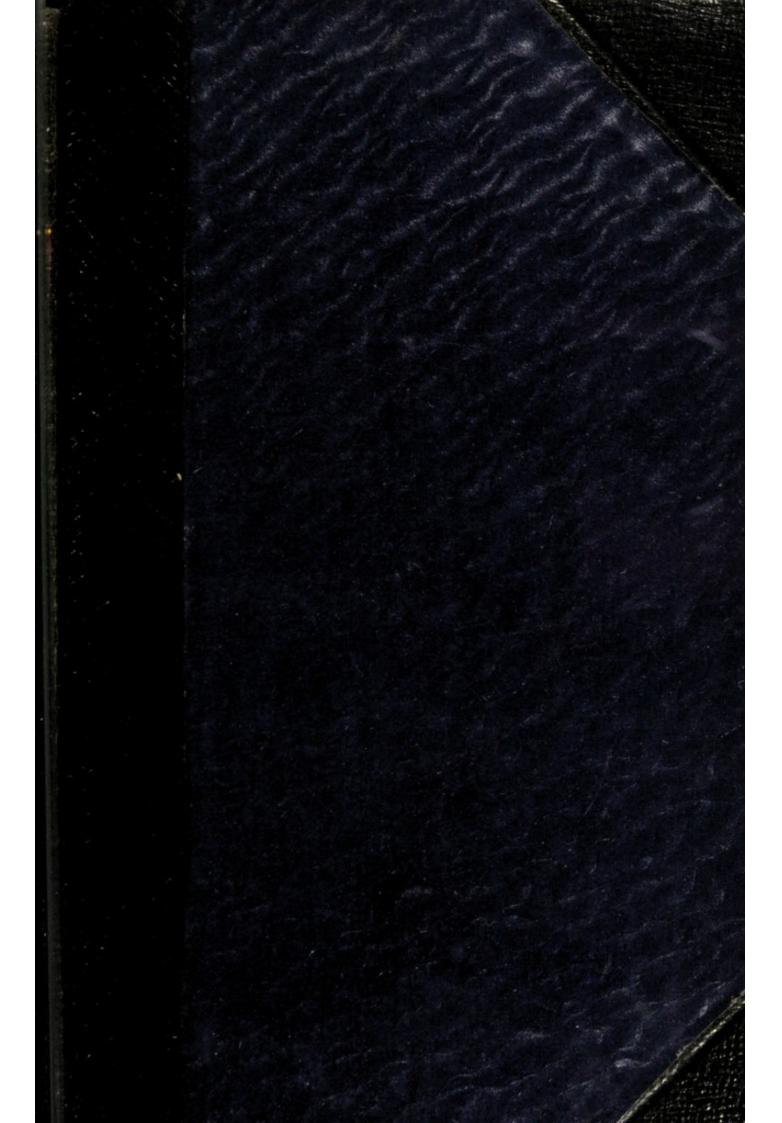
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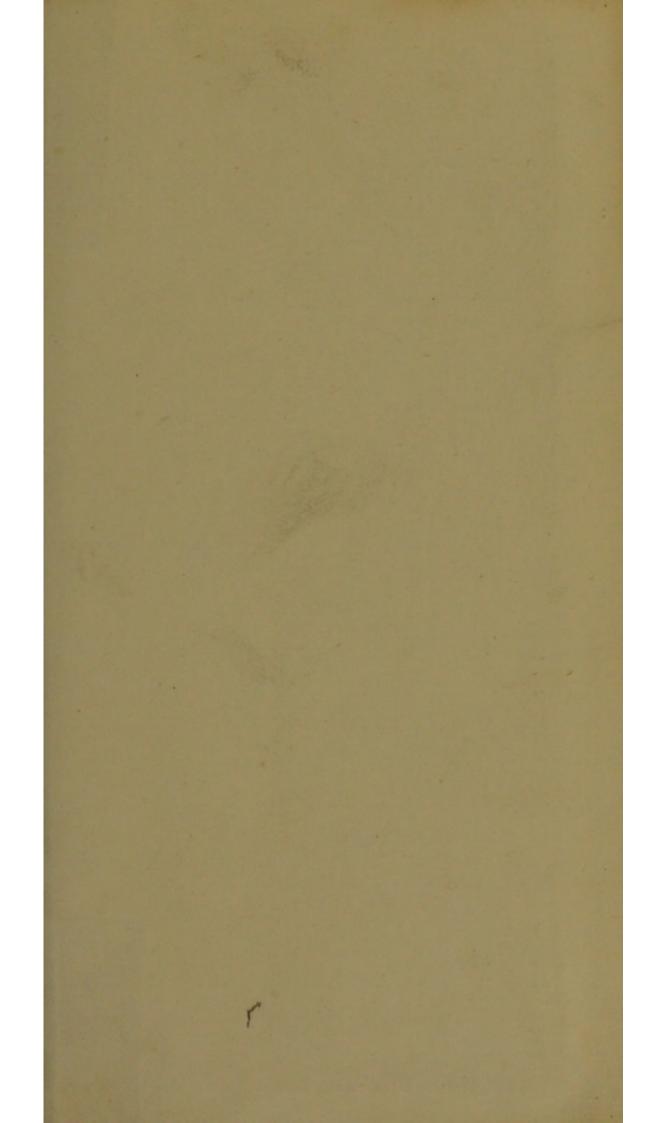


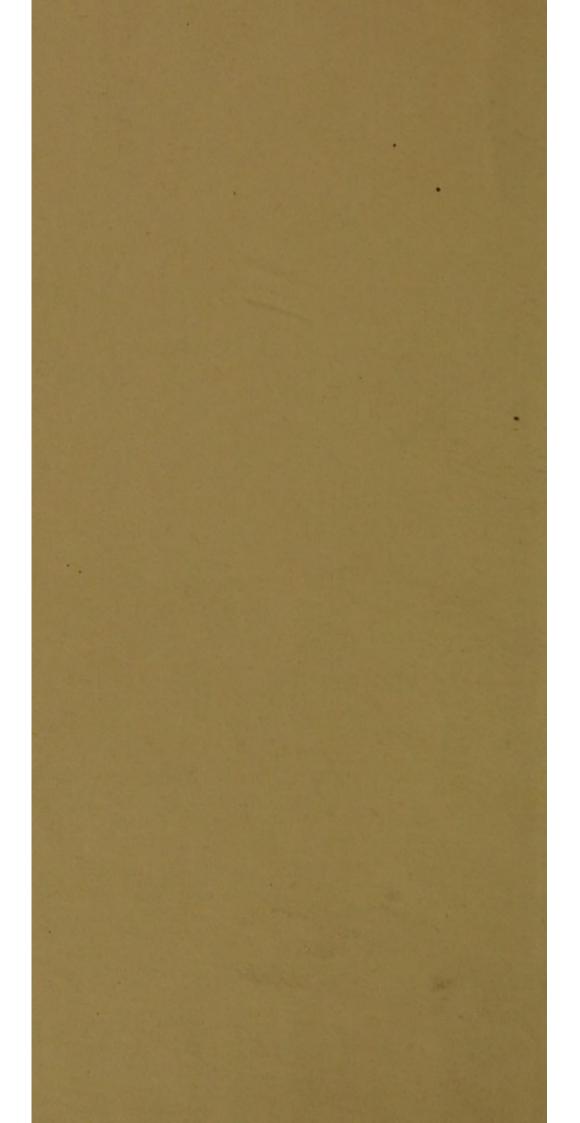
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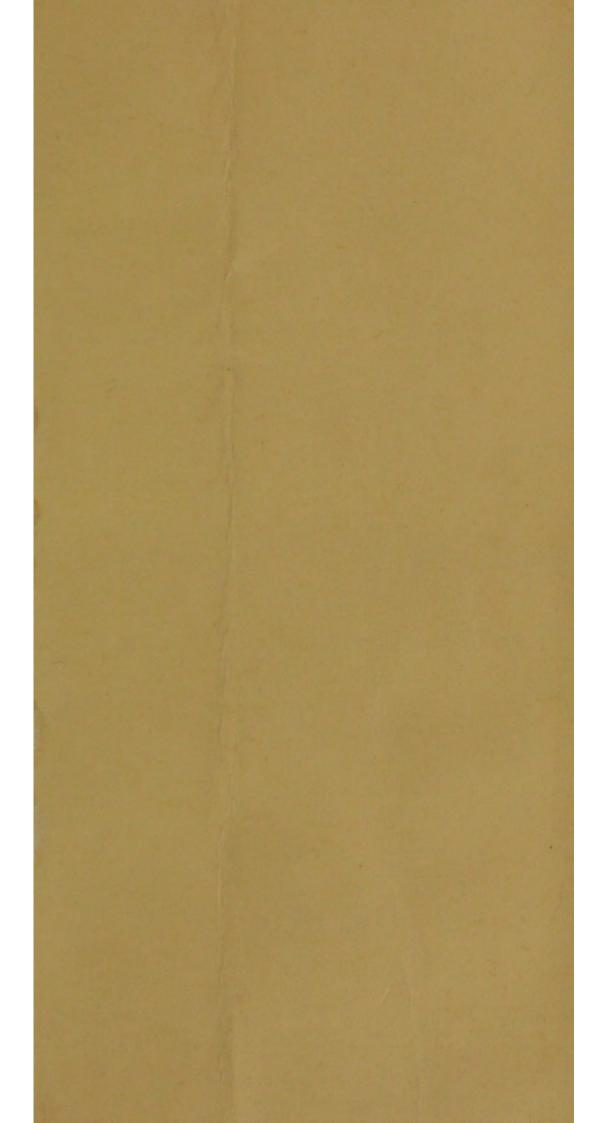
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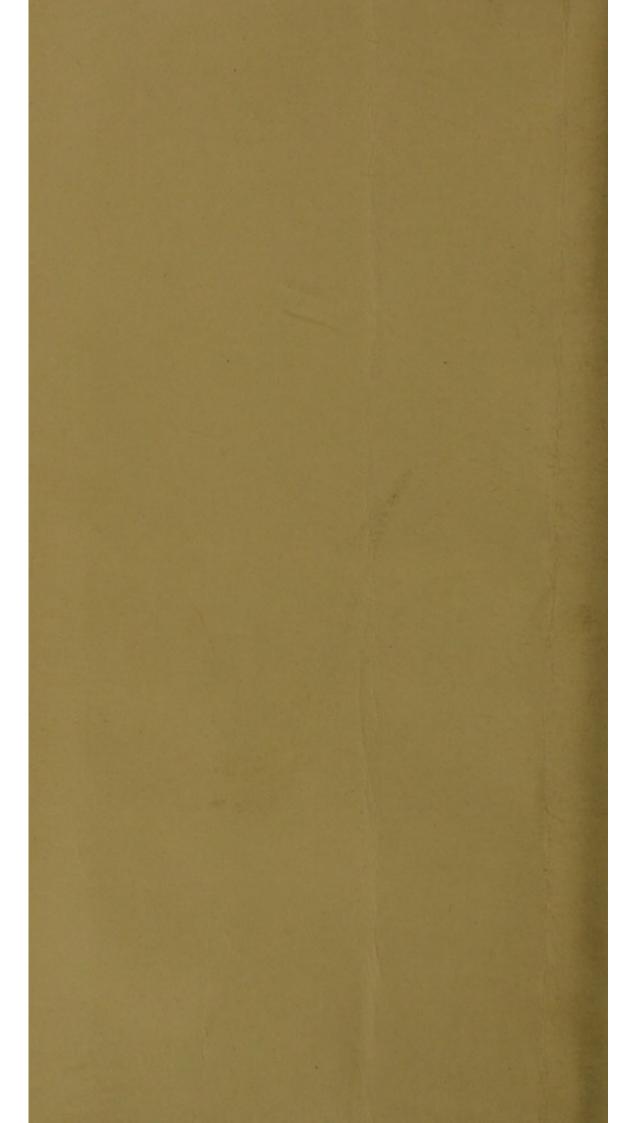




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# AMBULATOR:

OR, A

## POCKET COMPANION

1N A

## TOUR ROUND LONDON,

WITHIN THE CIRCUIT OF TWENTY FIVE MILES:

DESCRIBING

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

INCLUDING

NEW CATALOGUES OF PICTURES,

AND ILLUSTRATED BY

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL OBSERVATIONS:

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

A Concise Description of the Metropolis,

AND

A MAP OF THE COUNTRY DESCRIBED.

Si te grata quies Delectat; si te pulvis strepitusque rotarum, Si lædit caupona; Ferentinum ire jubebo.

HORAT.

New scenes arise, new landscapes strike the eye, And all the enliven'd country beautify.

THOMSON.

THE SIXTH EDITION, CORRECTED AND IMPROVED.

LONDON:

Presented for Jane Brw, Widow of the original Proprietor, No. 28, Pater-noster Row. HISTORICAL MEDICAL MEDICAL

# PREFACE

#### TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

N the utility of a work of this nature it is scarce necesfary to expatiate. No part of the kingdom, perhaps, can present more attractive scenes than the environs of London; in which the man of leifure may find amusement, and the man of business the most agreeable relaxation. With respect, indeed, to rural scenery, the country, defcribed in the following Tour, does not exhibit Nature in her more fublime and stupendous views: it prefents no favage mountains crowned with perennial fnows, no vast extent of uncultivated wilds, no tremendous cataracts, no wonderful expanse of waters. But rural elegance and rural beauty appear in their most fascinating forms. Royal palaces, magnificent feats, and elegant villas interspersed, afford inexhaultible gratifications for curiofity; in some, the finest collections of paintings, inestimable antiques, venerable decorations of ancient iplendour, or all the exquifite embellishments of modern art. Extensive prospects charm the eye with undescribable variety: the landscape, less extensive, invites the pensive mind to contemplation; or the creative powers of Art exhibit an Elyfium, where Nature once appeared in her rudest state.

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

### PREFACE.

Richard Cromwell preferred the scenes of innocence and peace to all the glory of guilty greatness; where a Lyttelton received the first convictions of religious truth; or an Addison exemplified, in a happy death, the pleasures and importance of a virtuous life. It is natural to view such scenes with a degree of enthusiasm, and to consider the ground we tread as almost sacred. But this sentiment is too natural to be novel: it is as old as Tully: "Movemur enim," says that polite Roman, "nescio quo pacto, locis ipsis, in quibus "eorum, quos diligimus aut admiramur, adfunt vestigia. "Me quidem ipsæ illæ nostræ Athenæ, non tam operibus

" magnificis exquisitisque antiquorum artibus delectant,
" quain recordatione summorum virorum, ubi quisque

" habitare, ubi federe, ubi disputare sit solitus."

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

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

> Lambeth, August, 25, 1792.

R. LOBB.

## PREFACE

#### TO THE SIXTH EDITION.

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

acquainted.

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

A 3

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

Sept, 16, 1793.

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### ERRATA

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

### CONCISE ACCOUNT

OF THE

## METROPOLIS.

#### ORIGIN AND EXTENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, confidered in this extensive view, as the Metropolis, consists of the City, properly so called; the city of Westminster; the suburbs in the county of Middlesex; and the borough of Southwark.

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

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

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

The Suburbs are under the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Middlesex, who, beside their County Hall, on Clerkenwell Green, have an office in Bow-Street, long distinguished for public spirit and activity. But as there were other Justices of Peace, who degraded the dignity of Magistracy, by prostituting it to mercenary views, an Act of Parliament passed in 1792, by which seven other public offices were established, beside that in Bow-Street. \* Three Magistrates officiate at each of these; and, to deprive them of all temptation to corrupt practices, they are prohibited from taking any sees, in lieu of which they have each an annual salary of 4001. The sees of office, which are paid as usual, are appropriated to defray the expences of these new establishments.

Southwark was long independent of the city of London; but, in confequence of the inconveniences arifing from the escape of malefactors from the great capital into this place, Edward III granted it to the City, in consideration of the annual payment of 101. It was then called the village of Southwark: it was afterward named the bailiwick, and the corporation of London appointed the Bailiss. In the reign of Edward VI, it was formed into a twenty-sixth ward, by the name of Bridge Ward Without. On the death of the Alderman of this ward, he is succeeded by the next in seniority, to whichever ward he may belong; this ward being considered as a sinecure, and, consequently, the most proper for "The Father of the City." The City has likewise a High-Bailiss and Steward here.

#### CHURCHES.

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

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

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

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

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

WALLER.

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

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

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

and full of certain hope.

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

twenty-three out parishes in Middlesex and Surry, and ten-

in the city and liberties of Westminster.

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

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

and three fynagogues for the Jews.

#### PALACES AND PARKS.

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

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

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

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

yet completed.

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

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

on account of the unhappy times that followed. The ceiling of this noble room was painted by Rubens, who had 3000l. for his work. The subject is the Apotheosis of James I. It forms nine compartments. One of the middle reprefents our pacific monarch on his earthly throne, turning with horror from Mars and other discordant deities, and giving himfelf up, as it were, to the amiable goddess he had always adored, and to her attendants, Commerce and the Fine Arts. A few years ago, this ceiling underwent a repair by the masterly hand of Cipriani. Little did James think, that he was erecting a pile, from which his fon was to ftep from the throne to the scaffold! The Banqueting House has been long converted into a chapel; and Geo. 1. granted a falary of 30l. a year to twelve Clergymen (fix from Oxford, and fix from Cambridge) who officiate a month each.

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

### COURTS OF JUSTICE.

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

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

bottles

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

morning."

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

The SESSIONS HOUSE, in the Old Bailey, in which the criminals both of London and Middlefex are tried, is a large

modern structure.

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

<sup>\*</sup> Mr. Pennant quotes, as his authority, the Letters of Provost Bailie of Scotland, 1641.

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

Authority and Punishment. The execution of these designs

was by the mafterly hand of Nolliken.

Doctors Commons, or the College of Civilians, is fituated to the fouth of St. Paul's Cathedral. Here are held the Ecclefiastical Courts, and the Court of Admiralty; but the trial of offences on the high seas, under the jurisdiction of the latter, is commonly transferred to the Old Bailey.

#### MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICES.

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

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

<sup>\*</sup> Richard III. Act. I. Sec. 4.

The Ordnance Office, for the Military department, is a handsome building in St. Margaret's Street, Westminster.

That for the Civil, is in the Tower.

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

#### OFFICES COMMERCIAL AND FISCAL.

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

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

station, called their walk.

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

The Custom House, to the west of the Tower, is a large irregular structure of brick and stone, before which, ships of 350 tons can lie, and discharge their cargoes. It was built in 1718, on the site of a former Custom House, destroyed by sire. In Mr. Pennant's Account of London are some curious particulars of the produce of the customs at different times, from the year 1268, when the half-year's customs, for foreign merchandise in London, came only to 751. 6s. 10d. to the quarter ending April 5, 1789, when the produce for the year amounted to 3,711,1261.

The Excise Office, in Broad Street, is a building of magnificent simplicity, erected, in 1768, on the fite of Gres-

ham College.

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

* Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos.	Virg.
A race of men from all the world disjoined.	Dryden.
+ Serves iturum Cæfarem in ultimos Orbis Britannos.	Hor.
Propitious guard our Cæsar, who explores His vent'rous way to sarthest Britain's shores.	Francis.

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

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

The GENERAL POST OFFICE is fituated in Lombard

Street. As a building, it merits no distinction.

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

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

other acting officer, for a Porter, and their families.

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

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

to be carried.

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

The fouth, or principal front, erected on this terrace, confifts of a rustic basement, over which the Corinthian

order prevails.

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

### THE MANSION HOUSE.

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

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

### THE MONUMENT.

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

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

#### BRIDGES.

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

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

the metropolis.

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

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

wooden Peers."

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, that elegant addition to the magnificence of the metropolis, was built by Mr. Mylne. The first stone was laid in 1760, and the whole was completed in 1768, at the expence of 152,840l. 35. 10d. The length of this bridge is 995 feet; the breadth of the carriage

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

### MUSEUMS.

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

building

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

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

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

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

his good fortune.

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

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

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

nard's Inn, Furnival's Inn, and Staples Inn.

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

ows. Here is a large library for their use, and almshouses

for ten men and ten women.

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

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

Merchant Taylors.

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

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

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

fcriptions are made up.

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

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

Some of the Squares and Streets in the Metropolis are agnificent; and many of those which cannot boast of

randeur are long, spacious, and airy.

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

Such, on a very curfory view of it, is the Metropolis Great Britain, to the extent, opulence, and splendour f which many causes have contributed. These we can ot better enumerate than in the words of Dr. Aikin.

The broad stream of the Thames," says thatingenious riter, "flowing between London and Southwark, continuity agitated by a brisk current, or a rapid tide, brings on than tupplies of fresh air, which no buildings can interept. The country round, especially on the London side, nearly open to some distance, whence, by the action of se sun and wind on a gravelly soil, it is kept tolerably dry all seasons, and affords no lodgment for stagnant air or rater. The cleanliness of London, as well as its supply of ater, are greatly aided by its situation on the banks of the hames; and the New River, together with many good brings within the city itself, surther contributes to the bundance of that necessary element. All these are advanges, with respect to health, in which this metropolis is acceeded by sew.

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

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

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

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

all the out parishes, fall short of 600,000."

# AMBULATOR;

OR, A

## TOUR ROUND LONDON.

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

### A

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

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

ACTON, East and West, two villages, five M. F. L. on the Oxford road. At West Acton are the house and extensive grounds of Lieutenant General Morris. East Acton

is noted for its medicinal wells.

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

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

Manor of Addington.,

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

apitals: " Non faciam vitio culpave minorem - I will not

educe the eftate by any vice or folly of mine."

ALBAN's, St. an ancient borough in Herts, 21 M. F. L. t is feated on the Ver, which is the N. W. branch of the iver Coln; and it has its name from St. Alban, who was born here of Pagan parents, but, having been converted to he Christian faith, was the first martyr in England, and was interred on a hill in the neighbourhood. A monastery was erected and dedicated to him by King Offa. This own is governed by a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, &c. Here are three churches, beside the ancient one, called St. Alban's, belonging to the monastery, which is now a parish church, having been purchased by the inhabitants of Edward VI, for 4001.

In this ancient edifice is the effigy of Offa, on his throne,

with a Latin infeription, thus translated:

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

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

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

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

In 1703, in digging a grave, a vault was discovered, with a D 2 leaden

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

Coins, and other pieces of Roman antiquities, dug up

on the fite of Verulam, are deposited in the vestry.

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

To the fouth of St. Stephen's church are the remains of the church and house of St. Julian, founded for lazars by

Gaufridus, Abbot of St. Alban's.

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

Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam, Viscount St. Alban's, or, by more conspicuous titles, of sciences the light, of eloquence the law, sat thus: who, after all natural wisdom, and secrets of civil life he had unfolded, Nature's law sulfilled, 'Let compounds be dissolved!' in the year of our Lord, 1626, of his age 65. Of such a man, that the memory might remain, Thomas Meautys, living his attendant, dead his admirer placed this monument.

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

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

POPE.

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

THOMSON.

In the centre of St. Alban's stood one of the magnificent proffes, erected by Edward I, in honour of his Queen Eleator. A building was erected in its stead, in 1703, which

retains the name of "The Crofs."

On the river, is a curious mill, erected for the purpose of polishing diamonds, but now employed in the cotton manuractory. On its banks also is Holywell House, the seat of Countefs Dowager Spencer, built by Sarah Duchefs of Marlborough, who here founded nine almshouses for thirty-fix persons. In Holywell House is preserved the portrait of the Duchefs, in white, exquisitely handsome. "In this," observes Mr. Pennant, "are not the least vestiges of her diabolical pathons, the torments of her Queen, her busband, and herfelf."-On ascending into the town, up Fishpool-street, is a bottom on the right, which was once a great pool. The Saxon Princes are supposed to have taken great pleafure in navigating on this piece of water. chors have been found on the fpot; which occasioned poets to fable that the Thames once ran this way. Drayton, addressing the river Ver, fays:

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

Near the town is a Roman fortification, supposed to have been the camp of Ostorius, the Proprætor: the common people people call it "The Oyster Hills." But Mr. Pennant, who calls this bury or mount, Osterhill, conjectures it to have

been the fire of the Saxon palace at Kingsbury.

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

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

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

Park.

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

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

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

It is let by Lady Shuldam to Mr. Thompson, till her fon,

Simon Harcourt, Efq. is of age.

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

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

poet:

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

SALMAGUND1.

ASHFORD, a village near Staines, in Middlefex, in which is the feat of Mr. Shaw. On Ashford Common, are

frequent reviews.

ASHTED, a village near Epfom, in which is the handfome feat and park of Richard Bagot Howard, Efq. brother to Lord Bagot, who took the name of Howard, after his marriage with the Honourable Miss Howard, daughter of William Viscount Andover, and fifter of Henry the twelfth Earl of Suffolk. B.

BAILEYS, between Slough and Salt Hill, is a neat modern edifice, the residence of the Earl of Chestersield. The

approach to it is by an avenue of stately firs.

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

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

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

In these downs is a four-mile course for horse-races, which

is much frequented. See The Oaks.

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

the

s parish is Bifrons, the feat of Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. H beyond the town, in the road to Dagenham, is Eastbury pufe, an ancient structure, supposed to have been built by William Denham, to whom Edward VI granted the ate. An unfounded tradition prevails in this neighurhood, that the discovery of the gunpowder-plot was ring to a mistake, in delivering a letter which was demed for Lord Monteagle, to an inhabitant of this house med Montagu. In this parish also is situated the celeated Fairlop Oak (See Hainault Forest); and its boundas include Claybury Hill, the feat of James Hatch, Efq. ar Woodford Bridge, and Aubury Hall, the villa of

illiam Raikes, Efq. near Barking Side.

BARNES, a village in Surry, on the Thames, 6 F. L. On Barnes Terrace, Lady Archer had a villa, ted for its fine greenhouses: it is now the residence of illiam Lushington, Esq. The church is a very ancient ncture. On the outfide of the fouth wall is fixed a small me tablet, inclosed with pales; and some rose trees are inted on each fide of the tablet. This is to the memory Edward Rose, citizen of London, who died in 1653, and to left 201. to the poor of Barnes, for the purchase of an e of land, on condition that the pales should be kept up. If the rose trees preserved. About a quarter of a mile m the church, is

BARN ELMS, fo called from its majestic trees, the me of many a pastoral poet, consists of two houses only. e first is an ancient mansion, called "Queen Elizapeth's Dairy." In this house lived and died Jacob nfon, the bookfeller, who built a gallery near it, for purpose of occasionally accommodating a meeting of nobility, gentry, and most celebrated wits of the time, own by the appellation of the Kit Kat Club; fo denonated from Christopher Kat, the landlord, at whose ife the meetings were generally held. Garth wrote the fes for the toasting-glasses of the club, which, as they preferved in his works, have immortalized four of the ncipal beauties at the commencement of this century; Hy Carlifle, Lady Effex, Lady Hyde, and Lady Whar-. In this gallery, Tonfon placed the portraits of all

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

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

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

F York and Lancaster, in 1471, in which the great Earl of Varwick was slain. The field of battle is a green spot, a ttle before the meeting of the St. Alban's and Hatsield bads; and here, in 1740, a stone column was erected, to ommemorate that great event.

BARNET, EAST, a village in Herts, near Whetstone, ormerly much frequented on account of its medicinal bring, on a neighbouring common. Here is Mount leasant, the seat of William Wroughton, Esq. and the vils of Joseph Kingston. Esq. and Mr. Tempest; the latter

ne property of Mrs. Willes.

BATTERSEA, a village in Surry, on the Thames, four . F. L. remarkable for having been the birth-place of Ienry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, who, after many iciflitudes, here terminated his earthly career, in 1751, in ne 74th year of his age. The family feat was a venerable rructure, in the form of an H, and contained forty rooms n a floor. The manor was purchased for the present Earl pencer, when a minor, in 1763, and, about 15 years after, he greatest part of the house was pulled down. On the fite If the demolished part, is erected the fine horizontal airnill, and malt diffillery, of Messis. Hodgson, Weller, and Allaway. The part of the old manfion left standing, forms convenient dwelling-house for Mr. Hodgson, one of vhose parlours, fronting the Thames, is lined with cedar, reautifully inlaid, and was the favourite fludy of Pope, the cene of many a literary conversation between him and his riend St. John.—The horizontal air-mill, now used for grinding malt for the distillery, was built, above four years go, by Mr. Fowler, then a colour-man in Piccadilly, for he purpose of grinding linseed. The design was taken rom that of another, on a smaller scale, constructed at Margate, by Capt. Hooper. Its height, from the foundation, s 140 feet; the diameter of the conical part 54 feet at the base, and 45 at the top. The outer part consists of 96 shuters, 80 feet high and nine inches broad, which, by the bulling of a rope, open and thut in the manner of Veneian window-blinds. In the infide, the main shaft of the mill is the centre of a large circle formed by the fails, which onfift of 96 double planks, placed perpendicularly, and of the fame height as the planks that form the shutters. The wind rushing through the openings of these shutters, acts with great power upon the sails, and, when it blows fresh, turns the mill with prodigious rapidity; but this may be moderated, in an instant, by lessening the apertures between the shutters; which is essected, like the entire stopping of the mill, as before observed, by the pulling of a rope. In this mill are six pair of stones, to which two pair more may be added. On the site of the garden and terrace, Messrs. Hodgson and Co. have erected extensive bullock-houses, capable of holding 650 bullocks, fed with the grains from

the diffillery, mixed with meal.

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

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

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

Battersea has been long famous for the finest aspagus. Here Sir Walter St. John sounded a free school for tenty boys; and here is a bridge over the Thames to nelsea.

BEACONSFIELD, a market town in Bucks, in the road Oxford, 23 M. F. L. has feveral fine feats in its vicinity. Bulfrode, Butler's Court, Hall Barn, and Wilton Park.

BECKENHAM, a village near Bromley, in Kent. ere is Langley, the feat of Sir Peter Burrell, Bart. and ckenham Place, belonging to John Cator, Efq. At ckenham also is the residence of Lord Auckland.

BEDDINGTON, a village, two miles West of Croydon. The is the seat of the ancient family of Carew, which dending to Richard Gee, Esq. of Orpington, in Kent, that at a temperature in 1780, took the name and arms of Carew. Was forfeited, in 1539, on the attainder and execution of Nicholas Carew, for a conspiracy. His son, Sir Francis, ring procured the reversal of the attainder, purchased this ate of Lord Darcy, to whom it had been granted by Edrid VI. He rebuilt the mansion-house in a magnificent name, and laid out the gardens, which he planted with sice fruit trees, in the cultivation of which he took great ight.\* Beddington Park is still samous for walnut-trees.

Sir Francis spared no expence in procuring them from soreign counted by him. Aubrey says they were brought from Italy by Sir Francarew. But the editors of the Biographia, speaking from a tradition trved in the samily, tell us, they were raised by Sir Francis Carew the seeds of the first oranges which were imported into England by alter Raleigh, who had married his niece, the daughter of Sir Nicholas ockmorton. The trees were planted in the open ground, and were pred in the winter by a moveable shed. They shoursshed for about a

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

BEECHWOOD, near St. Alban's, the feat of Sir John

Sebright, Baronet.

BELFONT, a village 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M. F. L. on the road to Staines. In the churchyard, two yew-trees unite to form an arch over the foot-path, and exhibit, in sombre verdure, the date

of the year 1704.

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

BELL HOUSE, the feat of the Hon. George Petre, at

Hare Street, 181 M. F. L. on the road to Ongar.

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

BELL MOUNT, an elegant villa and park, in the parish of Great Stanmore; occupied, at present, by John Drum-

nond, Esq. during the minority of his nephew.

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

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

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

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

Charles Townshend.

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

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

T

THOMSON.

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

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

BLACKHEATH, a fine elevated heath, in the parifles Greenwich, Lewisham, and Lee, commands some noble rospects: particularly from that part called "The Point," hich is a delightful lawn, fituated behind a pleafant grove, the west end of Chocolate Row. On this heath are the Illas of Richard Hulfe, Efq. the Duke of Buccleugh, Mr. atham, the Earl of Dartmouth, and Capt. Larkin. But ne greatest ornament of Blackheath, was the magnificent at of Sir Gregory Page. It confifted of a centre, united to wo wings by a colonnade; and was adorned with mafterly aintings, rich hangings, marbles, and alto-relievos. But ow unstable is human grandeur! Sir Gregory died in 775, and left this feat to his nephew, Sir Gregory Turner, tho took the name and arms of Page.—Sir Gregory Page urner disposed of the noble collection of paintings by aucon; and, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, the house and rounds were fold by auction to John Cator, Efg. for 2,550l. This gentleman fold it again by auction, in 787, in a very different way; all the materials, with its

pagnificent decorations, being fold in feparate lots.

This feat, now a melancholy shell, may remind the reaer of Canons, near Edgware, the once princely palace of te princely Chandos, which rose and disappeared in less an half a century! Similar was the fate of Eastbury in forsetshire, a magnificent seat, which cost 100,000l. It as built by the famous George Bubb Doddington, whom 'homfon celebrates, in his "Summer," for all the public irtues; whose own Diary, published fince his death, has nmasked the wily courtier and intriguing statesman; and hose vanity, at the age of fourscore, when he had no heir inherit his honours, induced him to accept the title of ord Melcombe Regis. This feat, on his death, devolved n the late Earl Temple, who lent it to his brother Mr. Tenry Grenville, on whose death, the Earl offered to give ool. a year to any gentleman to occupy and keep it up; it the proposal not being accepted, he determined to pull down, and the materials produced little more than the ime cost of the plumber and glazier's work. Events of is kind lead the mind into awful reflections on the instality of the proud monuments of human grandeur; directing our attention to the confummation of all things, when

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

SHAKSPEARE.

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

of very fine water 27 feet deep.

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

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

On the spacious south quay are erected four cranes, for he purpose of landing the guns, anchors, quintaledges and

eavy stores of the ships.

On the east quay, provision is made to land the blubber rom the Greenland ships; and, adjoining, are coppers repared for boiling the same, with spacious warehouses or the reception of the oil and whalebone; and ample onveniences for stowing and keeping dry the rigging and

ails of the ships.

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

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

veather.

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

In the latter end of the year 1789, and in all 1790, peoble came from far and near to collect the nuts, and pieces of trees, which were found, in digging this dock, in a found and perfect state, although they must have laid here for ages. They seem to have been overset by some convulsion, or violent impulse, from the northward, as all their tops lay toward the south.

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

the kind in the kingdom.

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

BOOKHAM GREAT, a village near Leatherhead. Here are the fine feats of Sir Francis Geary and Mr. Lock, and a handsome house belonging to Mr. Laurel. See Polesden

and Norbury Park.

BOTLEYS, near Chertfey, the elegant new-built villa of

Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart.

BOW, a village in Middlefex, near Mile End, also called Stratford-le-Bow, said to have been named Bow, from the stone arches of its bridge, over the river Lea, built by Maud wife of Henry I. But it is also said to have been built in the reign of Alfred (whose arms are carved on the centre stone on the less thand from London) and to be the first stone bridge built in England. Its church, built by Henry II, was a chapel of ease to Stepney; but was made parochial in 1510.

in 1740.

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

forming a grand and delightful scene: we look down, om a vast and almost perpendicular height, upon a well altivated vale, laid out in beautiful inclosures, and see the ver Mole winding close to the bottom of the mountain, if it were directly under our feet, though it is at a great stance. In this charming valley are Burford Lodge, built Mr. Eckersall, now the seat of the Hon. Edward Bouverie, and the cottage of J. Bockett, Esq. called the Grove.

BRANDENBURG HOUSE, on the banks of the hames, at Hammersmith, was the villa of the samous teorge Bubb Doddington, Lord Melcombe Regis, who ted it up at a vast expence; adorning it, in particular, th a magnificent marble gallery. (See Blackbeath). is now the feat of the Margrave of Anspach, who perafed it for 8500l. His Serene Highness having abdicated dominions in favour of the King of Prussia, receives from at monarch a princely revenue. He married Elizabeth owager Lady Craven. The Margrave has made conerable improvements in the house and plantations. The w decorations of this villa are the most superb that art uld invent or expence supply: the furniture of the suite state rooms is composed of the richest fatin, of different lours, all covered with filver spotted muslin, and fringed th gold and filver lace: and every room is bordered th massy lace, to complete this singular arrangement of endour. An elegant private theatre, likewise, is one of appendages of this villa.

BRASTEAD PLACE, between Sevenoaks and Wef-

ham, in Kent, the elegant villa of Dr. Turton.

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

BRENTFORD, a market town in Middlesex, seven F. L. has its name from a brook, called the Brent, which is near Finchley, and flows, at the west end of the town, to the Thames. In this town the freeholders of Mid-Tex assemble to choose their representatives. That part of the town, called Old Brentford, is fituated in the parish of Great Ealing, and is opposite Kew-Green. New Brentford is fituated partly in the parish of Hanwell, and forms

partly a parish of its own name.

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

BRICKLEY PLACE, the handsome seat and plantations of John Welles, Esq. at Bromley, in Kent, on the left

hand of the road from London to Chislehurst.

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

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

tensive. See Elstree.

BROMLEY, a market town in Kent, 93 M. F. L. in the road to Tunbridge. The Bishop of Rochester has a palace near the town, where is a mineral spring, the water of which has been found to have the same qualities as that of Tunbridge. King Edgar gave the manor, in the year 700, to the Bishop of Rochester; and here also is a college, erected by Dr. Warner, Bishop of that see, in the reign of Charles II, for 20 poor clergymen's widows, with an annual allowance of 20l. and 50l. a year to the chaplain. This was the first endowment of the sort ever established in England. The munificence of the Rev. Mr. Hetherington.

gton, who left 2000l. to this college, and of Bishop earce, who left 5000l. to it, enabled the trustees to augment the allowance to the widows to 30l. per annum, and nat of the chaplain to 60l. Ten additional houses, handomely endowed, for the same benevolent purpose, are just ompleted, in pursuance of the will of Mrs. Betenson, of lent. Near the nine mile stone, to the right, on a fine companding situation, is ClayHill, the villa of George Glennie, so See Brickley Place and Sundridge House.

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

hhabitants.

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

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

a large plantation of trees.

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

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

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

gant house.

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

prospect toward Esher.

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

" The Bishops."

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

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

BUTLER's COURT, lately called Gregories, is the feat the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, at Beaconsfield. It s great similarity in the front, to the Queen's Palace; It is fituated in a delightful country, where the prospects requently, but not disagreeably, intercepted by a protion of beautiful inclosures, a continual interchange of its and vallies, and a number of beech and coppice woods. the apartments contain many excellent pictures and some luable marbles.

BYFLEET, a village, near Cobham, in Surry, on a anch of the river Mole, which flows by the fide of Byet Park (a farm, the property of the Duke of York), and ming a great number of windings, its course is near four

es within the compass of the grounds.

C

JAEN WOOD. See Ken Wood.

CAMBERWELL, in Surry, two M. F. L. an extensive rish, including the villages of Peckham and Dulwich. om The Grove House, a noted tavern, in the village Camberwell, is an ascending avenue of trees, called The ove, near the termination of which, is the villa of Dr. ttsom, called "Camberwell Grove," which commands a prospect over the metropolis on one side, and of poter's Hill, and the hills of Dulwich and Sydensiam, the other. Beside the pleasure grounds, Dr. Lettsom

a botanical garden, and a fine collection of exotics. mark Hill, near The Grove, commands, likewise, a sutiful prospect. The church is an ancient structure; the south aisle was rebuilt and enlarged in 1787.

CAMDEN PLACE, at Chissehurst, the seat of Earl mden, formerly of Mr. Camden, the celebrated antity, who died here. Over a well, in the lawn, his Lordhas erected a celebrated piece of architecture, called the stern of Demosthenes, on the same scale as the original. CAMPDEN HOUSE, an ancient edifice, at Kensington, in the reign of James I, the seat of Sir Baptist Hickes, ercer, in cheapside, afterward Viscount Campden. It is a ladies boarding school.

ANONBURY HOUSE, on a fine eminence, half a

mile to the N. E. of Islington church, is supposed to have been a mansion for the Prior of the Canons of St. Bartholomew in West Smithfield, and thence to have received its name of Canonbury, that is Canons House, as Canons (the next article) had its name from belonging to the Canons of Bentley Priory. The ancient part of Canonbury House is supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry VIII. by William Bolton, Prior of this house, from the year 1509 to his death in 1532; his device, a bolt and tun, still remaining in feveral parts of the garden wall. At the dissolution, it was granted to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex; on whose attainder it reverted to the Crown, and the divorced Queen Anne of Cleve had an annuity of 201. from this manor, toward her jointure. Edward VI granted the manor to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, afterward Duke of Northumberland, whose ambition involved in ruin his own family, and his daughter-in-law, the excellent Lady Jane Grey. On his execution, the manor was granted, by Queen Mary, to Sir John Spencer, Alderman of London, commonly called "Rich Spencer;" whose only child married William second Lord Compton, afterward Earl of Northampton; who appears, in confequence of this vaft accession of wealth, to have been in a state of temporary distraction. In this family the manor has continued ever fince.

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

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

On the fite of this villa rose and vanished, in the present tury, the magnificent palace of the same name, erected the first Duke of Chandos, whose princely spirit was h, that the people in this neighbourhood still expressively te him, "The Grand Duke." The fhort time that invened between the erection and demolition of this struce, affords fuch an inftance of the inftability of human ndeur, that the history of it merits particular attention. e Duke having accumulated a vast fortune, as paymaster the army, in Queen Anne's reign, formed a plan of living a state of regal splendour, and, accordingly, erected this gnificent structure, which, with its decorations and furure, cost 250,000l. The pillars of the great hall were of irble; as were the steps of the principal staircase, each confisting of one piece, 22 feet long. The locks and ges of the doors were of filver or gold, and all the deations and furniture in a ftyle of correspondent granir. The establishment of the houshold was not inferior the fplendour of the habitation, and extended even to the emonies of religion. "The chapel," fays the author of Journey through England, " has a choir of vocal and inimental music, as in the royal chapel; and, when his ace goes to church, he is attended by his Swifs guards," ged as the yeomen of the guards; his music also play en he is at table; he is ferved by gentlemen in the best der; and I must say, that sew German Sovereign Princes e with that magnificence, grandeur, and good order." e Duke, indeed, had divine fervice performed with all aids that could be derived from vocal and instrumental fic. To this end, he retained some of the most celebrated formers of both kinds, and engaged the greatest masters compose anthems and services, with instrumental accomniments, after the manner of those performed in the urches of Italy. Near 20 of Handel's anthems were inpofed for this chapel; and the morning and evening vices were principally by Dr. Pepufch.

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

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

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

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

With bolder rage

Pope next advances; his indignant arm

Waves the poetic brand o'er Timon's shades,

And lights them to destruction; the sierce blaze

Sweeps through each kindred vista; groves to groves

Nod their eternal farewell, and expire.

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

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

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

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

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

n fee the whole at once, be you in what part of the garn, or parterre, you will!"\* Again:

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

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

The house was built in 1712; and, notwithstanding se fuccessive shocks, which his fortune received, by concerns in the African Company, and in the Missi-Di and South Sea speculations, in the years 1718, 1710 1720, the Duke continued to live in splendour at Cas till his death in 1744.+ The estate was unquestiony incumbered; on which account, the Earl of Aylefbury,

father-

It is not unlikely, that this variation was purposely intended, to afa proof, if necessary, that some imaginary place, and not Canons was bject of the fatire. Accordingly, when Pope thought proper to difin it, we find him taking advantage of this circumstance, in his Proto the Satires:

Who to the Dean and filver bell can fwear, And fees at Canons what was never there: Who reads but with a lust to misapply, Makes satire a Lampoon, and siction Lie.

From the reproach which the attack upon a character fo amiable ght upon him, Pope," fays Dr. Johnson, "tried all means of ef-ng. He attempted an apology by which no man was satisfied; and he at last reduced to shelter his temerity behind diffimulation, and to avour to make that difbelieved, which he never had confidence openly my. He wrote an exculpatory letter to the Duke, which was aned with great magnanimity, as by a man who accepted his excuse,

When the plan of living at Canons was concerted, the utmost abiliof human prudence were exerted, to guard against improvident pro-1. One of the ablest accomptants in England, Mr. Watts, was emd to draw a plan, which afcertained the total of a year's, a month's, k's, and even a day's expenditure. The scheme was engraved on a copper-plate; and those who have seen it, pronounce it a very exlinary effort of economical wifdom," Sir John Hewkins' History wirc.

F 3

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

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

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

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

ancient

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

CARSHALTON, a village in Surry, nine M. F. L. situated nong innumerable springs, which unite to form a river in te centre of the town, and joining other streams from roydon and Beddington, form the river Wandle. On the nks of this river are established several manufactories; e principal of which are the two paper mills of Mr. artis and Mr. Patch; Mr. Savignac's mills for preparing ather and parchment; Mr. Filby's mills for grinding logood; Mr. Shipley's oil mills; Mr. Anfell's fnuff-mills; ad the bleaching-grounds of Mr. Reynolds and Mr. ookson. Here Dr. Ratcliff built a fine house, which afrward belonged to Sir John Fellows, who added gardens ad curious water-works. It is now in the possession of bhn Hodsdon Durand, Esq. who has another capital manon in the neighbourhood. Here also is the feat and park tely belonging to the family of Scawen, which were fold George Taylor, Efq. for less money than was expended n the brick wall of the park. It is now the property of Villiam Andrews, Efq.

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

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

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

CHALFONT, St. PETER's, a village in Bucks, 21 M. F. L. in the road to Aylesbury. Chalfont House is the

feat of Thomas Hibbert, Efg.

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

Sir Hugh Pallifer, Bart. a feat called the Vatch.

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

CHART

CHART-PARK, near Darking, the beautiful feat of

ptain Cornwall.

CHEAM, a village in Surry, between Sutton and Ewell.

le only building of note in this parish, is the manor-house

East Cheam, the seat of Philip Antrobus, Esq. It is an cient structure, which had a chapel, now converted into a liard room. In the church, on the south-side of Lumley's ancel, is a monument to the memory of Jane Lady Lumnacel, is a monument to the

Hors of Cheam, between the years 1581 and 1662, five bene bishops; namely, Anthony Watson, bishop of Chiches-Lancelot Andrews, bishop of Winchester, George Mounn, archbishop of York, Richard Senhouse, bishop of Care, and John Hacket, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. joining to this parish, is the site of the village of Codinger Cudinton, which no longer evites but near

, or Cudinton, which no longer exists; but near ich stood the celebrated royal palace of Nonsuch.

Nonfuch.

CHELSEA, a village on the Thames, two M. F. L. Here he physic garden belonging to the company of apothecas, which is enriched with a great variety of plants, both igenous and exotic. This was given, in 1721, by Sir Hans pane, Bart. on condition of their paying a quit-rent of 51. delivering annually to the Royal Society fifty specimens different forts of plants, of the growth of this garden, the number amount to 2000. In 1733, the company cted a marble statue of the donor, by Rysbrack, in the atre of the garden, the front of which is conspicuously rked, toward the river, by two noble cedars of Libanus. Don Saltero's coffee-house here is frequented, on account its natural curiofities. At the upper end of Cheyne-Row the palace of the Bishops of Winchester. Adjoining to s, Sir Thomas More built a spacious mansion of brick, greater part of which remains, and is now a paper manucory. It has undergone many alterations, and has lost ich of its Gothic and venerable appearance. On the th fide of the chancel of the church, the body of this at man was deposited, except his head, which, after it had been stuck 14 days, on a pole, on London Bridge, was taken away by his daughter, Mrs. Roper, who preserved it in a leaden box, till she could deposit it in a vault, belonging to her husband's family, adjoining to St. Dunstan's church at Canterbury In the church is a monument erected by Sir Thomas More to the memory of his two wives, with a Latin inscription written by himself. In the churchyard, is the monument of Sir Hans Sloane, the sounder of the British Museum; and to the fouth-west corner of the church is affixed a mural monument to the memory of Dr. Edward Chamberlayne, with a punning Latin epitaph, which, for its singularity and quaintness, may detain the reader's attention. But, in the church, is a Latin epitaph upon his daughter, which is still more curious. It is, in English, as follows:

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

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

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

The north front opens into a piece of ground laid out in lks; and that, facing the fouth, into a garden extending the Thames. In the centre of this edifice is a pediment pported by four Tufcan columns, over which is a ret. On one fide of the entrance is the chapel, and the other the hall, where the pensioners dine. In this Il is the picture of Charles II, on horseback. The altarcce in the chapel is adorned with the Refurrection,

inted by Ricci.

The wings join the chapel and hall to the north, and are en on the Thames to the fouth. They are 360 feet in 19th, 80 in breadth, and three stories high. A colonnade rends along the fide of the hall and chapel; and, in the dit of the quadrangle, is the statue of Charles II. Two her large squares adjoining contain apartments for the wants of the house, for old maimed officers, and the infirry. In the wings are fixteen wards, in which are accom-

odations for above 400 men.

The pensioners consist of veterans, who have been at aft twenty years in the army; or of disabled soldiers. hey wear red coats lined with blue, and are provided with other clothes, diet, washing, and lodging. The outmhoners amount to upward of eight thousand, and have

ch 71. 128. 6d. a year.

These great expences are supported by a poundage dected out of the pay of the army, with one day's pay ice a year, from each officer and common foldier; and, nen there is any deficiency, by a fum voted by Parliaent. In 1792, the fum voted was 173,104l. 3s. 11d. This hospital, which cost 150,000l. is unquestionably a

ble monument of national gratitude and humanity. s been fuggested, however, that if there were no such cal establishment, the faving of the vast expences incurd by it, would enable government to make a much more mfortable provision for all our brave veterans as outinfioners; who, in that case, instead of being collected in hospital, far from the tender " charities of father, fon, d brother," might more happily spend the evening of e in the cottages of their families.

CHERTSEY, a market town in Surry, 20 M. F. L. this place, according to Camden, Julius Cæfar croffed the Thames, when he first attempted the conquest of Britain; but Mr. Gough, in his additions to the Britannia,

has advanced fome arguments against this opinion.

Here was once an abbey, in which was deposited the corpfe of Henry VI, afterward removed to Windsor. Out of the ruins of this abbey, (all that remains of which is the outer wall of the circuit) Sir Henry Carew, mafter of the buck-hounds to Charles II, built a fine house, which now belongs to Mr. Weston. On the side of St. Anne's Hill, is the feat of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox. On this hill, which commands a beautiful prospect, is still part of the flone wall of a chapel dedicated to St. Anne. Not far from this hill is Monk's Grove, near which was discovered a once celebrated medicinal spring. It was lost for a considerable time, but has been found again. The bridge at Chertsey, a plain but handsome structure, was built in 1785, by Mr. Paine. It confifts of feven arches, each formed of the fegment of a circle, and is built of Purbeck stone, at the expence of 13,000l. The original contract was for 7,5001.

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

quest.

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

in the back part of the house, toward the garden.

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

This manor is divided into many subordinate manors. nat of St. Andrew le Mot was granted by King Henry Cardinal Wolfey, who is supposed to have resided in neshunt House, a plain brick structure, almost entirely built fince the time of the Cardinal, but still surrounded a moat. It is, at present, uninhabited. The people re mention some circumstances very unfavourable to e character of his Eminence, but which we do not think right to relate, without better evidence than that of vile tradition. His boundless ambition, rapacity, and entation, have fixed an odium on his memory, which it is necessary to heighten by the imputation of infatiable lust I inhuman affaffination. This manor is the property of

John Shaw, Bart.

Cheshunt Nunnery, the seat of Mrs. Blackwood, was leffed by the Benedictine order. A small part of the nnery remains, and appears to have been built not long fore the dissolution. The inside of it has been modernd, and is now used for a kitchen: the other parts of the ife have been built at different times, but the apartints are modern and elegant. They contain an exent collection of paintings; among which is a rekable one by three different masters; the buildings, Viviani; the figures, by Miel; and the back-ground, Lorrain. The grounds are dispoted with taste and judgnt; the river Lea forms a canal in the front of the house; a beautiful vista is terminated by a view of Waltham

Dev, and the woodland hills of Effex.

at Cheshunt, Richard Cromwell, the Protector, spent ny years of a venerable old age; a striking lesion, how ch obscurity and peace are to be preferred to the ndid infelicities of guilty ambition. He assumed the ne of Clark, and first resided here in 1680, in a house r the church: and here he died, in 1712, in his 86th r; enjoying a good state of health to the last, and so hale hearty, that, at fourfcore, he would gallop his horfe for my miles together. See Theobalds.

HEVENING, a village, 21 M. F. L. in the road to Sebaks. Here was the family feat of the Lennards, Lords we, from the reign of Henry VI, till Anne, Lady Dacre, ow of Richard Barret Lennard, Efq. fold it to James

first Earl Stanhope. The present structure is a handsome

modern one, fronted with flucco.

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

CHIGWELL, a village in Essex, 10½ M.F.L. on the road to Ongar. Here is a free-school endowed by Abp. Harsnett, who had been Vicar of this place. He was buried in the church; and over his grave, was his figure in brass, as large as the life, dressed in his robes, with his mitre and crosser. This, for the better preservation of it, has since been erected upon a pedestal in the chancel. In this village, is Rolls the seat of Eliab Harvey, Esq.

CHINKFORD, a village, near Woodford, so agreeably situated for retirement, that the most remote distance from

the metropolis can hardly exceed it.

CHIPSTEAD-PLACE, two miles from Sevenoaks, the

ancient feat of Charles Polhill, Efq.

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

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

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

Near this is the tomb of Dr. William Rose, who died in 86, and was many years distinguished as a critic in a rectable periodical publication. On this are inscribed the lowing lines, written by Mr. Arthur Murphy:

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

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

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

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

G. 2

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

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

"This wall was made at ye charges of ye Right Hon. & Truelie pieus Lorde Francis Russel Earle of Bedford, out of true Zeale and care for ye keeping of this Church Yard and ye Wardrobe of God's Saints whose Bodies lay therein buried from violating by Swine and other prophanation so witnesseth William Walker, V. A. D. 1623."

Beside Chiswick House, here is the handsome seat of the

late Lord Grantham, now Mrs. Luther's.

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

top, enlightens a beautiful octagonal faloon.

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

other

ite, but divested of conceits, and far preferable to every le that reigned till our late improvements. The buildgs are heavy, and not equal to the purity of the house. ne lavish quantity of urns and sculpture behind the gar-

in front should be retrenched."

Such were the fentiments of Mr. Walpole on this celeated villa, before the noble proprietor attempted the cacal improvements in which he is now proceeding. Two ings have been added to the house, from the designs of r. Wyatt. These will remove the objections that have en made to the house as more fanciful and beautiful than invenient and habitable; but they feem to be too close the centre, too large in proportion to it, and, perhaps, p elegantly simple to appear as corresponding parts. lian garden is to display the beauties of modern plantg; and some of the sombre yews, with the termini, and her pieces of sculpture, have been removed. The most luable pictures in the Duke's magnificent collection are ken down, and put up in packing cases, till the improveents are finished.

CLANDON, East and West, are two contiguous vilges in Surry. West Clandon, 26 M. F. L. is the manor Lord Onflow, whose noble feat, near the church, is after Italian model, and is confidered as the best family-house the county. At East Clandon is the seat of Mr. Sumner.

e Hatchlands.

CLAPHAM, a fine village, 31 M. F. L. confishing partly one street, and partly of many handsome houses, which round a very beautiful common, that commands fome eating views of the Thames, with London, and the country youd it. This common, about 30 years ago, was little tter than a morafs, and the roads were almost impassable. he latter are now in an excellent state; and the common elf is so beautifully planted with trees, both English and otic, that it has much the appearance of a park. These provements were effected by a subscription of the inhabints, who, on this occasion, have been much indebted to tafte and exertions of Christopher Baldwin, Esq. whose la is adjacent; and, as a proof of the confequent increased ue of property on this fpot, Mr. Baldwin has fince fold acres of land, near his own house, for 5000l. Among G 3

other villas on this delightful common, are those of Samuel. Robert, and Henry Thornton, Efqrs. Members of Parliament, and fons of the late excellent John Thornton, Efg. Here also are the villas of William Smith and John Dent. Efgrs. and Members of Parliament. Near the road to Wandsworth is a refervoir of fine water, from which the whole village is supplied. On the N. E. corner of the common, close to the village, is a handsome new church, erected in 1776, at the expence of 11,000l; but neither in the church itself, nor in the ground inclosed around it, are any interments fuffered. Of the old church, which food on an eminence, near the great road to Portfmouth, only the fouth aifle remains. In this are fome expensive monuments, particularly those belonging to the family of Sir Richard Atkins. Bart. Lord of the Manor of Clapham, in the last century; and in this aifle the funeral fervice is performed when there are any interments in the adjoining cemetery. The manorhouse, now a ladies boarding school, is situated near this, and is rendered very conspicuous by a curious octagonal tower.

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

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

arches. Its fituation is lofty and conspicuous, and it is rounded by extensive woods. The pleasure grounds spacious; finely formed by nature into sloping lawns, s, and vallies; and assisted with great taste by art. The per grounds, near the house, command beautiful pro-As; and as these are often seen through the vistas of the dens, partially screened by groups of majestic trees, and er rural objects, they contribute to the variety and uty of this delightful spot. The southern declivity tod the Thames is finely hung with natural woods, ming a different, but not less pleasing kind of scenery, me contrast to the higher and more polished grounds. m the fides of precipices (formed by the falling of the uldering chalk, of which these hills are composed), from lofty banks, overhung by venerable trees, we fee Thames pursuing its meandering course, through beau-Il meadows, enlivened by herds of cattle; the neighirhood adorned by clusters of villages, or sequestered reats, forming the most pleasing kind of landscape. The infide of this manfion is ornamented by tapeftry igings, representing the victories of the great Duke of

rlborough, in which the Earl of Orkney himself had a

ncipal share.

ope has commemorated this place, in the celebrated es, in which he records the wretched end of its profligate nder:

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

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

beneath its cooling shade.

COBHAM, a village, 194 M. F. L. in the road to Guilford. Near this place are feveral feats; particularly that built by Earl Ligonier, after the manner of an Italian villa. The principal rooms are richly ornamented; the cielings gilt; and the offices below contrived with great judgment. The river Mole passes by the fide of the gardens, and, being made here four or five times broader than it was naturally, has a happy effect, especially as the banks are difposed into a slope, with a broad grass walk, planted on each fide with sweet shrubs. At one end of this walk is a very elegant room, a delightful retreat in hot weather, being shaded with large elms on the fouth fide, and having the water on the north and east. The house is situated half a mile from the road to Portsmouth, and is so much hid by the trees near it, as not to be feen till you rife on the heath beyond Cobham. The property of this feat is still in the representatives of the late Earl, fince whose death it has never been let but as a temporary residence. Sir John Dalling, K.B. had also a feat here, which was purchased by George Chamberlayne, Esq. See Paine's Hill.

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

Chancellor Cowper.

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

Coln, whose dark streams his flowery islands lave.

COLNBROOK, a market town, 17<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M. F. L. on four channels of the Coln, over each of which it has a bridge. One part of it is in Middlefex; the other in Bucks.

COLESHILL, a village, four miles W. of Rickmanfworth, in Herts, and in a part of that county which is infulated ted in Bucks. It was the birth-place of the celebrated

OMB NEVILLE, a manor of Kingston upon Thames, alled from William Neville, who was in possession of it ne reign of Edward II.\* A fubfequent proprietor, Sir omas Vincent, is faid to have built the old manor-house, ch was pulled down about the year 1752. Here Queen abeth honoured him with a vifit in 1602. It was afterd in the family of Harvey, with an ancient gentleman which name King William would often go a hawking in warren opposite the house. It is now the property of Spencer. Near the fite of the old mansion, is Comb ife, the refidence of Major Tollemache; and not far from are some refervoirs of water, constructed by Cardinal lfey, to fupply Hampton Court. The water is conveyed er the Thames by pipes of a particular construction. much effeemed as efficacious in the gravel; it is excelfor drinking and washing; but is unfit for culinary as it turns the vegetables that are boiled in it black. COOMB-BANK, the noble feat of Lord Frederic mpbell, at Sundridge, between Sevenoaks and Westerham, Lent. It is watered by the river Darent, which adds tly to its beauty. The pleafure grounds are laid out n great elegance, which, with its extensive prospects lers it an enchanting villa.

ham, is fituated in the parish of Egham, on the right ne road from London. An ingenious, but perhaps dious critic, has observed, that Cooper's Hill, the produced fubject of the piece, is not mentioned by name, nor ny account given of its situation, produce, or history; that it serves, like the stand of a telescope, merely as nvenience for viewing other objects. He adds, "There many performances which have great beauties and

This was faid to have belonged to the great Richard Neville, Earl of wick, who diftinguished himself so much in the civil wars between val houses of York and Lancaster; but this is probably without ration, as Mr. Lysons, who appears to have traced the property with accuracy, says, that after the death of this William Neville, the marent to John Hadresham, who had married one of his three daughters one of London, Page 237.

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

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

tical Effays.

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

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

Praife thus extorted from a Critic not unreluctant to cenfure, will contribute to fecure the fame of Denham, which the charming eulogy of the Bard of Windfor Forest alone

would have rendered immortal:

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

I feem through confecrated walks to rove, I hear foft music die along the grove : Led by the found, I rove from shade to shade, By godlike poets venerable made: Here, his first lays majestic Denham fung; There, \* the last numbers flow'd from Cowley's tongue .

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

Tread with respectful awe Windfor's green glades; where Denham, tuneful bard, Charm'd once the lift'ning Dryads with his fong Sublimely Iweet.

On this celebrated Hill are the feats of Lord Shuldham Mr. Smith. See Ankerwyke Purnish and Kingswood

COPPED, or COPT HALL, the feat of John Conrs, Efq. in the parish of Epping, was built by his father, I is a perfect model of convenient as well as elegant hitecture. The original house stood at the bottom of hill, in the parish of Waltham Holy Cross; and here s a private chapel for the use of the family, which anintly belonged to the Abbots of Waltham Abbey. This apel was decorated by the beautiful painted window now the church of St. Margaret, Westminster.

CRANBURN LODGE, a feat of the Duke of Glou. ter, in Windsor Forest, has an extensive prospect over ine plain that exhibits a beautiful landscape. In a ipaous room are painted, and regularly ranged, in large panis, the military dreffes of the different corps in the Euro-

an armies.

CRANFORD PARK, on the N. of Hounflow Heath, e feat of the Earl of Berkeley, is an ancient structure, fitued at an angle of the park, near Cranford Church. rk is well watered by a branch of the river Coln; and, ough it commands no variety of prospects, yet, from the ftribution of the woods and other accompaniments, it ay be deemed a pleasant retirement. Notwithstanding vicinity to the metropolis, it is celebrated for game, particularly pheafants, which are to be feen in great numbers; confiderable pains having been taken for their preservation.

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

independent of the mother-country.

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

Britons. In the church is a fine altar-piece.

CROYDON, a market town in Surry, on the edge of Banstead Downs, 92 M. F. L. Abp. Whitgift founded an hofpital here, for a warden, and 28 men and women, decayed housekeepers of Crovdon and Lambeth, with a school for ten boys, and as many girls, with 201. a year and a house for the mafter, who must be a clergyman. " This good Archbishop," observes Stowe, "through God's favourable affistance, in his own life-time, performed and perfitted these premises, for that (as I myself have heard him say) be would not be to his executors a cause of damnation." Such was the folicitude of this munificent prelate for the fucces of his foundation. The manor has belonged, ever fince the Conquest, to the Abps. of Canterbury; and here is a venerable palace, in which the first prelate that can be traced as refident was Abp. Peckham in 1278, and the last, Abp. Hutton in 1757. In 1780, an act of Parliament was obtained, empowering certain trustees to fell the old palace, and to build a new one at Park Hall Farm, half a mile from the town. The old palace was fold, purfuant to the act, to the late Sir Abraham Pitches, for 2,500l. and the premises are now occupied by a calico-printer, a tanner, and a peltmonger. What reflections must this suggest on the vicifiitudes of our fublunary scene! In this palace, now devoted to fuch ignoble uses, the great and good Abp. Parker, in July 1573, entertained Queen Elizabeth, and all her retinue, confisting of the principal nobility of the kingdom. This

is magnificent entertainment lasted seven days. The sh-church, which is a handsome Gothic structure, cons fome fine monuments; among which are those of the chbishops Grindall, Whitgift, and Sheldon: the figure the last, in a recumbent posture, is a very fine piece of pture, in white marble. Here are likewise the tombs of

hbishops Wake, Potter, and Herring.

in this parish is Addiscombe Place, the seat of Lord vkesbury; at North End, is Oakfield Place, the seat of pert Smith, Efq. and near the town is Haling House, leat of Mr. Hamond, and the handsome villas of the Hou. hard Walpole, Samuel Beachcroft, Efq. and Thomas Iker, Esq. About a mile from the town, in the road ddington, is a large chalk-pit, which produces a great ety of extraneous fossils. See Addiscombe Place and ing House.

AGENHAM, a village in Essex, 9 M. F. L. remarkable for the great breach made here, by the Thames, 703, which laid near 5000 acres of land under water. er many expensive projects to stop this breach, the land ers relinquished the undertaking as impracticable. But, 714, Parliament interfered, and trustees were appointwho, the next year, contracted with Captain John Perry, had been employed, by the Czar Peter the Great, in works on the river Don. He accomplished the aris undertaking in less than two years, for 25,000l. the agreed upon.

AGNAM PARK, in the parish of Southweald, near

ntwood, the feat of Richard Neave, Efq.

ANSON-HILL, 11 M. F. L. on the Dover road, in parish of Bexley, the elegant seat of Sir John Boyd, The grounds are beautifully disposed, and adorned

a grand sheet of water; which, with woods, plantas, and agreeable inequalities of surface, compose a detful scene.

ARENT, a river in Kent, which rifes near Wester-, and falls into the Thames at Dartford. Pope thus prates this river :

> And filent Darent, stained with Danish blood. DARKING

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

den, and Denbighs,

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

paper mill in England was erected by Sir John Spilman, o obtained a patent, and 2001. a year, from Charles I, enable him to carry on that manufacture; and on this er was also the first mill for slitting iron bars for making te. Here is a church, with two churchyards; one round church, and the other on the top of the hill without the vn, which is so high that it overlooks the tower of the arch. The rebellion of Wat Tyler began in this town. DATCHET, a village in Bucks, on the Thames, becen Eton and Staines. The wooden bridge here has a the appearance, but is decaying so fast, that it is in complation to build a new one of stone. Below this bridge, banks of the river are enriched with handsome villas, ich command a noble view of Windsor Castle, &c. See

ton Park.

DEEPDEN, near Darking, is fituated in a fmall valley, rounded by steep hills. Mr. Charles Howard, proprior of this place, in the last century, who here amused himf with chemistry and other philosophical researches, laid t the level ground about the house into pleasant gardens, anted with a variety of exotics. The hills were covered th trees on every fide, excepting the fouth aspect, which is planted with vines; and some tolerable good wine s been made here, though the hill is fo steep, that it very difficult to ascend it: but the vineyard is no more. n the fummit of the hill, on the fite of the vineyard, is a mmer-house, from which, in a clear day, the sea, over the eth downs, near Arundel, may be discerned. This mantic fpot descended to the late Duke of Norfolk, who alled down the old house, and built a handsome one in its The offices being confiderably lower than the oufe, the communication between them is subterraneous! he late Duchess was very fond of the gardens, and formed re a hermitage, with all the humble requisites for a holy chorite. In the gardens, on the fides of the hill, are feral natural caverns. The present Duke fold the place, in 191, to Sir William Burrell, Bart.

DENBIGHS, near Darking, was remarkable for its ordens, laid out in a fingular style, by Jonathan Tyers, in the first proprietor of Vauxhall, of that name. It is

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

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

Efq.

DEPTFORD, anciently called West Greenwich, a large town in Kent, 31 M. F. L. divided into Upper and Lower Deptford. It is remarkable for its noble dock, in which a great number of hands are employed. It has a wet dock, of two acres, for ships, and another of an acre and a half, with quantities of timber and other stores, and extensive storehouses and offices, beside dwelling-houses for the officers who are obliged to superintend the works. Here the royal yachts are generally kept; and, near the dock, is the manor of Say's Court, the property of Sir Frederic Evelyn, of Wotton, Bart. The manor-house was the seat of his ancestor, John Evelyn, Esq. a celebrated natural philosopher of the last century, and author of "Sylva, or a Treatise on Forest Trees;" in which also resided the Czar Peter the Great, during the time that he worked as a shipwright in the yard, to complete his knowledge in the practical part of naval architecture. But this house (which still exists in every account of Deptford bitherto published) has been demolished many years; and on its fite now stands the workhouse of the parish of St. Nicholas.

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

This

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

DERHAM PARK, the feat of Christopher Bethel, Esq. to miles N. E. of Barnet, in the parish of Hadleigh, is situed on an eminence, in a small valley, and is surrounded, a little distance, by a high hill. At the entrance

the extensive park is a magnificent gateway, which cost

pool.

DITTON PARK, the feat of Earl Beaulieu, in the parish Datchet, was built by Sir Ralph Winwood, Secretary of tate to James I, on the fite of a mansion, which had been ccupied by Cardinal Wolfey. It is furrounded by a moat. The apartments are spacious and finely-painted; and, in the allery, is a good collection of pictures. The park is famed or its ancient majestic oaks.

DORNEY-COURT, near Eton Wick, the feat of Sir

Charles Harcourt Palmer, Bart.

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

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

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

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

DOWN PLACE, the feat of the late Duke of Argyle, and now of John Barker Church, Efq. is fituated on the Thames, between Maidenhead and Windsor. The noble buildings of Windsor and Eton are here seen in a point of

view which is not to be equalled in any other place.

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

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

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

<sup>\*</sup> The following anecdote will shew the high esteem in which he was held as an actor: "Edward Alleyn, the Garrick of Shakspeare's time,

He founded this college for a Master and Wardens, who re always to be of the name of Alleyn or Allen, with four llows, three of whom were to be divines, and the fourth organist; and for fix poor men, as many poor women, d twelve poor boys, to be educated by two of the Felvs. When the boys arrive at a proper age, they are fent to Univerfities, or placed out apprentices. A premium of 1. is given with each of the latter; and, if they behave Il, they are presented with 51. at the expiration of their rvitude.\* Mr. Alleyn constituted for visitors, the Churchrdens of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, St. Giles Eripplegate, HSt. Saviour, Southwark, who, upon occasion, were to apal to the Archbithop of Canterbury, before whom all the embers were to be fworn at their admission. To this colre belongs a chapel, in which the founder himself is bud. The Master is Lord of the Manor for a considerable tent, and enjoys the affluence and eafe of the Prior of a moftery. Both he and the Warden must continue unmarried,

d been on the most friendly sooting with our poet, as well as Ben Jona. They used frequently to spend their evenings at the sign of the tobe, near Blacksriars, where the playhouse then was. In consequence one of these meetings, the following letter was written by G. Peel, a numatic poet, who belonged to the club, to one Masle, an intimate of

" Friend Marle,

"I never longed for thy company more than last night: we were all ry merrye at the Globe, when Ned Alleyn did not scruple to affyrme easauntely to thy Friende Will, that he had stolen his speeche about the alityes of an actor's excellencye in Hamlet his Tragedye, from convertions manyfold, whych had passed betweene them, and opinyons given Alleyn touching the subject. Shakspear did not take this talke in good re; but Jonson put an end to the strife with wittylye remarkinge, This affaire needeth no contentione; you stole it from Ned, no doubte; not marvel: Have you not seen him act tymes out of number?"

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An idle tradition, sufficiently exploded in the Biographia Britannica, signed as his motive for this endowment, that once personating the Del, he was so terrified at seeing a real Devil, as he imagined, upon the age, that he quitted his profession, and devoted his life to religious exerses; an idea has prevailed, that the sounder excluded all future beneficions to this college; but this is erroneous. In 1686, Mr. Cartwright, celebrated comedian and bookseller in Holborn, bequeathed to the college his collection of books and pictures, and 4001 in money; and, in 756, a legacy of 3001 was lest to the college, by Lady Falkland; the intest to be divided among the poor brethren and sisters, according to the ill of the donor.

on pain of being excluded the college. The Warden al-

ways fucceeds upon the death of the Master.

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

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

of Mrs. Kenworthy.

E

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

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

of Whitchurch. See Canons.

EDMONTON, a village in Middlesex, seven M. F. L.

in the road to Ware. See Bufb Hill.

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

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

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

undation of feveral walls.

ELTHAM, a town, eight M. F. L. on the road to Maidne. Anthony Beck, Bilhop of Durham, having fraudutly fecured the possession of this manor, beautified the ital mansion, and left it to Eleanor, the Queen of ward I. Edward II frequently refided here. een was here delivered of a fon, who had the name of nn of Eltham. Possibly, from this circumstance, it is properly called King John's Palace; unless it obtained s appellation from the sumptuous entertainment given e by Edward III to the captive King John of France. cceeding princes, and particularly Henry VII, enlarged limproved this palace; but it was neglected, after Greenth became the favourite country residence. Our princes en celebrated their festivals at Eltham with great pomp. ne of the last of these feasts was held here at Whitsuntide, 1515, when Henry VIII created Sir Edward Stanley, ron Monteagle, for his fervices at Flodden Field. Part the stately hall which was the scene of those feasts, till in good prefervation, and is used as a barn. The f, in particular, is fomewhat like that of Westminster The large moat round the palace, although the atest part of it is dry, and covered with verdure, has still a stone bridges over it, one of which confists of four arches.

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

EMBER COURT, at Thames Ditton, between Kingfton and Esher, was the seat of Arthur Onslow, the celebrated Speaker of the House of Commons. It is now the

feat of Sir Francis Ford, Bart.

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

eight lots, at the office of the Duchy of Lancaster. the town, opposite the church, was an ancient brick leture, built, in the reign of Henry VII, by Sir Thomas. vel. Henry VIII is thought to have purchased it as a rfery for his children. Edward VI went hence to the ower, on his accession to the throne. In April 1557, the ncess Elizabeth was escorted from Hatfield to Enfield hafe, by a retinue of 12 ladies in white fatin, on ambling fries, and 20 yeomen in green, all on horseback, that grace might bunt the bart. On entering the chase, she is met by 50 archers, in fcarlet boots and yellow caps, med with gilded bows, one of whom presented her with Iver-headed arrow winged with peacock's feathers. By y of clofing the sport, the Princess was gratified with the vilege of cutting the throat of a buck; a privilege, we cy, which our prefent amiable Princesses will never be licitous to claim. The palace was afterward alienated m the crown, and is now the property of Samuel Clayn, Esq. Only a small part behind, is left standing; the nole building, in front, being taken down: and, on the e of it, are erected fome small houses. In the garden is Il a fine cedar of Libanus, planted about the middle of e last century. Enfield Park, part of this royal demesne, the feat of Mr. Clayton. In this parish also are several indsome villas; particularly, Forty Hill, Captain Armong's; West Lodge, East Lodge, and North Lodge, the operty of the Duchess of Chandos, the last in the occution of Thomas James, Efq. and a large new-built house Beech Hill, the feat of William Franks, Efg. See South dge and Trent Pace.

ENGLEFIELD GREEN, in the parish of Egham, but the county of Berks, is delightfully situated on the sumtof Cooper's Hill, in the road that leads through Windsor reat Park to Reading. Among some good houses here,

the handsome feat of Mrs. Hervey.

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

butter, is in particular esteem, and fells, in course, at a

higher price than any other.

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

See Hainault Forest.

EPSOM, a town in Surry, 14<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. F. L. Its mineral waters, which iffue from a rifing ground near Ashted, were discovered in 1618, and soon became famous; but, for many years past, they have been neglected, and the public rooms are gone to decay. Horfe-races are annually held on the neighbouring downs. The town extends about a mile and a half, in a semicircle, from the church, to Durdans, the feat of Mrs. Kenworthy; and here are so many orchards and gardens, that a stranger would be at a loss to know whether this were a town in a wood, or a wood in a town. There are many fine feats in the neighbourhood, befide Durdans; as a feat on Woodcote Green, belonging to William Northey, Efg. Lord of the Manor: Woodcote Park, the late Lord Baltimore's, now the feat of Lewis Teffier, Efg. and Pit Place, fo called from its fituation, being in a chalk-pit. It was built by the late Mr. Belcher, and is a very whimfical but elegant retirement. The last proprietor, Mr. Fitzherbert, made great improvements in it: the drawing-room, confervatory, and aviary, in particular, are fupposed to be the most beautiful of the kind in Surry. It is now the property of Mr. Jewdwine.

ERITH, a village, in Kent, on the Thames, 14 M. F. L.

See Belvedere House.

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

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

ndows. It was built by Cardinal Wolfey; but Mr. tham rebuilt the whole (except the two towers in the ly of the house, which belonged to the old building) in fame style of architecture it was before. The river ble glides close by it; and there is a fine fummer-house a hill, on the left, as you enter the grove, which comands a view of the house, park, and all the adjacent

untry.

The necessity of accommodating the young plantation to ne large trees which grew before in the grove, has coned its variety. The groups are few and fmall; there s not room for larger or for more; there were no opporlities to form continued narrow glades between opposite es; the vacant spaces are therefore chiefly irregular enings spreading every way, and great differences of cance between the trees are the principal variety; but grove winds along the bank of the Mole, on the fide Hat the foot of a very sudden ascent, the upper part of lich is covered with wood. In one place it presses close the covert; retires from it in another; and in a third etches across a bold recess, which runs up high into the cket. The trees fometimes overspread the flat below; netimes leave an open space to the river; at other times wn the brow of a large knoll, climb up a steep, or ag on a gentle declivity. These varieties in the situan more than compensate for the want of variety in the position of the trees; and the many happy circumstances ich concur

" In Esher's peaceful grove,

nder this little spot more agreeable than any at Clare-

ETON, a village on the Thames, in Bucks, opposite indfor, is famous for its royal college and school, inded by Henry VI, in 1440, for the support of a provost Il feven fellows, and the education of feventy youths in iffical learning. It confifts of two quadrang'es; one apopriated to the school, and the lodging of the masters Il scholars; in the midst of which is a copper statue of founder, on a marble pedestal, erected at the expence of

<sup>&</sup>quot; Where Kent and Nature vie for Pelham's love,"

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

Henry."

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

EWEL, a market town in Surry, 13 M. F. L. spring breaks out in different spots, and becomes the head of a fine stream, called the Malden, that falls into the Thames at Kingston. Here are the elegant feat and pleafure grounds of l'hilip Rowden, Efq. and the mansion of

Sir George Glvn, Bart.

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

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

FEFCHAM, a village near Leatherhead, in which is the

fine feat of Thomas Hankey, Efq.

FINCHLEY, a village, in Mid lefex, near a noted com-

mon, feven M. F. L. in the road to St. Alban's.

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

FITZWALTERS,

ITZWALTERS, the feat of Thomas Wright, Efq. at nfield, near the 21 mile stone, in the road to Chelmsford. Ig of an octagon form, it is commonly called the Round fe. Mr. Wright has formed a fine serpentine piece vater in the front of the house, over which he has built autiful little bridge, and, next to the great road, he has

ted two lodges for porters.

OOT's-CRAY PLACE, 12 M. F. L. in the road to diftone, was built by Mr. Bouchier Cleve, a pewterer cheapside, after a design of Palladio. It became the propose of Sir George Yonge, who married Mr. Cleve's ghter, and was fold, for less than a third part of the orilexpence, to Benjamin Harence, Esq. The hall is octual, and has a gallery round, which leads to the bed mbers. It is enlightened from the top, and is very natiful. The house, which is built of stone, stands on a ground, with a gradual descent to the water, which, in the house, appears to be a small river gliding through whole length of the ground; and in that part of the water of the to the house, is a fine cascade; but this water, which ears to be such a pretty natural stream, is an artificial one night from the river Cray.

ROGMORE, a village in Berks, near Windsor. A seek here, formerly the residence of the Earl of Pomsret, ow the Queen's Dairy; and opposite to this, on the er side of the road, was lately the residence of the Hon. and Margaret Egerton, which was added, at Michaelmas to the Queen's Botanic Nursery; and here her Ma-

is making confiderable improvements.

n the demesse of the Bps. of London, ever since the aquest. Here they have a palace: and in the church yard the tombs of the Bishops Compton, Robinson, Gibson, eter, Terrick, and Lowth. On the Thames, are the hander villas of Dr. Milman, Philip Stephens, Esq. Mr. todcock, Dr. Cadogan, and Miss Chauncey.

G

ATTON, in Surry, 19 M. F. L. in the road to Ryegate, has fent Members to Parliament ever fince Henry VI, was formerly a populous place, but is now a mean Village

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

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

\* This Sir Anthony Cooke was particularly fortunate in his four daughters, who were all eminent for their great literary attainments. Mildred, the eldeft, was above forty-two years the wife of that great statesman William Lord Burleigh. She was learned in the Greek tongue, and wrote a letter in that language, to the University of Cambridge. She had, moreover, great political talents; was a patroness of literature; and diffinguished for her numerous charities .- Anne, the second daughter, was the second wife of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper, and mother of the great Lord St. Alban's. This lady, who was eminently skilled in Greek, Latin, and Italian, had the honour of being appointed Governels to King Edward VI. To her instructions was probably owing the surprising knowledge of that excellent young prince. Her sons Anthony and Francis were not a little indebted, for the reputation they acquired, to the pains taken with them, by this excellent woman, in their tender years. When they grew up, they found in her a fevere, but admirable monitor. She translated from the Italian, the Sermons of Barnardine Ochine; and, from the Latin, Bishop lewel's Apology for the Church of England; both which met with the highest applause .- Llizabeth, the third, was equally happy in improving the advantages conferred upon her; for fuch was her progress in the learned languages, that she gained the applause of the most eminent scholars of the age. She was first the wife of Sir Tho-- mas Hobby, Ambassador to France; and, afterward, of John Lord Russell, fon of Francis, Earl of Bedford. For the tombs of both her hufbands, the wrote epitaphs in Greek, Latin, and English .- Catherine, the fourth,

This venerable mansion was purchased by Sir m Eyles, Bart. who took it down, and built the present acture, which he sold, in 1745, to Governor Benyon, ofe son, Richard Benyon, Esq. is the present proprietor. The house has been raised, enlarged, and repaired by Mr. nyon, who has much improved the grounds by plantans, and a sine piece of water, which the great road offes, over a bridge of three elliptic arches, designed by Mr. vatt.

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

rity in this country.

GODSTONE, a village in Surry, in the road to Lewes, M. F. L. has its name from its excellent stone quarries. GORHAMBURY, near St Alban's, a manor, which, longed to the church of that place, was granted, at the Polution, to Sir Ralph Rowlet, who fold it to Sir Nicholas con, the great and good Lord Keeper, who built the late agnificent specimen of ancient architecture now demoned, and adorned it with gardens, which, in those days, are very famous. Sir Nicholas was succeeded here by his n Anthony, at whose death it devolved on that glory of rountry, Francis Viscount St. Alban's, whose matchless ents, deplorable weaknesses, and merited fall, have been a subject of so many able pens. Foreseeing his fall, he niveyed his estate to his faithful secretary Sir Thomas eautys, from whose heirs it passed by sale to Sir Harbottle

brew, Greek, and Latin tongues, and for her fkill in poetry. She was ried in the church of St. Thomas the Apostle, in Vintry Ward, andon, where there is a monument to her memory, with an inscription imposed by herself.

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

Here, in 1577, Queen Elizabeth was entertained by Sir Nicholas Bacon, from Saturday, May 18 to the Wednesday following, at the expence of 577l. 6s. 7½d. beside 15 bucks and two stags. Among the dainties of the seathered kind, in this entertainment, we observe herons, bitterns, godwittes, dotterds, shovelers, curlews, and knots; and it may not be improper to add, that in Mr. Nichols' relation of her Maj sty's visit to Cowdry in Sussex, where she spent some days, we find "the proportion of breakfast was three oxen and 140 geese!"

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

built by the prefent Lord Grimston.

GRAVESEND, in Kent, the first port on the Tham es 22 M. F. L. The parishes of Gravesend and Milton wer incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and are governed by a Mayor, 12 Jurats, and 24 Common Councilmen. It has a market every Wednesday and Saturday. The maner of Gravefend being in the possession of the Abbot of St. Mary la Grace, of Tower Hill, he obtained of Richard II, a grant to Gravefend and Milton of the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers to London, on condition that they should provide boats, and carry all persons, at two-pence per head, or the whole boat's fare at four shillings. They still enjoy this privilege; but the fare is now nine-pence each. The boats depart on the ringing of a bell a quarter of an hour; they go to London with every flood, and return from Billingsgate with every ebb. Coaches attend the arrival of the boats, to convey passengers to Rochester, at 15. 6d. each.

In 1727, the church and great part of the town were confumed by fire. Soon after, the present church was erected, to the expence of which George II contributed. The town-house was erected in 1765. In 1772 an act was ob-

tained for new paving and lighing the streets.

GREENHITHE, in Kent, a hamlet of Swanscomb, on Thames, has a horse serry to West Thurrock, in Essex. reat quantities of lime are conveyed hence to London, for ilding; and not only the farmers on the Essex coast, but asting vessels also, from different parts of the kingdom, freently take in here a freight of chalk. Extraneous fossils costen found imbedded in the chalk.

GREENSTED, a village near Ongar, remarkable for ancient little church, a plate of which is engraved by the ciety of Antiquaries, Vol. II. Plate VII. Its walls are med of the folid trunks of trees placed in rows, and feem culated to endure for ages more, though anterior to the

onquest.

REEN STREET HOUSE, the feat of William Morley, in the parish of East Ham. It stands about a mile W. of the church, and is an excellent house, partly anent, and partly modernized, with an old tower in the orden, 50 feet high. This house is said to have been tilt by King Henry VIII, for Queen Anne Boleyn. The state has been in the samily of the Nevils, Earls of West-porland and Lord Latimer, some of whom are interred in the church.

GREENWICH, a town in Kent, 4 M. F. L. was the rth-place of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth: and ree Edward VI died. A palace, erected here by Humary Duke of Gloucester, who named it Placentia, was llarged by Henry VII, and completed by Henry VIII; it being afterward suffered to run to ruin, was pulled own by Charles II, who began a magnificent edifice, and red to see the first wing finished. He also enlarged the ark, walled it round, planted it, and erected a royal obtactory on the top of the hill, for the use of the celerated Flamsteed whose name the hill retains. He likelise furnished it with mathematical instruments for astropmical observations, and a deep dry well for observing the ars in the day time.

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

Obfer-

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

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

by an English Protestant subject.

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

REENWICH HOSPITAL was founded in 1694, by g William and Queen Mary, for the use of disabled lish seamen and their children, and for the widows and dren of such as were slain at sea \*.

t is erected on the fouth side of the Thames, on a tere about 860 feet in length, and consists of four distinct
s of building, called King Charles's, Queen Anne's,
g William's, and Queen Mary's. The interval between
two most northern buildings, King Charles's and Queen
ne's, forms the grand square, which is about 273 feet
e.

rom the entrance at the north gate, the eye passing augh the grand square between the two colonnades, to Ranger's house, is bounded by the Royal Observatory Flamsteed Hill; the whole exhibiting a very magnificent

beautiful perspective.

or the centre of the grand square is a fine statue of torge II, by Rysbrach, sculptured out of a single block of the marble, which weighed II tons, and was taken from French by Sir George Rooke. On each of the four

es is a suitable inscription in Latin.

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

King William appointed Commissioners for the better carrying on excellent intentions, and defired the assistance of his good subjects, as necessity of his affairs did not permit him to advance so considerable a toward this work as he defired. In conformity to this request, many esactions were made in that and the succeeding reigns to this noble rity, which, according to the tables hung up at the entrance of the amount to 58,2091, and afterward the forseited estate of the Earl Derwentwater, in 1715, amounting to 60001, per annum, was given Parliament to this hospital.

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

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

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

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

" Let them give thanks whom the Lord hath redeemed, and delivered

from the hand of the enemy." Pf. 107.

The

The portal confilts of an architrave, frize, and cornice of nary marble, the jambs of which are twelve feet high, one piece, and enriched with excellent sculpture. The e is the work of Bacon, and confifts of the figures of two els with festoons, supporting the facred writings, in the ves of which is the following inscription:

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

The great folding doors are of mahogany highly enriched, the whole composition of this portal is not to be paral-

ed in this, or perhaps in any other country.

Within this entrance is a portico of fix fluted marble coins, fifteen feet high. The capitals and bases are Ionic, er Greek models. The columns support the organ galy, and are crowned with an entablature and balustrade liched with fuitable ornaments.

On the tablet in the front of the gallery is a basso-revo representing the figures of angels founding the harp; the pedestals, on each fide, are ornaments confisting trumpets and other instruments of music; and, on the let between, is the following inscription in letters of ld:

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

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

On each fide of the organ gallery are four grand columns; ir shafts of Scagliola in imitation of Sienna marble, by chter, and their capitals and vales of statuary marble. the opposite end of the chapel are four others of the same t, which support the arched ceiling and roof. These comns are of the Corinthian order, and with their pedestals e 28 feet high.

On the fides of the chapel, between the upper and ver range of windows, are the galleries, in which are ws for the officers and their families: those of the Goverr and Lieutenant-governor, which are opposite each ner, are distinguished by ornaments consisting of the nacrown, and other fuitable infignia. Underneath thefe

galleries

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

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

the Apostles and Evangelists.

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

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

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

thipwreck, on the island of Melita.

This

his picture is 25 feet high, and 14 wide, and confifts tree principal groups. The first, which is at the lower , represents the mariners and prisoners bringing on e the various articles which have been preserved from wreck: near these is an elegant figure, supposed to be a nan lady of diffinction, clasping with affection an urn, raining the ashes of her deceased husband, who had in in the wars of Judea. Before her is an aged, infirm , who, being unable to affift himfelf, is carried in the s of two robult young men.

the middle part of the piece is the principal group, ifting of St. Paul, shaking into the fire the viper that fastened on his hand, the brethren who accompahim, his friend the centurion, and a band of Roman

ers with their proper infignia.

he figures above these, on the summit of the rocks, the third group, and confift of the hospitable islandlowering down fuel and other necessaries for the relief ne lufferers.

he sea and wrecked ship appear in the back-ground, combine to exhibit a scene that cannot fail of having oper effect on the minds of fea-faring men, and of imting them with a due fense of their past preservation, their present comfortable situation and support in this e afylum for naval misfortunes and naval worth.

n either fide the arch which terminates the top of this are, are angels of statuary marble, as large as life, by on; one bearing the crofs, the other the emblems of eucharift. This excellent combination of the works it is terminated above, in the segment between the great ice and ceiling, by a painting of the Ascension, designed West, and executed by Rebecca, in chiaro oscuro; aing the last of the series of paintings of the life of our our which furround the chapel.

he middle of the aisle, and the space round the organ ery, are paved with black and white marble, in golochi, , and other ornaments; having, in the centre, an an-

and Seaman's compass.

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

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

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

The following paintings, in chiaro ofcuro, relative to our

Saviour, are placed over the lower windows.

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

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

People on Shore; the Stilling of the Tempest.

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

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

Pilate; the Crucifixion; the Refurrection.

The Apostles and Evangelists in the recesses between the upper windows, and the four Prophets in the circles above

the gallery doors, after the defigns of West.

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

figures

ares and boys which form the group, shew the morning ws that fall before him. Aufter, the South Wind, his ngs dropping water, is pressing forth rain from a bag, the le boys near him throwing about thunder and lightning. phyrus, the West Wind, accompanied by little Zephyrs, th baskets of flowers, scattering them around: the figure ying on the flute denotes the pleasure of the spring. Bos, the North Wind, with dragon's wings, denoting his y: his boisterous companions slinging about hail-stones, w, &c. Over the three doors are large oval tables, with names, in gold letters, of such benefactors as have given ol. or upward, toward the building; among the most fiderable of which were King William, who gave 500l. Queen Anne, 6472l. John de la Fontain, Efq. ol. Robert Osbolston, Esq. 20,000l. Sir John Cropley Mr. Evelyn, 2000l. each. John Evelyn, Esq. 1000l. h table is attended by two charity boys, as if carved white marble, fitting on great corbels, pointing up to figure of Charity, in a niche, intimating that what money riven there is for their support.

This vestibule leads into the faloon or grand hall, on the ing of which are the portraits of King William and een Mary, surrounded by the cardinal virtues, &c. e other decorations of this faloon, are correspondent to

magnificence of the ceiling.

rom this faloon we ascend into the upper hall, the ceiland sides of which are adorned with different paintings. he centre of the ceiling is represented Queen Anne and ace George of Denmark, with various emblematical res.

a the four corners are the arms of England, Scotland, nce, and Ireland, between which are the four quarters ne world, with the emblems and productions of each. In the left hand, as we enter, is a painting in imitation passo-relievo, representing the Landing of the Prince of nge. Over the chimney, is the Landing of George I, ireenwich. At the farther end are, the portraits of rge I, and his family, with many emblematical figures; and which the painter has introduced his own portrait; on the right and left of the entrance, are paintings, senting the Public Weal, and Public Sasety:

K 2

This celebrated work was begun in 1708, and completed in 1727. It cost 66851. at the rate of 31. per yard for the

ceiling, and 11. per yard for the fides.

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

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

dome, and terminated by a turret.

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

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

For the better support of this hospital, every seaman in the royal navy, and in the service of the merchants, pays

fix-pence a month.

There are near 2000 old or disabled seamen in this holpital; and 100 boys, the fons of feamen, are instructed in navigation, and bred up for the service of the royal navy: but there are no out-pensioners. Each of the mariners has a weekly allowance of feven loaves, weighing 16 ounces each; three pounds of beef, two of mutton, a pint of peale, a pound and a quarter of cheefe, two ounces of butter, 14 quarts of beer, and 1s. tobacco-money: the tobaccomoney of the boatswains is 2s, 6d. a week each; that of their mates 1s. 6d. and that of the other officers in proportion to their rank: beside which, each common pensioner receives, in two years, a suit of blue, a hat, three pair of stock, two pair of shoes, sive neck-cloths, three shirts, and

his hospital has about 100 governors, composed of the lity, and great officers of state. The principal officers ne house, with their annual salaries, are, the Governor, ol. Lieutenant-Governor 300l. Treasurer 200l. three tains, each 200l. six Lieutenants, each 100l. two

plains, each 100l. a Physician and Surgeon, each 200l. lerk of the Checque 100l. Auditor 100l.

The late Earl greatly improved the house and park. ROVE, The, a thatched cottage, the romantic, beautetreat of J. Bocket, Esq. at the foot of Box-hill, near kleham.

BROVE HOUSE, the feat of Philip Godsall, Esq. situated a beautiful eminence on the verge of Hampstead Heath, in pleasure grounds, and a terrace that commands a

ghtful prospect.

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

GUNNERSBURY HOUSE, in the parish of Ealing, feat of the late Princess Amelia, now of Walter Stirling, q. a noble structure, built by Inigo Jones. It is situated a rising ground; and the approach to it from the garnis remarkably sine. The loggia has a beautiful appearace at a distance, and commands a sine prospect of Surry, the Thames, and of all the meadows on its banks, for

me miles, and, in clear weather, even of London.

## H.

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

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

reign of Charles II, by Sir Thomas Viner.

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

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

the Prior of the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

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

en Anne; whom Pope has thus " damned to everlasting

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

fackney was the first village near London that was acmodated with carriages for occasional passengers; and

ce the origin of the name of Hackney-coaches.

n this parish, a little to the south of Lea Bridge, are need the Temple Mills, so called from having once been of the possessions of the Knights Templars, as they e, afterward, on the extirpation of that order, of the 19th of St. John. Beside the grinding of corn, these is, by a simple though seemingly complicated machinery, made to bore the trunks of trees for water-pipes, rind the points of pins and needles, and to supply Clap-

and Hackney with water.

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

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

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

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

and circumstance of glorious archery."

HALING HOUSE, the ancient feat and fine park of William Parker Hamond, Efq. at Croydon. Tradition afferts

the sit to have been originally called Healing House, on bunt of the benefit Queen Elizabthe received during a lence here; but, according to Dr. Ducarel, the wording, or Hayling, signifies Jacred meadow. Charles vard, the celebrated Lord Admiral, in her reign, held y a lease of the Crown. He frequently resided here; here he died in 1624. The fine grove in the park tains a great number of exotics and ever-greens; a umstance, which is thus celebrated by the late Mr. Iliam Whitehead, in a Poem, entitled, "Answer to Epistle from a Grove in Derbyshire, to a Grove in ty:"

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

HALL BARN, at Beaconsfield, is celebrated as the feat Waller, the Poet. It is remarkable, that this great man to was born at Coleshill, (a hamlet in Bucks to a parith Herts) toward the decline of life, bought a small house, th a little land, on his natal spot; observing, that he ould be glad to die, like the stag, where he was roused." nis, however, did not happen. "When he was at Beansfield," fays Dr. Johnson, " he found his legs grow mid: he went to Windsor, where Sir Charles Scarborough en attended the King, and requested him, as both a friend d physician, to tell him what that swelling meant. " Sir," fwered Scarborough, " your blood will run no longer." Waller repeated some lines of Virgil, and went home to e. As the disease increased upon him, he composed him-. f for his departure; and calling upon Dr. Birch to give in the holy facrament, he defired his children to take it th him, and made an earnest declaration of his faith in aristianity. It now appeared what part of his conversation

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

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

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

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

the celebrated patroness of Gav.

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

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

500

being two navigable rivers; the Thames, which with a fine bending course by the side of the terand the Wey, which runs directly through the and, and joins the Thames at the terrace. There wing bridge over the Wey, which may be turned at pleasure, to let boats and other vessels pass. The is navigable to Guilford. What is called the Vir-Water, runs from Windsor Great Park, and flows r through Woburn Farm. The terrace next the ness is beautiful; and there are some good views from ad from other parts of the gardens. This place was reautified by the Counters of Dorchester, Mistress of sil.

AM HOUSE, the feat of the Earl of Dyfart, fituated ne Thames, near Richmond, but in the parish of ston, was built in the year 1610, and was intended, faid, for the refidence of Henry Prince of Wales. les II granted it to the Duke and Duchess of Lauderand to the heirs of the latter by her first husband, Sir el Tollemache, Bart.\* It then underwent confiderable tions, and now remains a very curious specimen of a ion of that age. The ceilings are painted by Verrio, he rooms are ornamented with that maffy magnificence coration then in fashion. The furniture is very rich; even the bellows and brushes, in some of the aparts, are of folid filver, or of fillagree. In the centre house is a large hall, furrounded by an open gallery. balustrades of the grand stair case, which is remarkspacious and substantial, are of walnut-tree, and ornaed with military trophies. On the W. fide of the e is a gallery, 92 feet in length, hung with portraits. House contains some fine pictures by the old masters, ng which the works of Vandervelde and Wouvermans nost conspicuous. Among the portraits, the principal the Duke of Lauderdale and the Earl of Hamilton,

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

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

Reynolds.

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

HAMMERSMITH, a village in Middlefex, four M.F.L. There are a number of villas about it, especially toward the

Thames. See Brandenburg House.

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

of Charles Henry Lord Wotton, and, afterward, of nalf-brother, Philip fecond Earl of Chestersield; but, 720, it was converted into a place of polite entinment; particularly, for music, dancing, and play; it was much frequented on account of its vicinity to don. It experienced, however, the caprice of fashion. a manor-house, held by the Earl of Chestersield, of the n and Chapter of Westminster, and is now occupied.

Mr. Richardson. See Grove House.

AMPTON-COURT, a royal palace, fituated on the h bank of the Thames, two miles from Kingston. It magnificently built with brick by Cardinal Wolsey, set up 280 filk beds for strangers only, and richly dit with gold and silver plate; but it raised so much against him, that, to screen himself from its effects, are it to Henry VIII, who, in return, suffered him to in his palace at Richmond. Henry greatly enlarged and it had then sive spacious courts adorned with dings, which in that age were greatly admired.

f the ancient splendour of this palace we have sew rens. The apartments still standing, having been origiused merely as domestic offices, can convey no idea
te times in which they were built. The principal part
ne old palace was taken down in 1690; and the prestructure was raised by King William, under the di-

on of Sir Christopher Wren.

the grand façade toward the garden extends 330 feet, that toward the Thames 328. The portico and colon-, of duplicated pillars of the Ionic order, at the grand ince, and indeed the general design of these elevations,

n a superior style of magnificence.

the park and gardens, with the ground on which the te now stands, are three miles in circumference. On diment in the front of the palace on this side, is a telief of the Triumphs of Hercules over Envy; and ig it is a large oval bason, answering to the form of part of the garden, which is a large oval divided into all walks and parterres, laid out by the then fashionable eners London and Wise.

the entrance of the grand walk are two marble va'es

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

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

his children; all after fine originals.

On the fouth fide of the palace is the privy garden, which was funk 10 feet, to open a view from the apartments to the Thames. In this garden is a fountain, and two

grand terrace walks.

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

fun, the phases of the moon, &c.

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

Cloudsley

ned with gilt iron balustrades, erected on porphyry.

s staircase, with the ceiling, was painted by Verrio.

It the top, on the left, are Apollo and the Muses, at
the feet sits Pan, and below them Ceres, holding a
atsheaf; at her feet is Flora, surrounded by her attendand holding a chaplet of slowers; near her are the
river gods Thame and Isis, with their urns; and a
e in the middle, on which is a quantity of rich plate, de-

ted with flowers.

n the ceiling are Jupiter and Juno, with Ganymede ng on Jupiter's eagle, and offering the cup; Juno's ock is in the front: one of the Parcæ, with her feitwaiting for Tove's orders to cut the thread of life. eneath is Venus on a fwan, Mars addresling her as a ir, and Cupid on another fwan. On the right hand Pluto and Proferpine, Coelus and Terra, Cybele vned with a tower, &c. Neptune and Amphitrite are ne front, and two attendants are ferving them with nectar fruit. Bacchus is leaning on a rich ewer, and, accomied by his attendants, places his left hand on the head of nus, who fits on an afs that has fallen down, and feems arch at a table to which Diana above is pointing. The e is supported by eagles : on one side of it fits Romulus, founder of Rome, with a wolf; and, on the other fide, rcules leaning on his club. Peace holds a laurel in her at hand, and in her left a palm, over the head of Æneas, o feems inviting the twelve Cæfars, among whom is rina the foothfayer, to a celestial banquet. Over their Is the genius of Rome hovers with a flaming fword, the lem of destruction, and a bridle, the emblem of governt. The next is the Emperor Julian writing at a table, le Mercury dictates to him. Over the door, at the head the stairs, is a funeral pile.

from the staircase we pass into the Guard-Chamber, ich contains arms for 1000 men, placed in various forms, re are the sollowing portraits of Admirals: Sir John nings, Sir John Leake, Admirals Churchill, Gradon, Benbow, Sir John Wishart, Sir Stafford Fairbone, rd Torrington, Sir Thomas Dilks, Lord Orford, Sir arles Wager, Admiral Whetstone, Sir Thomas Hoppel, Sir George Rooke. George Prince of Denmark, Sir

L 2

Cloudsley Shovel, Admiral Beaumont, Sir John Munden, Lord Orford, by Bockman; Sir John Wishart, and the

feven laft, by Dahl; and the others by Kneller.

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

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

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

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

head, Fetti; and the Holy Family, Schidone.

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

Duchess of York, Lely.

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

Teback, Vandyck; the Great Mogul; a Landscape with res, P. Brill; Lot and his Daughters, Poelemburg; a tle, Wouvermans; Diana and Nymphs bathing, Poelburg; the Infide of a Church, with the Woman taken Adultery (the figures by Old Franks) Deneef; nry VIII, Holbein; Erasmus, Ditto; a Woman singing, la Man, G. Douw; and a Flower-piece, Young Baptift .. in the King's Writing Closet are the Shepherd's Offering. l Palma; Queen Henrietta, after Vandyck, Gibson; hariffa, Ruffel; the Centaur carrying away the Wife of rcules, after Julio Romano; a Flower-piece, Bogdane; ith and Holofernes, P. Veronese; a Magdalen's Head, o Ferrato; David and Goliah; Adminstration of the rament, Baffan; the Judgment of Paris, from Raphael; mphs and Satyrs, by Poelemburg; a Landscape with tle, Vandervelde; the Head of Cyrus brought to Thoris, Vincentio Malo; Peter and the Angel, Steenwyck; andscape, Wouvermans; a Peacock, Bogdane; the Vition, Carlo Maratti; Charles I, at Dinner, Baffan; and lower-piece, Bogdane.

Queen Mary's Closet, hung with needle-work, said to be bught by herself and her maids of honour. The paints are, the Virgin teaching Christ to read, Guercino; ly Family, Dosso de Ferrara; Lord Darnley and his other, Luca de Heere; King of Bohemia at Dinner, San; Charles V, initiated into the Church; Queen of orge I; Moses striking the Rock, Marco Ricci; St. Jene, Mieris; Mrs. Lemon, Vandyck; George I, a Landbe, Dietrice; St. Francis, Teniers; a Madonna and St. In, Guercino; a Lady; Bellini, the Master of Titian, himself; a Bunch of Grapes, Verelst: a Woman, Pibo; the Shepherd's Offering, Ricci; a Woman milking Boat, Bergen: a Woman, Rembrandt; the Ascension of

Virgin, Calvart; and a Landscape, Poussin.

The Queen's Gallery is hung with feven pieces of tapestry; or the samous paintings of Le Brun; Alexander's Triumal Entry into Babylon; 2. his Battle with Porus; 3. Himand Bucephalus; 4. his Visit to Diogenes; 5. his Contation with the Soothsayers: 6. his Battle with Darius; he Tent of Darius.

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

Thornhill; Aurora is rifing out of the ocean, in her chariot, drawn by four horses. The paintings are James I; Queen Anne, his Consort, both by Vansomer; Henry Prince of Wales, Mytens; the Duchess of Brunswick, Moreelze; a Landscape, Zucarelli; and the portraits of George I, George II, Queen Caroline, and Frederic Prince of Wales.

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

The Queen's State Audience Room, hung with tapeftry, representing Melchisedec giving bread and wine to Abra-

ham.

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

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

The Prince of Wales's Presence Chamber, hung with tapestry, representing the story of Tobit. In this room is a portrait of Gondomar, the Spanish Ambassador, Blenburgh; Guzman, another Spanish Ambassador; Queen of France, Pourbus; Lewis XIII of France, Belcamp; and Ahasuerus and Esther, Tintoret.

The Prince of Wales's Drawing Room, hung with tapestry, representing Elymas struck with Blindness, taken from one of the cartoons at Windsor. Here are the Duke of Wir-

burg, Mark Gerards; the Queen of Philip II, of Spain;

int Mansfeldt, Mytens.

The Prince of Wales's Bed Chamber has the Duke of Luburgh, Mytens; Alexander Duke of Parma; a Spanish bleman, Pantoga; and the Queen of Christian IV of amark.

n the Private Chapel is the Lord's Supper, by Tintoret. n the Closet next the Chapel, are George II; Queen Cane; Jonah under the Gourd, Heemskirk; a Landscape;

ead, Artemisia Gentileschi.

n the Private Dining Room are eight Ship-pieces, fix of n by Vandervelde, four of which represent the Defeat of Spanish Armada; and over the chimney is the Earl of

tingham, Zucchero.

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

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

h the King's Private Bed-Chamber are a Friar and Nuns, Banquet, Longepier; and Sufannah and the Elders, Feronese.

the Closet next the Private Bed-Chamber are Jupiter and

opa, and two Madonnas.

Duke of Alva, Rubens; the Deluge, Bassan; the gment of Midas, Schiavone; the Muses in Concert, coret: the Shepherds Offering, Old Palma; Our Sara and the Woman of Samaria, ditto; Charles I, after dyck, Old Stone. In this room is the model of a palace was intended to be built in Hyde Park.

the Dining Room contains the portraits of nine celebrated aties, viz. Countesses of Peterborough and Ranelagh, v Middleton, Miss Pitt, Duchess of St. Alban's; intesses of Essex and Dorset: Queen Mary, and the

hefs of Grafton.

Vick. Here are Charles II, and his Queen, with the e of Buckingham, representing Science in the habit of cury, while Envy is struck down by naked boys.

The

The palace confifts of three quadrangles: the first and fecond are Gothic, but in the third are the royal apartments, magnificently built of brick and stone by King William III. The gardens are not in the present style, but in that which prevailed some years ago, when mathematical sigures were

preferred to natural forms.

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

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

is a neat little structure.

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

escaped in the same year.

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

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

through

ugh Bushy Park, which had many years been withheld a the people."

ANWELL, a village, eight M. F. L. in the road to ridge. Hanwell-House; with a fine park, is the seat of

Harwood. See Brentford.

ANWORTH PARK, in Middlesex, to the west of tekenham, the seat of the Duke of St Alban's, was a fatite palace of Henry VIII; and here, in 1600, Queen

abeth dined and hunted. See Kempton Park.

AREFIELD, a village in Middlesex, between Rick-Iworth and Uxbridge, 20 M. F. L. Here Sir Edward erson, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the n of Queen Elizabeth, had a feat; which coming into possession of the late George Cooke, Esq. that gentlerebuilt it; and it is now the property of his fon, and residence of Lady Charlotte Finch. The old house famous for the relidence of the Countels of Derby, re whom Milton's Arcades was there presented. "I red this house," says Mr. Warton, in his edition of on's Juvenile Poems, " a few years ago, when it was, he most part, remaining in its original state. Milton, n he wrote Arcades, was still living with his father, at on, near Colnbrook." This Lady Derby, Dowager erdinando the fifth Earl, married Lord Chancellor ton, for whose son, John Earl of Bridgewater, Milton te his Comus. Harefield Place, in this parish, is the of William Baynes, Esq. Near this is a villa, which nt Bruhl purchased of the Treusdale family. His Exmey has made many capital improvements in it; having , in particular, a fine observatory, and furnished it with best mathematical instruments.

ARE HALL, the elegant seat of Mr. Wallinger, 13 L. on the right hand of the road to Chelmsford. It conof a centre and two wings, built of stone, by Mr.

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

HARMONDSWORTH,

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

posed to be of great antiquity.

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

HATCHLANDS, the feat of George Sumner, Efq. five miles from Guilford, on the Epsom road, is a handsome

modern house, with a small park.

HATFIELD, a markettown in Herts, 29 M. F. L. Was part of the revenue of the Saxon princes, till it was bestowed by Edgar, on the monastery of Ely, in which it continued till that abbey was converted into a bishopric in the reign of Henry I. It then became one of the residences of the prelates, who had no fewer than ten palaces belonging to the see; and hence it was called Bishop's Hatfield. It was alienated to the crown in the reign of Elizabeth. It had before been an occasional royal residence, notwithstanding it was the property of the church. William of Hatfield, fecond fon of Edward III, was born here. Queen Elizabeth refided here many years before the came to the crown; here, in 1587, she was visited by Queen Mary; and hence, on the death of Mary, she was conducted to ascend the James I exchanged this royal demelne for Theobalds, with Sir Robert Cecil afterward Earl of Salifbury.

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

front of which is the date 1611.

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

James

but the late Earl restored it to its prissine magnificence, the designs of Mr. Donowell. The park and plantas too, which are watered by the Lea, now exhibit all

beautiful scenery of modern gardening.

n this bouse are several fine paintings; among which a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, having in one hand flattering motto, "Non fine sole iris;" and a portrait etrarch's Laura, on which is this inscription, "Laura

viridem, Raphael fecit, atque Petrarcha."

IAVERING BOWER, a village in Eslex, three miles Rumford, in the parish of Hornchurch, and liberty of ering, was a feat of some of our Saxon Kings; particuof that simple faint, Edward the Confessor, who took t delight in it, as being woody, folitary, and fit for de-It so abounded," fays the old legend, " with bling nightingales, that they disturbed him in his devo-5. He therefore earnestly prayed for their absence; e which time never nightingale was heard to fing in the , but many without the pales, as in other places." It named Bower, from some fine bower, or shady walk, Rosamond's Bower, at Woodstock. It is a charming , having an extensive prospect over a great part of Esfex, ts, Kent, Middlefex, and Surry, and of the Thames, the ships failing up and down. Here the Confessor is rted to have built a palace, some part of the walls of th are still standing. Beside this palace there was ano. , called Pergo, that feems to have been always the joinhouse of a Queen Consort. Here died Joan, Queen of ry IV. It was certainly one of the royal feats in the n of Queen Elizabeth; for, during her progress into olk in 1570, she resided here some days. It was the of the late Lord Archer, and was pulled down in 1770. the fite of the former, is the elegant villa of Sir John th Burges, Bart. called the Bower House, and near this edford's, the feat of ohn Heaton, Efq.

AYES, a village in Middlefex, 13 M. F. L. on the road xbridge, has a large church, the chancel of which is bully ornamented, and has some good monuments.

AYES PLACE, near Bromley, in Kent, the elegant of the late Earl of Chatham, who laid out great fums

in fine improvements. It is now the property of Lord

Lewisham,

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

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

by villages, feats, and a variety of rural feenery.

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

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

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

fome

large

e note in the time of the ancient Britons; and it was acmted one of the principal cities of the East Saxons, where ir kings often kept their court, and a parliamentary incil was held in 673. To this town the Lea was once igable for ships. In 879, the Danes erected two forts e for the fecurity of their ships; but Alfred turned the rse of the stream, so that their vessels were lest on dry und; which so terrified them, that they abandoned their s, and fled. Edward, the eldest son of Alfred, built a le, which has been often a royal residence, and is now property of George Prescott, Esq. and the residence of Earl of Hillsborough. The town is built in the form of with the castle in the middle of the two horns. te five churches, which are reduced to two. Andrew, there is not only a feat for the Mayor and Almen, but another for the Governors of Christ Hospital London, and a gallery, in which 200 of the children of hospital may be accommodated; for the Governors e erected a house in the town for such children as want th, or are too young for that hospital.

near the town are many handsome villas; particularly fordbury, the seat of William Baker, Esq; Ball's Park, Earl of Leicester's; Golden's, the seat of Richard Emperor Hartingsordbury, the seat of Samuel Baker, and Tewin Water, Lord John Townshend's. At tingsordbury are the portraits of the members of the Kat Club, that were formerly at Barn Elms. See Cole

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

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

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

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

years old.

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

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

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

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

Reared by bold chiefs of Warwick's ancient race.

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

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

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

HOLMESDALE, a rough and woody tract, in Surry, and immediately beneath the hills to the S. and E. of that enty, and extending into Kent. Red deer are still found to. It is said to take its name from the holm-oak with

ich it abounds. See Riverhead.

HOLWOOD HOUSE, the feat of the Right Hon. Wilner, on Holwood Hill, in the parish of Keston, sive es from Bromley. Great part of the Roman camp at ston is inclosed in Mr. Pitt's grounds: and hence is one the most delightful prospects in the county. See Keston. HORNCHURCH, a village, in Essex, the only parish in liberty of Havering, two miles and 3/4 from Rumford, of ich it is the mother church. A large pair of horns is affixto the east end of the church, for which tradition assigns no reason too idle to be repeated. Here is Langtons, the ndsome feat of Richard Wyatt, Esq.

HORNDON-ON-THE-HILL, a market town in Effex, M. F. L. in the road from Chelmsford to Tilbury Fort.

om this place is a very beautiful prospect.

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

HORSELEY, East and West, two villages, four miles youd Leatherhead. In the former is a fine seat, the operty of William Currie, Esq. In the latter is the hand-

me house of Henry Weston, Esq.

HORTON, a village, in Buckinghamshire, near Colnbrook, where Milton, after he had left the university, re-

fided five years with his father. See Harefield.

HOUNSLOW, a market town, of Middlesex, 93 M. F. L. It is situated in two parishes; the north side of the Street in Heston, and the south in Isleworth. It stands in the edge of the heath of the same name, on which are some powder mills, on a branch of the river Coln. On this heath, James II, formed an encampment, after the suppression of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, in order the more effectually to enslave the nation; and here he sirst perceived the little dependence, that he could have upon his army, by their rejoicings on receiving the news of the acquittal of the seven bishops.

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

was the property of the late Nicholas Calvert, Efq.

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

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

I

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

JESSOP's WELL, a fulphureous spring, of the same kind

as that of Harrogate, four miles from Epfom.

ILFORD, Great and Little, two villages in Essex, in the parish of Barking, situated on each side of the river Roding; the former 63 M. F. L. Here is Highland House, the elegant seat of Isaac Currie, Esq. As it is built of stone

e, it forms a fine termination to a vista from Wanstead,

nfe. See Valentine House.

NGATESTONE, a market town, 23 M. F. L. on the H to Harwich. Here is the ancient feat of Lord Petre, ofe ancestor, Sir William Petre founded eight fellowords, at Oxford, called the Petrean fellowships, and erected e an almshouse for twenty poor persons. Part of the se is pulled down: the rest is inhabited by the steward, some Roman Catholic samilies dependent upon his ship. The town consists of one street, the north side of the, and half of the south side, are in the parish of Frying. In the church are some stately monuments of the resamily.

NGRESS, at Swanfcombe, in Kent, 19 M. F. L. is the gant villa of Mr. Roebuck, which commands a fine view

the Thames.

SLE OF DOGS, a part of Poplar Marsh. When our vereigns had a palace at Greenwich, they used it as a nting seat, and, it is said, kept the kennels of their hounds this marsh. These hounds frequently making a greatise, the seamen called the place the Isle of Dogs, though as neither an island, nor a peniusula,

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

on Hill.

IISLINGTON, a considerable village, N. of London, to ich it is now united. It is an extensive parish, and conns, befide the village, the hamlet of Holloway, Kingsland reen, and part of Newington Green. The parish church, ected in 1754, is a neat brick structure, with a spire, toins, cornices, and architraves of Portland stone. ight, from the ground to the top of the vane, is 164 feet. the length of the church is 108 feet, and the breadth fixty. is roof is supported without pillars; and the infide is adornwith elegant fimplicity. The whole expence of it, inuding the organ, &c. was 7340l. In 1787, this church derwent considerable repairs. To strengthen the tower, ree tiers of iron chains were placed across it, in different rections; and an electric conductor was likewise placed from M 3

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

<sup>\*</sup> Strype records the following curious anecdote: "Beyond Alderfgate Bars, leaving the Charter House on the lest hand, stretches up toward Iseldon, commonly called Islington, a country-town hard by; which, in the former age, was esteemed to be so pleasantly seated, that in 1581, Queen Elizabeth, on an evening, rode out that way to take the air; where, near the town, she was invironed with a number of begging rogues, which gave the Queen much disturbance. Whereupon Mr. Stone, one of her sootmen, came in all haste to the Lord Mayor, and to Fleetwood, the Recorder, and told them the same. The same night did the Recorder send out warrants into the same quarters, and into Westminster and the Dutchy. And in the morning he went abroad himself, and took that day seventy-sour rogues, whereof some were blind, and yet great usurers, and very rich. They were sent to Bridewell, and punished."

<sup>†</sup> See Ellis's campagna of London, in which is an engraving of this portrait, coloured.

ommands a beautiful prospect. Near this is the neat villa, addock, and pleasure grounds of Alexander Aubert, Esq. ho has erected near the house, a lofty and spacious obseratory, furnished with a complete collection of aftronomical Aftruments. On the fite of these premises was a moated oot, called Jack Straw's Caftle, on which flood the mansion f the Priors of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and hich, according to some, was, in the reign of Richard II, ne residence of Sir Robert Hales, who escaped thence to the ower, from the fury of the Rebels under Wat Tyler and ack Straw, but was beheaded by them there, together with bp. Sudbury. Near this is a noted tavern and tea-garens, called Highbury Barn. At the entrance of the town, ut in the parish of St. James's Clerkenwell, are almshouses or ten widows, of the parish of Islington, and a school for 25 bys of the same parish, and that of Clerkenwell. \* In the Low-TStreet is an Independent meeting; near the Church is a Methodist chapel; at Highbury is a chapel for the Unitarians.

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

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

flyers, it is furnished with five. See Canonbury, King flund,

Nowington-Green, and Pentonville.

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

K.

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

KENDAL's HALL, the feat of William Phillimore, Efq. 13 M. F. L. in the road from Edgware to St.

Alban's.

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

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

and

a manor-house built on the fite, which was occupied Charles I, when Prince of Wales. In a survey, taken 1656, this manor-house is said to be " small, and an old timber building, fituate upon part of the foundation of ancient mansion-house of the Black Prince, and other kes of Cornwall after him, which was long fince utterly ned, and nothing thereof remaining but the stable, 180 t long, built of flint and stone, and now used as a barn." this time, therefore, not only the manor-house, but, at Camden could not find, The Long Barn, was visible; I the latter, in 1709, was one of the receptacles of the or distressed Palatine Protestants. In 1786, in digging ar this barn, for a cellar, some spacious vaults of stone were covered, the arches of which were cemented by a fubnce harder than stone itself. The manor belongs to the nce of Wales, as part of the Duchy of Cornwall, and is sed to Robert Clayton, Esq. A public house, in l'rince's oad not far from the Long Barn, called Sot's Hole, and mouroufly mentioned as fuch in the Connoisseur, No. 68, is the fign of The Black Prince. This road is denominated e Prince's Road in all ancient writings; it having been e road by which the Black Prince came to his palace, nen he landed at the stairs at Lambeth. Kennington gave e title of Earl to William Duke of Cumberland, fon of corge II.

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

KENSINGTON, a populous village in Middlesex, one lile and a half from Hyde Park Corner; part of which, om the palace gate to the Bell, is in the parish of St. Mar-

eret Westminster.

KENSINGTON PALACE, was the feat of Lord hancellor Finch, afterward Earl of Nottingham, and was urchased by King William, who greatly improved it, and aused a royal road to be made to it, through Hyde Park. ucen Mary enlarged the gardens; Queen Anne improved them

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

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

the apartments in the following order:

The Presence Chamber, in which the pictures are the Princes of Wales and her family, Knapton; three cartoons, by Carlo Cignani, namely, a Cupid, Jupiter and Europa; and Jupiter; Prince Edward, Coates; two daughters of

Philip II of Spain, More.

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

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

Wootton; and a Man's Head, Giorgione.

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

a Man's

an's Head; the Queen of James IV, of Scotland, with George, Mabuse; Bassan's Head, by himself; the Emr Maximilian I; Philip the Fair; Henry VII; Eliza-, his Queen: Louis XII of France; the Princess of ile; the King of Arragon; his Queen; Charles IX of nce; St. Matthew called from the Receipt of Custom, . Durer; Maximilian Archduke of Auftria; a young n's Head ; Dr. Linacre, Founder of the College of Phyins, Quintin Matfys; Raphael's Head, by himfelf; a gin and Child, Sabutani; Philip II of Spain, Jannet; lutch Merchant and his Wife; John De Bologna's

The Queen's Dreffing-Room: Judith and Holofernes, Veronese; Ruins and Figures, Bamboccio; Windsor tle, Wosterman; four Views of Venice, Canatetti; undering, Wouvermans; Departure of Charles II, from evling, Lingelbeck; a Battle, Wouvermans; Old mpton Court, Danckers; a Landscape with Hawking; re Landscapes, namely, Hawking, the managed Horse, Fishermen, Wouvermans; a Skirmish, Bercham; Boys a Landscape, Avont; an Altar piece, Alb. Durer;

de of Forty, Snyders; a Landscape with Ruins, Paul

The Queen's Gallery: Henry VIII; his Queen, Cathae of Arragon: Queen Elizabeth, in a Chinese dress, cchero; James I, Vandyck; his Queen, Vansomer; arles II, Lely; James II, ditto; King William, Kneller; en Mary, ditto; Queen Anne, after ditto; George I, r ditto; George II, Seman; Queen Caroline, ditto; Emperor Charles VI, Kneller; Philip III of Spain, his Queen, Valefque.-Kneller was knighted for nting these pictures of King William and Queen Mary. The Cube Room: here are fix Gods and Goddesses; over chimney is Cleopatra, antique; and above her is a man Marriage, in marble, by Rysbrack.

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

Charles

Charles XI of Sweden, on Horseback, Wyck; the Duke of Wharton, Rosalba; a Tyrolese Girl, ditto; Rosalba's Head, by herself; the Duke of Buckingham and his Family, Honthorst; a Wild Boar's Head, Snyders; the Tak ng of Tournay, by the Duke of Marlborough, Wootton; St. Peter and the Angel, Steenwyck; St. John, Leonard Spado; a Naked Venus. Titian; a Madonna, with St. Catharine, and St. John with a Lamb, Old Palma; our Saviour healing the Blind, Verrio; St. Catharine at the Altar, Veronese; the Taking of Lise, by the Duke of Marlborough, Wootton.

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

The Prussian Closet: the Hungarians at Ovid's Tomb, Schonfeld; Lucretia, after Caracci; Herodias' Daughter, with the Baptist's Head, Da Vinci; a Doge of Venice, Tintoret.

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

niel Nes; a Landscape, Mola; Niobe's Children shot of the Clouds, Rottenhamer; St. John, with a Lamb; nus and Adonis. This room was King William's writ-

g closet, in which are his table and escritor.

His Majesty's Gallery. Queen Mary, Wissing; Adoration the Kings, Seb. Ricci; King William, Wiffing; Henry mmers, Jester to Henry VIII, Holbein; Van Cleeve's Ife, by himself; Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh, Zofi; Duke of Alva, Titian; Prince Charles of Mecklenrg's Wife, Zoffani; Van Cleeve, by himfelf; Charles I, horseback, Dobson; William Duke of Gloucester, a when Princes, Kneller; go Jones, Nogary: William Duke of Gloucester, eller; Henry Prince of Wales, fon to James I, Mytens; mry IV, of France, Pourbus; Edward VI, Holbein; io Romano; Catherine of Medicis; the Nabob of cot, Willison; Mary of Medicis, Pourbus; Queen Elibeth, when young; Paul Veronese; Princess Anne, with Dog; George Prince of Denmark, Dahl; James I, Vanmer; a Man in Black, Tintoret; Queen Henrietta, indyck; Guercino. by himself; a Lady's Head, More; schess of Richmond, in Man's Apparel, Houseman; blbein, a Head; the Queen, Prince William, and Prince ward, Ramfey; George I, Vanderbank; Mich. Angelo, Head: Edward Duke of York, Batoni; Charles I, Vanck; a Head; Charles II, Wiffing; a Man in Armour, orgione; Sir Henry Guildford, Holbein; a Portrait th a ruff, Vandyck; Bishop of Osnaburgh, Zoffani; Dominican Friar; Artemisia Gentileschi, by herself; enry VIII, Holbein; a Portrait, Rembrandt; Duchefs of rk, Lely; Duke of York, ditto; a large drawing of the ansfiguration, after Raphael, Cafanova.

We are next conducted down stairs to the Guard Cham-, in which is a painting of Queen Elizabeth's gigantic

rter, by Zucchero.

KENTISH TOWN, a village between London and ampstead, containing several handsome houses, particularly elegant feat built by the late Mr. Bateman, as a kind of niature of Wanstead House. Here is a handsome chapel eafe to St. Pancras.

KEN WOOD, near Hampstead, the beautiful villa of N the

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

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

Lewilham

wisham, and crossing the great road at Deptsord bridge, is into the Thames below. See Holwood House.

KEW, a village in Surry, formerly a hamlet of Kingston, t was united to Petersham, as one vicarage, by an act of rliament in 1769. It is feated on the Thames, about seven F. L. Here is a chapel, erected at the expence of the nobility d gentry in the neighbourhood, on a piece of ground, given that purpose, by Queen Anne. Against the S. wall is ablet to the memory of Jeremiah Meyer, R. A. a celeated miniature painter, with the following verses by r. Hayley:

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

In the cemetery adjoining, is interred the celebrated artift, Thomas Gainsborough. A flat stone just records his name nd the day of his exit from this mortal scene. The woodands of Suffolk were his first academy, where Nature her-If taught him to fketch the rude rural landscape, between ne tender years of ten and twelve. His talents, when maared by cultivation, produced the most exquisite approaches p perfection in his art. On the N. fide of Kew Green, on the fite of Mrs. Theobalds' beautiful gardens, once flood house, which was the favourite retirement, in the latter part of his life, of Sir Peter Lely, the celebrated painter. Here is a handsome stone bridge, of seven arches, over the Thames, from a defign of the late Mr. Paine. It was begun in 787, and opened in 1789. The width of this bridge, is too contracted for it length and height; it has neither a pavement for foot passengers, nor recesses for shelter in case of danger. This bridge is the private property of Robert Tunstall, Esq. being built at his expence. KEW

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

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

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

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

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

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

of the circular peripteros kind, but without an tic; and there is a particularity in the entablature, ne hint of which is taken from one of the temples if Balbec. The order is Corinthian, the columns tuted, and the entablature fully enriched. Over each column on the frize are basso-relievos, representing lyres and sprigs of laurel; and round the upper art of the cell are suspended festoons of fruits and slowers. The inside of the cell forms a saloon richly sinished and ilt. In the centre of its cove is represented the sun; and not the frize, in twelve compartments, surrounded with pranches of laurel, are represented the signs of the zodiac in basso-relievo. This building was erected in 1761.

The next object to which we are conducted by Sir Wilnam Chambers, is The Physic or Exotic Garden; but as this was in its infancy in 1763, when Sir William published his

Description, we shall omit his account of it."

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

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

tation of a Chinese opening, and executed in 1760.

"Near the Menagerie stands The Temple of Beilona, designed and built by me in 1760. It is of the prostyle kind N 3 the portico tetrastyle Doric; the metopes alternately en riched with helmets and daggers, and vases and pateras. The cell is rectangular, and of a sequialteral proportion but closed with an elliptical dome, from which it receives

the light.

"Passing from the Menagerie toward the lake, in a solitary walk on the left, is The Temple of the God Pan, of the monopteros kind, but closed on the side-toward the thicket, in order to make it serve for a seat. It is of the Doric order; the profile imitated from that of the theatre of Marcellns at Rome, and the metopes enriched with ox sculls and

pateras. It was built by me in 1758.

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

ated very near the fouth front of the palace.

"At the head of the lake, and near the Temple of Eolus, stands a Chinese octagon building of two stories, built, many years ago, from the defigns of Goupy. It is called Whe House of Confucius. The lower story consists of one room and two closets; and the upper story is one little faloon, commanding a very pleafing prospect over the lake and gardens. Its walls and ceiling are painted with grotesque ornaments, and little historical subjects relating to Confucius, with feveral transactions of the Christian missions in China. The fofa and chairs were defigned by Kent, and their feats and backs are covered with tapeftry of the Gobelins. In a thicket, near the House of Confucius, is erected the engine which supplies the lake and basons in he gardens with water. It was contrived by Mr. Smeaon, and executed in 1761. It answers perfectly well, raifng, by two horses, upward of 3600 hogsheads of water in welve hours.

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

with

Each.

th thickets, on a rising ground, is placed a Corinthian conade, designed and built by me in 1760, and called The

The Temple of Victory is the next object. It stands on a l, and was built in commemoration of the victory obned in 1759, near Minden, by Prince Ferdinand of

answick, over Marshal de Contades.

The figure is the circular peripteros; the order Ionic castyle, stuted and richly sinished. The frize is adorned the foliages; and round the Attic are suspended festoons laurel. The cell, which commands a pretty prospect to-rd Richmond, and over Middlesex, is neatly sinished with coo ornaments. Those in the ceiling represent standards d other French trophies. The whole was designed by e, and executed in 1759,

"As you pass from the Temple of Victory towards the per part of the gardens, are seen the ruins of an arch, rrounded by several vestiges of other structures. Its de-

ription will be given hereafter.

The upper part of the garden composes a large wilerness; on the border of which stands a Moresque buildag, commonly called *The Albambra*, confishing of a sabon, fronted with a portico of coupled columns, and crowned ith a lantern.

"On an open space, near the centre of the same wilderefs, is erected the tower, commonly called The Great Pagoda. It was begun in the autumn of the year 1761, and overed in the spring of the year 1762. The design is an imitaion of the Chinese TAA. The base is a regular octagon, 19 feet in diameter; and the superstructure is likewise a egular octagon on its plan, and in its elevation composed of ten prisms, which form the ten different stories of the building. The lowest of these is 26 feet in diameter, exclusive of the portico which furrounds it, and 18 feet high; he second is 25 feet in diameter, and 17 feet high; and all he rest diminish in diameter and height, in the same arithmetical proportion, to the ninth story, which is 18 feet in diameter, and ten feet high. The tenth story is 17 feet in diameter, and, with the covering, 20 feet high; and the fihishing on the top is 17 feet high; so that the whole structure, from the base to the top of the sleuron, is 163 feet.

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

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

tion, viz.

Ne sit coactio in religione. Non est Deus ullus præter Deum. Ne ponatis Deo similitudinem.

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

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

Ifon, the celebrated landscape painter.

" In the way from the Mosque, toward the palace, is a

thic building, the front representing a cathedral.

\* The Gallery of Antiques was designed by me, and ex-

tted in 1757.

Continuing your way from the last-mentioned buildtoward the palace, near the banks of the lake, stands Temple of Arethusa, a small Ionic building of four tumns. It was designed and built by me in 1758.

Near it is a bridge thrown over a narrow channel of ter, and leading to the island in the lake. The design is, a great measure, taken from one of Palladio's wooden

dges. It was erected in one night.

In various parts of the garden, are erected covered ts, executed from two designs composed by me in 1758. There is also a Temple, designed by me, in commerciation of the peace of 1763. The portico is hexastyle nic; the columns sluted; the entablature enriched; and tympan of the pediment adorned with basso-relievos. The cell is in the form of a Latin cross, the ends of which closed by semicircular sweeps, wherein are niches to relieve statues. It is richly furnished with stucco ornaments, usive to the occasion on which it was erected.

The Ruin at Kew was defigned and built by me in 59, in order to made a passage for carriages and cattle er one of the principal walks of the garden. My intenn was to imitate a Roman antiquity, built of brick, with incrustation of stone. The design is a triumphal arch, ginally with three apertures, but two of them are now oled up, and converted into rooms, to which you enter by ors made in the sides of the principal arch. The sossit of e principal arch is enriched with costers and roses, and the fronts of the structure are rustic. The north front

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

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

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

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

BOTANIC GARDEN.

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

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

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

dispose of it.

KING's LANGLEY, near Abbot's Langley, in Herts, sceived its name from a royal palace built here by Henry I, the ruins of which are still to be seen. Richard II kept Christmas here, and was buried in its monastery, though sterward removed to Westminster by Henry V. Here was so born and buried Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, on of Edward III. The palace, park, and manor, were liven by James I, to Henry Prince of Wales. Charles I tranted them to Sir Charles Morrison. The Earl of Essex

s now Lord of the Manor.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, a market town in Surry, 11 ½ M. F. L. was either a royal residence, or a royal demesse, so early as the union of the Saxon heptarchy; for there is a record extant of a council held there in 838, at which Egbert the first King of all England, and his son Athelwolf, were present; and in this record it is styled Kyningestun, famosa illa locus. Some of our Saxon Kings were also crowned here; and close to the north side of the church is a large stone, on which, according to tradition, they were placed during the ceremony. Adjoining to the same side, was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, in which were the sigures of some of the Saxon Kings that were crowned

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

Thames,

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

mes, on the road to Guilford. In 1769, an act of parent was obtained, for separating the parish church of gston, and its dependent chapels of Richmond, Monsley, imes Ditton, Petersham, and Kew, and forming the le parish into two vicarages and two perpetual cura-

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

IPPINGTON, near Sevenoaks, the feat of Sir Charles

naby Radcliffe, Bart.

NIGHTSBRIDGE, the first village from London, in great western road, is situated in the parishes of St. orge Hanover-square, and St. Margaret Westminster, has a chapel independent of those parishes. Here is

George's Hospital, for the sick and wounded.

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

KNOLE, the venerable and magnificent feat of the ke of Dorfet, near Sevenoaks, was, for fome time, one the palaces of the Abps. of Canterbury. Cranmer ex-

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

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

of stained glass.

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

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

Wickliff.

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

Angliam

of Dorset, Vandyck; the Duke's Arms, curiously in paper, by Mrs. Robinson; Richard fifth Earl of set; two of Charles sixth Earl of Dorset, when a ld; Drawings by Polidore, Titian, Michael An, &c.

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

ny cabinet. The Dreffing Room: the pictures are, the History of the cabees, Vandyck; Medea and Jason, Titian; Abran entertaining the Angels, Guercino; a Sybil, a copy, Old Stone, at Rome; Francis I of France, Holbein; Queen, Ditto; Feafants, Teniers; Dryden; Charles V, Ibein; Angel and St. Peter; Anne Duchess of rk, Mother of Queen Mary and Queen Anne, Lely; untess of Shrewsbury, Ditto; Duchess of Richmond; Satyr discovering a sleeping Venus, Correggio; Sir reodore Mayerne, Physician to James I, Vandyck; a nich Piece, Heemskerk; Vandyck and Lord Gowry, ndyck; a Landscape, Salvator Rosa; Frank Hals, himself; a Nativity, Bassan; Holy Family, Titian. The Billiard Room: the pictures, Oliver Cromwell, alker; Democritus, Mignard; Heraclitus, Ditto; 2 Story of Acteon, Titian; the Story of Califto, Ditto; mes Cranfield and his Sifter, Vandyck; Edward fourth arl of Dorfet, Ditto; the Salutation, Rembrandt; Prince latine of the Rhine and his two Daughters, Lucas de eere; George III, Ramfay; Queen Charlotte, Ditto; hilip Il of Spain, Sir A. More; his Queen, Ditto; Lady artha Cranfield; Sir Ralph Boswell; Holy Family; Liel Duke of Dorfet, and his Sifter, when Children: Countess Bedford, Lely; Arts and Sciences, Vafari; Anthony and leopatra, Dance; James Marquis of Hamilton, Vandyck; mes I, Mytens; Henry Prince of Wales, his Son; Lord mers, Kneller; Robert second Earl of Dorset; Duke Espernon; a Venetian Ambassador, C. Janssen. On a indow is painted a man in armour, with this inscription: Hermannus de Sackvill, præpotens Normannus, intravit

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

The Venetian Room: the pictures are, the God of Silence, copied from Schiavone, by Cartwright; Lady Hume; Counters of Dorfet; Lionel Duke of Dorfet; and his Duches. In this room is a state-bed intended for

the reception of James II.

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

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

all full lengths.

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

'The Chapel, in which is a picture of our Saviour ; Christ

scourged; Christ walking on the Sea.

The Lower Chapel contains a picture of the Apostles composing the Creed, done in Raphael's School. The The Organ Room: in this are the pictures of James I; mes Duke of Ormond; Charles Earl of Middlesex, in onsular Dress; and other Family Portraits; Rape of the of Hercules by a Centaur, Annibal Caracci; a Magen, Albani; Ortelius, the Inventor of Maps, Holbein; I some others.

The Drawing Room: the pictures, a Sybil, Domenichino Kenelm Digby, Vandyck; the Story of Count Ugolino Il his Sons, starving in prison, Reynolds, for which the ake gave 400l. and has fince refused 1000l. Henry VIII. olbein; Countess of Dorset, Vandyck; a Beggar Boy, cynolds; the Four Seasons, Philip Laura; Dutch Figures eniers; Madame Sheldon, Reynolds; an Artist, Ditto; Dutch Wedding, Teniers; two Cupids in Difguise, Reylds; Head of an old Man, Tintoret; two small Landapes; Duchess of Cleveland, Lely; Joseph and the Angel, lengs; Fortune-teller, Reynolds; Holy Family, And, el Sarto; a Chinese, Reynolds; a Landscape, Berghem; Girl and Bird, Reynolds: a French Post House, Wouermans; Madame Baccelli, Reynolds; a Dutch Family, urght; Angel aud St. Peter, Teniers; a small Picture, andyck; Marriage of St. Catharine, Parmegiano; Juith with the Head of Holofernes, Garobalo; a Fancy liece, Wouvermans; a Pieta, Annibal Caracci; Holy Failly, Peter Perugino; Head of Raphael, Himself; St. Peter, Rembrandt; Sacchini, Reynolds; Execution of Charles I; two small Landscapes, More. All the paintings in this room are very capital.

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

Listening slave, and the Boxers.

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

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

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

boards made of the lava of Vefuvius

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

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

10

The present Duchess, by Dance, and another by Citiani; Lady Mary Sackville, a Miniature, by Lady Malden; the Prophet Samuel, Reynolds; St. John and a tamb, Vandyck; a Queen, Rembrandt; a Magdalen and Cross, Guercino; a fine Head, Clermont; Flight into gypt, Paul Brill; a Landscape, Rottenhamer; Mrs. theridan, and her Brother, Gainsborough; a Poetess, Domenichino; a fine Madonna, Raphael; a Ditto, Carbo Dolci; a Dog, Hackwood; Mr. Burke, Opie; a French Nobleman, Gainsborough: a Miniature of three Kings of France.

The Drawing Room below Stairs: the pictures, Lady Betty

Germaine; and St. Peter's at Rome.

In general, it will fusfice to observe, that many of the cooms are hung with curious old tapestry; and that the furniture and decorations, which are ancient, and which exhibit a perfect idea of the style of decoration in the 16th

century, are in high preservation.

The park, which is finely diversified by winding vales and rising grounds, is ornamented by plantations of oak, these these these are also deer in abundance, and some beautiful prospects, particularly at a place on the south side of the park, called River Hill, whence almost the whole county of Sussex is seen, and, by the aid of the telescope, the Isle of Wight.

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LAINDON HILLS, LANGDON HILLS, Or LANGDON WITH WEST LEA, a parish in Essex, contiguous to that of Langdon with Basildon, and lying in the road from Chelmsford to Tilbury Fort, 22 miles E. by N. of London. This parish was once supposed to be the highest ground in Essex; but, on a survey, it has been sound not to be so high as Danbury. The ascent on the North side is easy; but, on the South, S. E. and S. W, the traveller is assonished at the descent before him, which exhibits a very beautiful and extensive valley, with a view of London to the right; the Thames winding through the valley; and the view extending to the lest beyond the Medway. Mr. Young, in his Six Week's Tour through the Southern Counties, thus describes this prospect: "On the summit of a vast hill, one of the most

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

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

handsome feat.

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

<sup>\*</sup> It has been fuggested, however, and with great probability, that this picture was intended rather as a rebus upon the name of the benefactor,

es gift, the time of it was in 1504, when it was let at . 8d. per ann. but in 1752 it was leafed at 100l. per ann. d a fine of Sool. It is now estimated at 250l. a year. he annual value of all the estates belonging to this parish

9681. 16s. 8d.

The church is close to the palace. Mary, Queen of imes II, flying with her infant fon from the ruin imending over her family, after croffing the river from Thitehall, took shelter beneath the ancient walls of this nurch, a whole hour, from the rain of the inclement light of Dec. 6, 1688. Here she waited, a melancholy pectacle of fallen majesty, till a coach, procured from the ext inn, arrived, and conveyed her to Gravefend, whence ne failed to France.

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

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

lect to read.

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

than as descriptive of his trade; for, in the church at Swaffham in Norfolk, is the portrait of John Chapman, a great benefactor to that parish; and the device of a pediar and his pack occurs in several parts of the church; which circumstance has given rife to nearly the same tradition as at Lambeth. fwers. fwers every purpose of stone carving; having the peculiar property of resisting frost, and consequently, of retaining that sharpness in which it excels every kind of stone sculpture, and even equals marble. Here are many sine statues, from the masterly models of Bacon. It extends also to every kind of architectural ornament, in which it comes much below the price of stone.

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

from fimilar institutions.

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

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

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

century

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

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

28 inches, of the other 21.

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

<sup>\*</sup> It had suffered much in Wat Tyler's rebellion in 1381, when the commons of Effex there murdered Abp. Sudbury. The

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

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

called.

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

Gothic roof of wood.

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

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

The Lobby: In this room is the portrait of Henry Prince

of Wales, fon to James I.

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

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

and produce a fine effect.

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

nolds;

ds; and Cornwallis, by Dance. In these portraits may observed the gradual change of the clerical dress, in the cles of bands and wigs. A large ruff anciently supplied place of the former. Abp. Tillotfon was the first prethat were a wig; which was then not unlike the natural

r, and worn without powder.

The Lollards Tower: At the top of this tower, is the room which the Lollards were confined. It is only 12 feet long d nine broad. In the wainfcot, which is of oak, are tened eight iron Srings; and there are many half fences, with names and letters, cut with a knife, as is supfed, by the persons confined here. It is here to be obved, that the Archbishops, before the Reformation, had isons for the punishment of ecclesiastical offenders. ueen Elizabeth frequently made this palace a prison; bt only committing the two Popish Prelates Tunstall and thirleby to the custody of the Archbishop, but other persons rank. The unfortunate Earl of Effex was confined here, efore he was fent to the Tower, and many others. It was fual for them to be kept in separate apartments, and to

at at the Archbishop's table.

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

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

The Library of MSS. stands over part of the last, and contains about 11,000 MSS. many of which are very curious. The prefent Abp. has given a confiderable fum for the

fitting up of a proper repository for this collection.

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

ease, built by a subscription of the inhabitants.

Here lived the Tradescants, father and son, who made the celebrated collection of rarities, described in a book, printed at London, in 1656, called Mufæum Tradescantianum. By a deed of gift of the younger Tradescant and his wife, they became the property of Elias Ashmole, Esq. who presented them to the university of Oxford. Here was their celebrated physic garden, one of the first established in the kingdom. The elder Tradescant, had been gardener to Villiers Duke of Buckingham, and other noble men, and was afterward promoted to the fervice of Charles I. He travelled over great part of Europe and Africa, in fearch of new plants; many of those introduced by him were long called by his name; but there are now no traces of this garden. See Lambeth and Vauxball.

LANGLEY PARK, near Colnbrook, the feat of Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, Bart. is a handsome stone building, erected by the late Duke of Marlborough. It is in

the

centre of a park, abounding with a variety of fine ber. A piece of water runs along the fouth front of house, at the foot of a sloping lawn, on which are tered some beautiful clumps of trees, and other woodd feenery. A rising ground, on the western extremity the park, leads to an extensive inclosure, called the ck Park, entirely covered by firs, except where some ids are cut. In the centre is a fine lake. There is someong of Alhine scenery in this sequestered spot, the a of which is the more forcibly impressed upon the nd by the surrounding sombre woods of deep-tinted

LATTON PRIORY, three miles fouth of the church Latton, and half a mile west of the road from Epping Harlow. The priory church, now used as a barn, conis of a nave and a cross aisle; and the inside of the ilding is of the lighter style of Gothic, with the pointed ch. The materials of which it is composed are flint, ones, mortar, and the old flat bricks called Roman; and nat appears to have been the fite of the priory is furunded by a moat, without which, fouth of the present ildings, human bones are frequently found; which cirmstance points out the ancient burial-place. East of the urch, without the moat, appears a small rising, with a bllow without it, like the remains of an intrenchment. the interval between this rife and the moat, the inhabiints, from its appearance, call the Monks Bowling Green. he Canons of this priory were Augustine. At the dissotion, it was granted to Sir Henry Parker. It was purnafed, in 1562, by James Altham, Efq. of Marks Hall, hose descendant, Sir William Altham, sold it to William ushington, Esq. with the fine manor and mansion of larks Hall, in this parish. Mr. Lushington rebuilt the oufe in the modern style, and fold it to Montague Burovne, Efq.

LAVER, the name of three parishes west of Ongar, n Essex, distinguished by the appellations of High, Magalen, and Little. In the parish of High Laver is Otes, ne seat of Sir Francis Masham, M. P. for Essex, from 690 to 1708. That illustrious philosopher, John Locke, pent much of his time, in the last ten years of his life, at

P 2

Otes, where he was treated with the utmost friendship by Sir Francis and his excellent Lady, Damaris, who consoled his last moments by her kind offices, and by reading to him the Psalms, and other portions of Scripture. Here he died, in 1704, and was buried in the south side of the churchyard, under a black marble grave-stone, inclosed by iron rails; and, on the wall of the church above, is his epitaph, printed in his works. This tomb and monument were repaired about nine years ago. Otes continued in this samily till the death of the last Lord Masham, in 1776. It is now the seat of John Baker, Esq.

LAYTONSTONE. See Low Layton.

LEA, a river of Herts, which rifes out of Leagrave Marsh in the south of Bedfordshire, and slowing obliquely to the eastern side of the county, washes the towns of Hertford and Ware, from the last of which it is navigable to the Thames. It collects, in its course, all the streams of the northern and eastern parts of the county, divides part of it from Essex, and is the boundary between that county and Middlesex. Pope thus mentions this river:

The gulfy Lea his fedgy treffes rears.

LEATHERHEAD, a village in Surry, four miles to the S. W. of Epfom, had formerly a market. Here is a bridge over the river Mole, which having funk into the earth near Mickleham, at the foot of Box Hill, rifes again near this town, which is pleafantly fituated on a rifing bank by the fide of the river, and has a fine, dry, champaign country almost all round it. In its vicinity are fome handfome villas; particularly, Thorncrost, the seat of Henry Boulton, Esq. Lord of the Manor, who keeps a pack of hounds; Randall House, the seat of Dalhouse Weatherston Esq. and Givon's Grove, the residence of Sir William Altham, which is situated on a pleasing eminence, and commands a picturesque view of Norbury Park.

LEE, a village in Kent, 6 M. F. L. on the fouth fide of Blackheath, and on the road to Maidstone, contains Lee Place, the handsome feat of Lord Dacre, to whom it came in right of his Lady, the fole daughter of Sir Thomas Fludyer. Here is likewise the ancient family seat of Charles Boone, Esq. occupied by Benjamin Harrison, Esq. On the

fummit

Lee, in a fituation particularly rural and picturesque. the churchyard are two fine monuments; the one of Boone, and the other of the Fludyer family. The eat astronomer-royal, Dr. Edmund Halley, is interred re, under a plain tomb, with a Latin inscription, which printed with his life.

Immortal Halley! thy unwearied foul
On wisdom's pinion flew from pole to pole,
Th' uncertain compass to its task restor'd,
Each ocean fathom'd, and each wind explor'd,
Commanded trade with every breeze to fly,
And gave to Britain half the Zemblian sky.
And see, he comes, distinguish'd, lov'd, carest,
Mark'd by each eye, and hugg'd to ev'ry breast;
His godlike labours, wit and science fire,
All factions court him, and all sects admire:
While Britain, with a gratitude unknown
To ev'ry age but Nero's and our own,
A gratitude that will for ever shame
The Spartan glory and th' Athenian name;
Tell it, ye winds! that all the world may hear—

Blest his old age with --- ninety pounds a year!

CAWTHORNE.

But the illustrious Halley had not the scientific and municent Patron of a Herschel.

LEITH-HILL, near Box-Hill, in Surry, is admired or one of the noblest prospects in Europe, of which Ir. Dennis has given a fine description in his Familiar etters. At the top of one part of the hill a square tower as been erected, over the door of which is the following afcription:

Ut terram undique beatam videas, viator, hæc turris, de longe specbilis, sumptibus Richardi Hull, ex agro Leith-Hill Place, Armegnante Georgio Tertio, Anno Domini, MDCCLXVI, extructs suit plectamento non sui solum, sed vicinorum, et omnium.

another inscription was afterward placed on this tower, importing, that Mr. Hull, after having served in several parliaments, retired from public business to the exercise of

the private virtues, and having chofen this delightful fpot

for the depository of his bones, is here interred.

St. LEONARD's HILL, a fine eminence on Windfor Forest, beautifully clothed with venerable oaks and majestic beeches. On the eastern declivity, Mr. Ainscombe has a handsome house; and, on the summit, is a noble feat, built by Maria Countess Dowager Waldegrave, and greatly improved by the Duke of Gloucester, on his marriage with that lady. This elegant villa, together with the pleasure-grounds, lawns, and meadows, consisting of about 75 acres, were fold by auction, in 1781, to Mr. Macnamara, for 7100 guineas. Of him it was purchased by General Harcourt for 10,000l. This enchanting spot is thus noticed by a truly poetical genius:

Hence, Fancy, wing thy rapid flight O'er oaks in deepest verdure dight, Whose writhed limbs of giant mould Wave to the breeze their umbrage bold; Bear me, embowering shades between, Through many a glade and vista green, Whence silver streams are seen to glide And towering domes th' horizon hide, To Leonard's forest-fringed mound; Where lavish Nature spreads around Whate'er can captivate the sight, Elysian lawns, and prospects bright As visions of expiring faints, Or scenes that Harcourt's pencil paints.

SALMAGUNDI.

LEWISHAM, a village in Kent,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. F. L. in the road to Bromley. In this parish is a hill, with an oak upon it, called the Oak of Honour, because Queen Elizabeth is said to have dined under it. The original tree, which served for a canopy to this illustrious Princess, is long since perished; but care has been taken to plant an oak on the spot, that this traditional anecdote might not be forgotten. The church is an elegant modern edifice. A branch of the river Ravensburne runs through the street of this village, and is a great addition to its beauty.

LIMEHOUSE, St. Anne's, at the castern extremity of the metropolis, is a parish taken from that of Stepney.

church, a massy inelegant structure, is one of the 50 churches built in the reign of Queen Anne. A new from the river Lea, enters the Thames at this place, saves the circuitous navigation, round the Isle of Dogs.

as made about the year 1767.

IMEHOUSE HOLE, part of the hamlet of Poplar, has confiderable yards for ship-building; one belonging Ir. Batson, and the other to Messieurs Hill and Mellish. INGFIELD, in Surry, on the borders of Kent and ex, has a sine spring on the common, paled in, and of same virtue with that of Tunbridge.

ITTLETON, a village, near Laleham. Here is the

dsome seat of Thomas Wood, Esq.

ONG DITTON, a village in Surry, two miles from agfton, and contiguous to Thames Ditton. It has a neat

even elegant new church.

LONGFORD, a hamlet of Harmondsworth, 15 M. F. L. the road to Bath, is watered by the river Coln, which sfles the road here in four branches. It is frequented by

lovers of angling.

LOUGHTON, a village, II M. F. L. in the road to ping. Loughton Hall is the feat of Miss Whitaker, and Iden Hill, in the same parish, of Mrs. Clay. Here also in ancient building, called Queen Elizabeth's Lodge, said have been a hunting feat of that Princess. It is the proty of William Heathcote, Esq. and is occupied by his

mekeeper.

LOW LAYTON, a village in Effex (which, with that Laytonstone, forms but one parish) situated on the rts of Epping Forest, 51 M. F. L. In this parish are me fine feats; particularly, the Forest House, fronting e forest, the property of Samuel Bosanquet, Esq; the autiful mansion of Thomas Oliver, Esq; the Manor ouse, once the seat of that great lawyer, Sir John Strange, terward of the late Colonel Bladen, and now of Nathael Braffey, Efq; and the elegant villa and extensive garins and pleafure-grounds of Gilbert Slater, Efq. at Knott's reen. Here was a Roman station; several foundations, th Roman bricks, and coins, having been found near e Manor House; and some urns, with ashes in them, eve been dug up in the churchyard and other parts of the LULLINGSTON arith.

LULLINGSTON PLACE, the fine feat and park of Sir John Dixon Dyke, Baronet, 18 M. F. L. on the right

of the road to Maidstone.

LUXBOROUGH, the elegant villa of Admiral Sir Edward Hughes. in the parish of Chigwell, near Woodford Bridge, was built by Lord Luxborough, about the year 1742. It afterward became the property of Sir Edward Walpole, who having, it is said, in vain endeavoured effectually to drain the surrounding land, which was occasionally flooded, disposed of it to Mr. Samuel Peach, who purchased it on speculation; and by him it was again sold, in 1782, to Lady Hughes, who, during the absence of the Admiral, in the East Indies, directed all the improvements in the house and gardens. In these she has shewn a sine taste, with indefatigable perseverance. She contrived, moreover, the most effectual preservation against any future encroachments of the river Roding, which now adorns the fertile grounds it had been accustomed to dissigure.

## M.

MALDEN, a village in Surry, about three miles from Kingston, has a powder-mill, on a stream that runs

from Ewel to that town.

MARBLE HILL, the villa of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, at Twickenham, is situated on a sine green lawn,
open to the Thames, and adorned on each side by a beautiful grove of horse-chesnut trees. The house is a small
white building, without wings, but of a most pleasing appearance. The garden is very pleasant, and has a beautiful grotto, to which you are conducted by a winding alley
of slowering shrubs. This house was built by George II,
for the Countess of Suffolk, from a design of the late Earl
of Pembroke's.

MARDEN, near Godstone, in Surry, the fine feat and

park of Sir Robert Clayton, Bart.

MARYBONE, or St. Mary la-Bonne, once a country village, to the N. W. of London, with a royal park, well-flocked with game. In Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, it is recorded, that, "on the third of February 1600, the Ambassadors from the Emperor of Russia, and other the Muscovites,

and there hunted at their pleasure, and shortly after rned homeward." What a contrast to the present state is parish, now entirely covered by magnificent streets.

squares, which form a part of the metropolis! IERTON, a village in Surry, feven M. F. L. in the to Epsom. It is seated on the river Wandle, and was : celebrated for an abbey, founded in the reign of ry I, by Gilbert Norman, Sheriff of Surry. In 1227, bert de Burgh, the able and virtuous minister of Henry being difgraced, took shelter in the church of the y; whence the King ordered him to be dragged, but lled his orders, and, in the fequel, restored him to fa-. At a parliament held in this abbey, in 1236, the bus "Provisions of Merton" (the most ancient body of s after Magna Charta) were enacted, and the Barons. e that celebrated answer to the clergy, "Nolumus leges. gliæ mutare-We will not change the laws of England." s not less memorable for the constitutions which the gy of England made there in 1258; which were not only culated to promote their own grandeur, at the expence the crown, but were so inimical also to the authority of. Pope, that, at the King's request, the Sovereign Ponhimself thought proper to abrogate them; although ne of the principal articles which they enacted, were in our of points, for which the great champion of the paauthority, the canonized Becket, had suffered affailition. At Merton Abbey also, in 1216, was concluded peace between Henry III, and Prince Lewis, the eldfon of Philip, King of France. During the civil wars, tween Charles the First and the Parliament, this abbey, pears to have been used as a garrison. In 1680, it was vertised to be let, and was described as containing seve-I large rooms, and a very fine chapel. This chapel, for te as about the year 1733, was entire. At present, there no other veltige of the abbey, but the east window of a apel, which appears, from the style of its architecture, have been built in the 15th century. The walls which rround the premises, including about 60 acres, are nearly tire, being built of flints. On the fite of the 'abbey which, after the diffolution, paffed into various hands)

a manufactory for printing calicoes was established in 1721: it is now occupied by Mess. Newton, Hodgson, and Leach. Another calico manufactory, established within these walls, in 1752, is now carried on by Mr. Halfhide; and, at the north-west corner of the premises, is a copper-mill, in the occupation of Mr. Thoytts. Upon a moderate computation, a thousand persons are now employed in the different manufactories within the walls; a pleafing contrast to the monastic i dolence which reigned here in the gloomy ages of superstition. The parish church was built of slints, early in the 12th century, by the founder of the abbey. From the style of architecture, there can be little doubt that the present church was the original structure. It has been lately neatly plastered on the outside, and beautified in other respects. The bridge over the river, built in 1633, is remarkable for its arch, which is turned with tiles, instead of brick or stone; and it is the boundary of the three parishes of Mitcham, Wimbledon, and Merton.-In this parish are Cannon Hill, the feat of William Molleson, Esq; and the villa of Mr. Graves, lately purchased of Sir Richard Hotham, Farther on, in the road to Kingston, Sir Richard has just erected another villa, in a whimfical style; and farther still in the same road, are the houses of Mrs. Metcalfe, Mr. Lackington the Bookseller, and Mrs. Tyton.

MICKLEHAM, a village, at the foot of Box Hill, between Leatherhead and Darking. It is  $20\frac{T}{2}$ , M. F. L. and is watered by the Mole. Here Sir Charles Talbot, Barthas a feat; and, adjoining the Downs, is Juniper Hill, a handsome house, with curious plantations, late Sir Cecil Bishop's, but now the property of Mr. Jenkinson of Cha-

ring Cross.

MILL GREEN HOUSE, the seat of Alexander Allen, Esq. in the parish of Fryerning, two miles from Ingatestone, may justly be styled a palace in miniature, being sitted up with uncommon elegance. The windows of the drawing-room, which front the east, command a beautiful prospect. The extensive pleasure-grounds are planted with exquisite taste; and great judgment is visible in the garden, which has a capital green-house, hot-house, grapery, &c.

MILL-HILL, a village in Middlesex, in the parish of Hendon,

don,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  M. F. L. has the handsome seat of Mr. Alder-Anderson, which commands a heautiful prospect.

IIMS. There are two villages of this name: North as, in Hertfordshire, two miles from Hatsield. In its hbourhood was the seat of Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of Rolls, in right of his lady, heiress to her brother the Lord Somers. The body of that nobleman is interin the chancel of the church, without any inscription. It is Mims Place, the sine seat of the Duke of Leeds.—It is Mims is two miles from the former, in the most hern corner of Middlesex. The tower of the church, the stands by the road-side, is so entirely mantled with as to form a very picturesque object. See Gobions.

HTCHAM, a village in Surry, eight M. F. L. on the H to Ryegate. Mitcham Grove is the handsome seat of any Hoare, Esq. The river Wandle, which is an exceltrout stream, winds through the plantations, and adds atly to their beauty. On this river is erected a small eel, by which the water is conveyed in pipes to the highest t of the house. In this parish also are Collier's Wood suse, the seat of Francis Barlow, Esq; Ravensbury, the seat Admiral Arbuthnot; and the villas of Mr. Bond and Cranmer. On the river are some snuff-mills, and

calico manufactories of Mr. Rucker and Mr. Feng. The latter has an engine in case of sire, the mps of which are worked by the same wheel that is d in the business. In the chancel of the church is a moment to the memory of Sir Ambrose Crowley, an Alderm of London, who died in 1713, and is celebrated in the teler, No. 73, under the name of Sir Humphrey Greenhat. MOLE, a river, which rises near Oakley in Surry, and wing eastward for several miles, along the skirts of Sussex, see a N. W. direction, and, at the bottom of Box Hill, dispears at a place called the Swallows, and forces a passage der ground, for more than two miles, to Leatherhead, here it rises again, and continuing its course northward, is into the Thames, between East and West Moulsey.

The fullen Mole that hides his diving head.

MONKEY-ISLAND, in the centre of the Thames, between Maidenhead and Windsor, and in the parish of Bray. On this island, which contains three acres, is a near house, with convenient offices, built by the late Duke of Marlborough. On the ceiling of the room called Monkey Hall, is painted a variety of such flowers as grow by the water-side. Here are also represented several monkies, some sishing, some shooting, and one sitting in a boat smoking, while a female is rowing him over a river. In the temple, the inside of the saloon is enriched by stucco modelling, representing mermaids, dolphins, sea-lions, and a variety of sish and shells richly gilt. The establishing of this delightful retreat, cost the Duke 10,000 guineas. The lease of it, for thirty years, at 251. a year, was sold by auction, in July 1787, for 240 guineas, to Henry Townley Ward, Esq.

MONTREAL. See Riverhead.

MOOR PARK, near Rickmansworth, in Herts, the seat of the late Lord Anson, and now of Thomas Bates Rous, Esq. The park is extensive and beautiful. The house was originally built by Cardinal Wolsey, and was afterward in the possession of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth. Then it came into the hands of Mr. Styles, who enlarged and beautified it, under the direction of Sir James Thornhill. From the south, or principal front, he made a vista through the hill, that once obstructed its view toward Uxbridge. He erected also a north front, and cut through the hill toward Watsord, for a vista. This circumstance did not escape the censure of Pope:

Or cut wide views through mountains to the plain, You'll wish your hill or shelter'd feat again.

This he thus explains in a note: "This was done in Hertfordshire, by a wealthy citizen, at the expence of above 5000l. by which means (merely to overlook a dead plain) he let in the north wind upon his house and parterre, which were before adorned and defended by beautiful woods." The house is built of stone, of the Corinthian order. The principal front has a portico and pediment of sour columns. The offices are joined to the house by a beautiful circular colonnade of the Ionic order. Great improvements were made in the house and gardens by George Adams, Esq. to whom

m the united fortunes of his uncles devolving, he afed the name of Anson. The carriage of the stone from don alone cost 10,000l. Mr. Anson soon after sold it ne late Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart. for 20,000l. who tinued the improvements, which his son, Sir Thomas, pleted. This noble seat, however, was sold by auction

Ar. Rous, in 1787.

MORDEN COLLEGE, on the east side of Blackheath, the parish of Charlton, for the support of decayed mernts, was erected by Sir John Morden, Baronet, a Turkey chant, several years before his death, which happened the year 1708. It consists of a large brick building, with wings. The principal entrance is decorated with Doric mans, sestoons, and a pediment on the top, over which a turret, with a dial; and from the dome rise a ball vane. To this entrance there is an ascent by a slight circular steps; and having passed through this part of building, we enter an inner square, surrounded by pi-

as. The chapel has a costly altar-piece.

This structure Sir John Morden erected at a small distance m his own habitation, and endowed it, after his Lady's cease, with his whole estate, to the value of about 1300l. annum. He placed in this hospital twelve decayed trkey merchants in his lifetime; but Lady Morden, ding that the share, allotted her by Sir John's will, s insufficient for her decent support, was obliged to rece the number to four. Upon her death, the number sincreased, and there are now thirty-sive poor gentlemen; d the number being unlimited, is to be increased as the ate will afford; for the building will conveniently hold tv.

The treasurer has 40l. a year; and the chaplain, who ads prayers twice a day, and preaches twice every Sunday, d at first a salary of 30l. per annum, which Lady Morden ubled at her death. She was, in other respects, a benetress of the college, and, as she had put up her husband's state in a niche over the gate, the trustees put up hers in a the adjoining. The pensioners have each 20l. a year, and, first, wore a gown with the sounder's badge; but this has sen long disused. They have a common table in the hall

to eat and drink together at meals; and each has two con-

The treasurer, chaplain, and pensioners, are obliged to reside in the college; and, except in case of sickness, no other persons are to reside or lodge there. No person can be admitted as a pensioner under sixty years of age.

Seven merchants have the direction of this hospital, and the nomination of the persons to be admitted into it. To them the treasurer is accountable; and when any of these die, the surviving trustees choose others in their room.

MORDEN PARK, the elegant villa of Edward Polhill, Esq. is situated at Morden, 10 M. F. L. in the road to Epsom, on an eminence, commanding prospects of great extent, happily formed by nature, and embellished by art. The extensive pleasure-grounds are agreeably diversified by plantations, two sine sheets of water, an elegant temple, tea-

room, &c,

MORTLAKE, a village of Surry, on the Thames, about feven M. F. L. Great part of this parish is inclosed in Richmond Park. The stone lodge, upon the hill, was built after a design of Henry Earl of Pembroke, and was intended by George I, as a place of refreshment after the fatigues of hunting; but it was not finished till the late Princess Amelia became Ranger of the Park. Great quantities of afparagus are raifed in this parish, not less than 60 acres being planted with that vegetable; and, at the extremity of the parish, toward Richmond, his Majesty has a farm of about eighty acres, in his own occupation, which is in excellent The barn and granaries were built, and the cultivation. farm-yard made with all fuitable conveniencies, about the year 1787. The manor, which is now included in that of Wimbledon, belonged once to the fee of Canterbury; and the manor house at Mortlake was occasionally the residence of the archbishops, from Anselm, who celebrated the feast of Whitsuntide here in 1099, to Warham, who was the last, and whose successor Cranmer alienated the manor to Henry VIII, in exchange for other lands. This monarch, at the dissolution, gave the manor to his new-erected Dean and Chapter of Worcester, with the great tithes of the church at Wimbledon, on condition of their appointing three perpetual curates, to serve the church there, and the two chapels

Ifortlake and Putney. At Mortlake are the handsome is and gardens of Mr. Franks; and there is an ancient ie, let to Miss Aynscomb, which is said to have been the sence, of Oliver Cromwell; but which was certainly the sence, in the present century, of that excellent man, Edd Colston, Esq. the great benefactor of the city of Bristol, in his lifetime, expended more than 70,000l. in chari-

o institutions. He died there in 1721.

IOULSEY, two towns, so denominated from the river le, which slows between them to the Thames. East alsey is situated opposite Hampton Court, and was need by Charles II, to Six James Clarke, grandfather to late Lord of the Manor, who had the ferry thence to mpton Court, in the room of which he erected a hande bridge, where a high toll is taken of all passengers, riages, &c. It is now the property of Lord Brownlow. It Moulsey, a mile and a half west from Kingston, has a y to Hampton Town, which belongs to the same norman.

MUSWELL HILL, in Middlesex, lies N.N. E. of ghgate,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. F. L. It derives its name from a samous ill on the hill, where formerly the fraternity of St. John Jerusalem in Clerkenwell had their dairy, with a large m adjacent. Here they built a chapel for the benesit of ne nuns, under a superior, in which they fixed the image our Lady of Muswell. These nuns had the sole management of the dairy; and it is singular, that the said well and rm do, at this time, belong to the parish of Clerkenwell, ne water of this spring, in those days, was deemed a miralous cure for all scrophulous and cutaneous disorders. For at reason, it was much resorted to; and, as tradition says, King of Scotland made a pilgrimage hither, and was persily cured.

There is not within one hundred miles of London a vilge, more rural and pleasant, or that can boast of prospects various and extensive. Baron Kutzleben has a pleasant lla at the bottom of the hill; and an enchanting retreat ar the top, with sixteen acres of garden and pleasureounds, laid out in the finest taste by the late Mr. Topham

euclerk, belongs to John Porker, Efq.

NASING

N.

NASING, a village in Essex, between Waltham Abbey and Roydon, is thus mentioned by the poet of Amwell:

Delightful habitations! o'er the land Dispers'd around, from Waltham's ofier'd isles To where bleak Nasing's lonely tow'r o'erlooks Her verdant fields.

SCOTT.

NAVESTOCK, a village, 19 M. F. L. near Hare Street, in the road to Ongar. Here is Navestock Hall, the seat of

Countess Dowager Waldegrave.

NETTESWELL, a village near Harlow. In this parish a school was built, pursuant to the will of William Marten, Esq. for poor children of this and two adjoining parishes. In the chancel is a monument to the memory of this gentleman, with a Latin inscription. There is another monument erected by the widow of Mr. Marten to the memory of her brother and nephew: on a pyramid rising from an elevated base are the medallions of both: she is represented below, as large as life, in a mourning posture, looking up earnestly at both the medallions.

NEW COLLEGE, at Hackney, situated not far from the church, is the name of a new academical institution among the Protestant Dissenters. The original building, which now constitutes only the central part of the college, was erected by Stamp Brooksbank, Esq. in the reign of G.orge I. On Mr. Brooksbank's death, the premises (which included eighteen acres of land, surrounded by a wall) were sold, with some passures adjoining, to John Hopkins, Esq. of Brittons, in Essex, who, soon after, consigned it to his son-in-law, Benjamin Bond, Esq. from whom it

\* This gentleman was a distant relation of, and heir to, the famous Vulture Hopkins, whom Pope has thus recorded:

When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend The wretch that living fav'd a candle's end.

But this was an unfair representation: for Vulture Hopkins (as he has commonly, and perhaps unjustly, been called) undoubtedly lived in splendour, at his house at Wimbledon, and kept no less than twelve servants.

to his fon, Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Efq. This genan parted with the house and lands to Samuel Stratton, who, referving the pastures to himself, fold the house to Hubbard, of whom it was purchased by the Governors e New Academical Institution for 5400l. They added wings to the building, and gave it the name of the New ege, Hackney. It now makes a majestic and collegiate carance, and can admit seventy students, each having rate apartments, and proper conveniencies for the

EWINGTON BUTTS, a vi'lage in Surry, extendfrom the end of Southwark to Kennington Common, is to have received the name of Butts from the exercise of ting at Butts, anciently much practifed here, and in r towns of England, to fit men to serve as archers. In village are the almshouses of the Fishmongers compathe most antient of which is St. Peter's Hospital, which t company erected in 1618, for their poor members. It atains twenty-two alms-people. To the fouth of this hofal is another, founded by Mr. Hulbert, a liveryman of company, in 1719, whose statue stands upon a pedestal. is is for 20 poor men and women. The church was re-Ilt, on a larger scale, but on the same inconvenient spot, the fide of a great road, in 1793.

NEWINGTON GREEN, a village between Islington d Stoke-Newington, confisting of a handsome square, th a grass plat in the middle, is partly in the parish of Isgton, and partly in that of Newington. On one fide of it a meeting-house, of which the late celebrated Dr. Price as Minister for many years. An old house, in the centre the fouth fide, is faid to have been the residence of Henry III, and a foot path in the neighbourhood retains the name King Harry's Walk. On the ceiling of the principal om of this house are the arms and initials of James I. ver the fire place are the arms of Lord Compton. This buse is now divided.

NEWINGTON, or STOKE-NEWINGTON, a vilge in Middlesex, 21 M. F. L. in the road to Edmonton ehind the church is a pleafant grove of tall trees, known y the name of Queen Elizabeth's Walk. In the manoroufe, then the feat of Sir Thomas Abney, the excellent Dr. Watis

Q3

Watts was treated, for 36 years, with all the kindness that friendship and respect could dictate. Mrs. Abney, the daughter of Sir Thomas, whose piety and virtues rendered her worthy of such a father and such a friend, ordered, by her last will, that this estate should be sold, and the produce distributed in charitable donations. It was accordingly sold to Jonathan Eade, Esq. and the produce, amounting to many thousand pounds, was distributed accordingly. Here is a pleasant villa, near the New River, erected lately by Jonathan Hoare, Esq.

NEW LODGE, the agreeable feat of General Hodgfon, on a delightful plain in Windfor Forest, four miles

from Windfor, commands an extensive prospect.

NEW RIVER, a fine artificial stream, brought from Herts, for the supply of the metropolis with water. In the third year of James I, an act of Parliament was obtained, whereby the City was empowered to bring water from the fprings of Chadwell and Amwell, in Herts: but the city not attempting it, the arduous undertaking was begun by Mr. Hugh Middleton, citizen and goldsmith, who, in the course of the work, met with great difficulties and other obstructions, and when he had surmounted these, and brought the water into the neighbourhood of Enfield, was fo impoverished by the expence, that he was obliged to apply to the city, to affift him in this great and useful work. On the refusal of the city to embark in it, he applied with more fuccess to the King, who, in consideration of one moiety of the undertaking, agreed to pay half the expence of the whole work. It then went on with vigour, and on Michaelmas day, 1613, the water was brought into the bason, called the New-River-Head, at Islington, in presence of Mr. Middleton's brother, Sir Thomas Middleton, Lord Mayor Elect, and Sir John Swinnerton, Lord Mayor, attended by many of the Aldermen, &c. when about fixty labourers with green caps, carrying spades, &c. preceded by drums and trumpets, marched thrice round the bason, and stopping before the Lord Mayor, &c. feated upon an eminence, one of them spoke some verses in praise of this great undertaking; and then, the fluices being opened, the stream rushed into the bason, under the sound of drums and trumpets, the discharge of cannon, and acclamations of the people

ple. The property of this New River water was did into 29 shares, and the proprietors were incorporated the name of the New River Company, in 1619; though King James was a proprietor of one half of whole work, Mr. Middleton, to prevent the direction the company's affairs from falling into the hands of rtiers, precluded him from having any share in the maement; and only allowed him a person to be present the meetings of the company, to prevent any injustice nis royal principal. No dividend was made till 1633. en 111. 9s 1d. was divided upon each share. But the fed dividend amounting only to 31. 4s. 2d. and, instead a third dividend, a call being expected, Charles I rewed to get rid of fuch an hazardous affair: and theree proposed to Sir Hugh Middleton, now created a Banet, that if he would fecure to him and his fuccessors, lear annual rent of 500l. out of the profits, he would renvev to him all his right in the New River: which profal being accepted, the royal moiety was reconveyed to - Hugh, who divided it into 36 fhares, to equal the shares the other moiety, called the Adventurers, now divided to 36 shares also; and he not only burthened them with e faid rent of 500l. but likewise subjected two of the dventurers shares to the payment of it. From this time ere were 72 shares, one half of which are called the Adenturers; the other, the King's. The proprietors of e former, as above-mentioned, being originally 29 in umber, the government of the company was lodged in eir hands; and, by this preclusion of the holders of the ling's shares from the government, their shares, exclusive their being subject to the said annuity, are not quite so aluable as those of the Adventurers. This corporation onfifts of a Governor, Deputy Governor, Treasurer, nd 26 Directors; a Clerk and his Affistant; a Surveyor nd his Deputy; 14 Collectors, who, after deducting five er cent. for collecting the rents, pay the money every Tuesday to the Treasurer; 14 Walksmen, who have their everal walks along the river, to prevent the throwing of Ith into the fame; 16 Turncocks; 12 Paviers; 20 Pipeorers, &c. By an exact measurement of this river, it appears to be 384 miles and 16 poles long. It has 43 fluices and

and 215 bridges; and, over and under it, a great number of brooks and water-courses have their passage. And as, in some places, it is carried over vales, in others it forces its way through subterraneous passages, and arriving at the bason, near Islington, it is ingulfed by 58 main pipes of a bore of seven inches; by which it is conveyed into all parts of the metropolis, to the great convenience of the inhabitants, who, by leaden pipes, of a half inch bore, have the water brought into their houses, to the amount of near 40,000. The shares, in consequence, are of considerable value. The Surveyor, Robert Mylne, Esq. resides at the New River Head; but the business of the company is transacted at a handsome house in Dorset Street, Salisbury Square.

NONSUCH, the name of a magnificent palace begun by Henry VIII, in a village called Codinton, or Cudington, which no longer exists, but which was then contiguous to the parish of Cheam, near Epsom in Surry. It obtained the name of Nonfuch from its unparalleled beauty. Hentzner fays, that "it was chosen for his pleasure and retirement, and built with an excess of magnificence. One would imagine every thing that architecture can perform to have been employed in this one work: there are every where fo many statues that feem to breathe, fo many miracles of confummate art, fo many casts that rival even the perfection of Roman antiquity, that it may well claim its name of Nonfuch. It is so encompassed with parks full of deer, delightful gardens, groves ornamented with trelliswork, cabinets of verdure, and walks fo embrowned by trees, that it feems to be a place pitched upon by Pleafure herfelf to dwell in along with Health. In the pleasure and artificial gardens are many columns and pyramids of marble, two fountains that spout water one round the other, like a pyramid, upon which are perched fmall birds that stream water out of their bills. In the grove of Diana is a very agreeable fountain, with Actaon turned into a stag, as he was sprinkled by the goddess and her nymphs, with inscriptions; and there is another pyramid of marble full of concealed pipes, which spirt upon all who come within their reach."

Such were the palace and gardens when Hentzner wrote: and on this description, Mr. Walpole has made the follow-

observations: "We are apt to think, that Sir Wil-Temple and King William were, in a manner, the Hucers of gardening into England; but, by the detion of Lord Burleigh's gardens at Theobalds, and ofe at Nonfuch, we find that the magnificent, though tafte, was known here as early as the reigns of ry VIII and his daughter. There is scarce an unnatural umptuous impropriety at Verfailles, which we do not in Hentzner's description of these gardens." Henry begun the palace of Nonfuch; but Henry Earl of idel, " for the love and honour he bare to his olde er," purchased it of Queen Mary, and completely ued it, according to the intentions of the royal founder. left this house to his posterity; but Lord Lumley, had married his daughter, reconveyed it to the crown 591. It afterward became a favourite refidence of en Elizabeth, and it was here that the Earl of Effex experienced her displeasure. It was settled upon Anne, en of James I, and, in the following reign, upon Queen rietta Maria. Charles II granted it to the Duchels of reland, who pulled down the house, fold th materials, disparked the land. Her grandson, Charles the second le of Grafton, fold the estate, in 1730, to Joseph Thomp-

Esq. uncle to the present proprietor, the Rev. Joseph ately, who has a neat villa, at some distance from the site

ne old palace. See Durdans.

IORBURY PARK, in the parish of Great Bookham, Leatherhead, is the beautiful seat of William Lock, Esq. Illing hills, a meandering river, a rich surrounding ntry, and a great extent of prospect, compose the rms of this delightful place. It may be added, that all se beauties of nature are in the possession of a gentleman, ose taste and judgment, in what is most exquisite in naeand art is almost unrivalled. Of this gentleman's sine in rural scenery, Mr. Gilpin, in his Poem on Landscape nting, gives this merited eulogy:

Grounded on practice; or, what more avails
Than practice, observation justly form'd,
Of Nature's best examples and effects,

Approve thy landscape; if judicious Lock See not an error he would wish remov'd, Then boldly deem thyself the heir of same.

NORTHALL, a village on the north fide of Enfield Chase, is said to be corruptly so called from Northaw, or the North Grove, here being a wood that belonged to the monastery of St. Alban's. A noble house was built here, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Henry Dudley, Earl of Warwick. It was sold, in the sequel, to Mr. William Lemon, whose grandson, Sir William Lemon, Baronet, gave the rent of the wells to the poor of the parish. But these wells, once much resorted to, are forsaken. James I gave 40l, a year to the town, in lieu of the ground he laid into

his park at Theobalds, out of the common.

NORTHFLEET, a village, in Kent, 21 M F. L. church is uncommonly large, and contains fragments of monuments as ancient as the fourteenth century. the north wall is a beautiful alabaster monument to the memory of Dr. Edward Browne, who refided at Ingress. was physician to Charles II, and eminent for his skill in natural history, as appears from his Travels, published in 1685. The steeple commands an extensive and beautifullydiversified prospect. Vast quantities of lime are burnt here. The grounds having been cut away, in different directions, for this purpose, a scene is exhibited perfectly romantic. Extraneous fossils have also been dug up. But the circumstance most worthy of observation is, that in the slint stones, (of which there are frequent strata, and which are wrought up into flints for guns) complete cockle-shells filled with chalk are found, and fometimes of fo large a fize, as to be effecimed a great curiofity.

NORWOOD, a village, scattered round a large wild common, five M. F. L. in the parishes of Croydon, Streatham, Lambeth, and Camberwell. It bears no marks of its vicinity to the capital; and those who love an occasional contemplation of unimproved nature, will find great satisfaction in a visit to this place. It was, some years ago, a

a principal haunt of the gipfies.

pleasing

IKS, the villa of the Earl of Derby, on Banfted Downs, was built by a society of gentlemen, called the Hunters , to whom the land for that purpose was leased by Mr. bert, for a small consideration. Mr. Marland Simmons the first occupier of the house, which was intended as a e of festivity in the hunting season. Sir Thomas Gofafterward occupied it for a short time. General Burhe then purchased the lease, and built a dining room 42 by 21, with an arched roof, elegantly finished; 28 finall A pillars of fine workmanship, and a concave mirror at end. The dining table is of plain deal boards, in conity to the style of a hunting feat. The red hall entrance nall, but elegant: it contains two landscapes and a few r pictures. The drawing-room, on the first floor, is an gon, ornamented all round with a variety of small pic-8. It commands a prospect of Norwood, Shooter's , many churches in London and its environs, Hampstead hgate, &c. The Earl of Derby having acquired a fee ble in the estate, added, at the west end, a large brick ding, with four towers at each corner; and there is to fimilar erection at the east end, which will render the Sture uniform, and give it an elegant Gothic appeare. In the pleafure grounds are a number of ancient ches. In one tree, in particular, it is faid, there is a mg; because it always contains water, although the well the house is 300 feet deep. Lord Derby, who is remarkfor his hospitality to the gentlemen hunters, can accom-Hate his guests with upward of fifty bed chambers. DATLANDS, adjoining to Weybridge, in Surry, is the of the Duke of York, who purchased it of the Duke of weaftle. The park is four miles round. The house is ated about the middle of the terrace, whose majestic indeur, and the beautiful landscapes it commands, cannot described by words. The serpentine river, when seen m the terrace, though artificial, appears as beautiful as t were natural; and a stranger, who did not know the ce, would conclude it to be the Thames; in which opiin he would be confirmed by the view of Walton Bridge er that river, which, by a happy contrivance, is made to k like a bridge over the serpentine river, and gives a pleasing finish to this delightful prospect. The grotto, which is uncommonly beautiful and romantic, may bring to recollection the fanciful scenery of an Arabian Night's Entertainment. It was constructed and finished by three persons, a father and his two fons, and is reported to have cost near There was formerly a noble palace in this park, a good view of which is in the back ground of a portrait of the Queen of James I, by Vansomer, in the Queen's Gallery at Kenfington. Henry Duke of Gloucester, fourth for of Charles I, was born in this palace, which was demolified in the civil wars. In 1673, was remaining the gardener's lodge, in which Queen Anne of Denmark had a room, for the breeding of filk-worms. A gate, erected from a delign of Inigo Jones, has been removed a small distance from its original fituation, and repaired, with the addition of an inscription, by the Duke of Newcastle.

OCKHAM, four miles from Woking, where Lord King has a feat and park. It was purchased by Sir Peter King, afterward Lord Chancellor. The church stands almost opposite to the house; and in the churchyard is a stone over the grave of John Spong, a carpenter, on which is

this punning epitaph:

Who many a sturdy oak had laid along.
Fell'd by Death's surer hatchet, here lies Spong;
Posts oft he made, yet ne'er a place could get;
And lived by railing, though he was no wit;
Old saws he had, although no antiquarian;
And styles corrected, yet was no grammarian.

OLDFORD, near Bow, in the parish of Stepney, and on the river Lea, over which, in this place, passed a Roman military way. Here are two ancient gateways, still entire,

supposed to be the remains of a royal palace.

ONGAR, the name of two adjoining parishes in Essex, called Chipping Ongar and High Ongar. Chipping Ongar is a market town, 21 M. F. L. supposed to have been a Roman station, because the church has many Roman bricks in the walls. It was the manor of Richard Lacy, who, being Protector of England, while Henry II was in Normandy, built the church. He also built a castle, which was situated on the top of an artificial mount, and surrounded

taken down in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and a dome brick structure erected on its site. This was deished in 1745, by Edward Alexander, Esq. who erected, ead of it, a large handsome summer-house, embattled. surrounded by a deep moat, and ascended by a steep ding walk, arched over, the greatest part of the way, trees and shrubs. From the embattled top is a beautiful spect of the surrounding country. Near Ongar is Myless, seat of Mr. Fane; and Kelvedon Hatch, the seat of John

light, Efq.

DRPINGTON, a village in Kent, on the river Cray, ween Foots Cray and Farnborough. Henry VIII grantthe manor to Sir Percival Hart, who built a feat here, which he magnificently entertained Queen Elizabeth, w 22, 1573; who, on her reception here, " received," 6 Philpot (Hift. of Kent, p. 259) " the first caresses of a mph who personated the genius of the house : then the ne was shifted, and, from several chambers, which, as y were contrived, represented a ship, a sea conslict was ered up to the spectators view, which so much obliged eyes of this Princess with the charms of delight, that, on her departure, she left upon this house (to commemoe the memory both of the author and the artifice) the me and appellation of " Bank Hart." By this it is stillled, and is part of the estate of Sir John Dixon ke, Bart.

DSTERLEY PARK, the seat of the late Robert Child, q. 9 M. F. L. to the north of the great western road. is estate belonged to the convent at Sion. At the dissolion it was granted to the Duke of Somerset, on whose atomerit reverted to the Crown. Queen Elizabeth granted to Sir Thomas Gresham, by whom a noble edifice was steed. Here this great merchant magnificently entertain-Queen Elizabeth.\* This mansion afterward passed into

feveral

Of this visit the following anecdote is recorded, in Mr. Nichola' gresses of that Queen: "Her Majesty sound fault with the court of house, affirming it would appear more handsome, if divided with a rt in the middle. What doth Sir Thomas, but in the night-time is for workmen to London (money commands all things) who so R

feveral hands, and was the feat of Sir William Waller, the celebrated General of the army of the Parliament. In the beginning of this century, it was purchased by Sir Francis Child.

We enter the park by a gate, on each side of which is a handsome lodge. The park, sinely wooded, is six miles in circumference. The house, (the shell of which was completely rebuilt by the late Mr. Child) is a magnificent structure, extending 140 feet from E. to W. and 117 from N. to S. At each angle is a turret; and to the east front is a fine portico of the Ionic order, which is ascended by a grand slight of steps, and profusely adorned by antiques, &c. The apartments are spacious, and are magnificently sitted up with the richest hangings of sik, velvet, and gobelin tapestry, elegantly-sculptured marbles, highly-enriched entablatures of mosaic work, &c. The decorations of the apartments display the great talents of the late Mr. Robert Adam,

the architect, and of Signior Zucchi, the painter.

On the ceiling of the staircase is the apotheosis of William I, Prince of Orange, assassinated at Delst, in 1584. The Picture Gallery is 136 feet by 27: among the paintings, are Charles I, on horseback, the Duke d'Epernon holding his helmet, Vandyck; Villiers, the first Duke of Buckingham, Rubens; Gipsies dressing their Dinner, Salvator Rosa; Morning and Evening, Claude Lorrain; the Angel and Tobit, S. Rosa; Apollo and the Sybil, Ditto; two Landscapes, G. Poussin; the Earl of Strassord, Vandyck; Jonas and the Whale, S. Rosa; and Constantine's Arch, with sigures and cattle, by Viviano and Bombaccio. In the Drawing Room, are Jacob and Rachael, Titian; Samuel anointing David, Ditto; the Head of Vandyck, by himself; and others by Rembrandt, &c.

From the Lodges at the entrance of the Park, we descend

fpeedily and filently apply their business, that the next morning discovered the court double, which the night had left fingle before. It is questionable whether the Queen, next day, was more contented with the cenformity to her fancy, or more pleased with the surprise and sudden performance thereof. While her courtiers disported themselves with their several expressions; some avowing it was no wonder he could so soon change a building, who could build a change; others, reslecting on some known differences in the Knight's family, assirmed, that a house is easier divided than united."

cions road, between two fine sheets of water, which, on different levels, may be termed the upper and. The sirst is opposite the east front, and in view of ouse. Though not large, it gives beauty and variety is part of the park. The lower water is of much greater at, and partly inclosed by woods, through which it es a noble sweep. On the north shore of this lake, is a agerie, containing a fine collection of exotic birds. The lake bends to the N. W. and, at some distance, has idge of stone: beyond this it begins to contract, and is lost to the eye.\*

TFORD, a village, three miles N. of Sevenoaks, re Offa, King of Mercia, defeated Lothaire, King of Defeated Lothaire, Lothaire, Cartendary, in this battle, of Christ Church, Canterbury, in paseua porce (as the deed fays) for pasture for the Archbishop's hogs. I were the acts of piety, so much esteemed in that superous age, that Malmesbury, one of the best of the old which historians, declares himself at a less to determine, ther the merits or crimes of this prince preponderated.

The widow of Mr. Child, afterward married to Lord Ducie, being y deceased, the Counters of Westmorland, her only daughter, in adin to the annuity of 2000l. which she already has, is to have another book for life. The remainder of the real and personal property, with profits of the copartnership in the banking house, except the legacies after mentioned, devolve to any fon of the Countefs of Westmorland ept fuch as may enjoy, or be heir to, the title and estates of Westland) who shall first attain the age of 21; and, if no fen, then to any thter who shall first attain that age, or shall be married with the conof guardians; and these estates and property are to be theirs absolutely in sec. If no second son, or no daughter, shall attain the age of 21, secome entitled to this property, then the elder fon of the Countels of stmorland may inherit it, on attaining the age of 21; and, till some on is thus become entitled to it, all rents, profits, and interests, are e deposited in the public funds, to accumulate for the benefit of fuch ne of Child only. Every child of the Counters of Westmorland, not tled to this inheritance, has a bequest of 10,000. The houses at Ofter and Upton are to be kept up, with sufficient households in each, till heir shall be entitled to them; but the house in Berkeley Square may leafed out for 31 years by the executors. The aviaries at Offerley, and my of the most valuable parts of the furniture, as looking-glasses, &c. h there and at Upton, are heir-looms, pertaining to those mansions.

Otford continued in the fee of Canterbury, till exchanged with Henry VIII, for other lands.

P

PADDINGTON, a village to the N. W. of London. The church is a beautiful new structure, erected in 1790, near the fite of the old church. It is feated on an eminence, finely embosomed in venerable elms. Its figure is composed of a square of about 50 feet. The centres on each fide of the fquare are projecting parallelograms, which give recesses for an altar, a vestry, and two staircases. The roof terminates with a cupola and vane. On each of the fides is a door. That facing the fouth is decorated with a portico, composed of the Tuscan and Doric orders, having niches on the fides. The west has an arched window, under which is a circular portico of four columns, agreeable to the former composition. The whole does the highest credit to the tafte and skill of the architect, Mr. John Plaw. In this parish, 11 M. F. L. is Westburn Green, in which are the handsome feat and gardens of Jewkes Coulson, Esq. anchorsmith, in Thames Street: and, near Mr. Coulson's, is a farm-house, which is occupied, as one of his country refidences, by the Most Noble the Marquis of Buckingham. Although Paddington is now contiguous to the metropolis, there are many rural spots in the parish, which appear as retired as if at a diffance of many miles.

PAINE'S HILL, near Cobham, 20 M. F. L. the elegant feat and celebrated gardens of Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. are situated on the verge of a moor, which rises above a fertile plain watered by the Mole. Large vallies, descending in different directions toward the river, break the brow into separate eminences; and the gardens are extended along the edge, in a semicircular form, between the winding river which describes their outward boundary, and the park which fills up the cavity of the crescent. The moor lies behind the place, and sometimes appears too conspicuously; but the views on the other sides, into the cultivated country, are agreeable. They are terminated by hills at a competent distance: the plain is sufficiently varied with objects, and the richest meadows overspread the bottom just below. The

prospects

pects are, however, only pretty, not fine; and the river inguid and dull. Paine's Hill, therefore, is little beneby external circumstances; but the scenes, within say affords frequen opportunities of seeing the several states, the one from the other, across the park, in a variety dvantageous situation.

The house stands in the centre of the crescent, on a which has a fine prospect of the park and country.

views are charming, and in the adjacent thicket is a terre, and an orangery, where the exotic plants are rmixed, during the summer, with common shrubs, and

nstant succession of flowers.

The hill is divided from another much larger by a sall valley; and, on the top of the second eminence, at eat just above a large vineyard which overspreads all side, and hangs down to the lake below, a scene to-different appears. The general prospect, though utiful, is the least engaging circumstance; the attensis immediately attracted from the cultivated plain to point of a hanging wood at a distance, but still within place, and which is not only a noble object in itself, affords the most pleasing encouragement to all who ght in gardening; for it has been raised by the prepossession, and, by its situation, its thickness, and expossession, while it retains the freshness of a young plantation, already in appearance all the massy richness of an old

Opposite to the hill thus covered is another in the atry, of a similar shape, but bare and barren; and ond the opening between them, the moor, falling back a wide concave, closes the interval. Had all these ghts belonged to the same proprietor, and been planted the same manner, they would have composed as great, romantic a scene, as any of those which we rarely see,

always behold with admiration, the work of nature

ne, matured by the growth of ages.

But Paine's Hill is all a new creation: and a boldness design, and a happiness of execution, attend the wonful efforts which art has there made to rival nature, tother point of the same eminence exhibits a landscape, singushed from the last in every particular, except in

the

the æra of its existence: it is entirely within the place. and commanded from an open Gothic building, on the very edge of a high steep, which rifes immediately above a fine artificial lake in the bottom. The whole of this lake is never feen at once; but by its form, by the disposition of fome islands, and by the trees in them and on the banks, it always feems to be larger than it is. On the left are continued plantations, to exclude the country; on the right, all the park opens; and, in front, beyond the water, is the hanging wood, the point of which appeared before; but here it firetches quite across the view, and displays all its extent and varieties. A broad river, issuing from the lake, passes under a bridge of five arches near the outlet, directs its course toward the wood, and flows underneath it. On the fide of the hill is couched a low hermitage, encompassed with thickets, and overhung with shade; and, far to the right, on the utmost summit, rises a lofty tower, eminent above all the trees. About the hermitage, the closest covert and darkest greens spread their gloom: in other places the tints are mixed; and in one a little glimmering light marks an opening in the wood, and diversifies its uniformity, without diminishing its greatness. Throughout the illustrious scene consistency is preserved in the midst of variety; all the parts unite eafily: the plantations in the bottom join to the wood which hangs on the hill; those on the upper grounds of the park break into groves, which afterward divide into clumps, and in the end taper into fingle trees. The ground is very various; but it points from all fides toward the lake, and, flackening its defcent as it approaches, flides, at last, gently into the water. The groves and lawns on the declivities are elegant and rich; the fine expanse of the lake, enlivened by plantations on the banks, and the reflection of the bridge on the furface, animates the landscape; and the extent and height of the hanging wood give an air of grandeur to the whole.

An easy winding descent leads from the Gothic building to the lake, and a broad walk is afterward continued along the banks, and across an island, close to the water on one hand, and skirted by wood on the other. The spot is persectly retired, but the retirement is cheerful; the lake is calm, but it is sull to the brim, and never darkened

I shadow; the walk is smooth and almost level, and thes the very margin of the water; the wood, which udes all view into the country, is composed of the most ant trees, full of the lightest greens, and bordered n shrubs and flowers; and, though the place is almost rounded with plantations, yet within itself it is open airy. It is embellished with three bridges, a ruined n, and a grotto; and the Gothic building, still very r, and impending directly over the lake, belongs to place; but these objects are never visible all together; w appear in fuccession as the walk proceeds; and their mber does not crowd the fcene, which is enriched by

ir frequency.

The transition is very sudden, almost immediate, from s polished spot, to another of the most uncultivated nae; not dreary, not romantic, but rude: it is a wood, ich overspreads a large tract of very uneven ground. ae glades through it are fometimes closed on both fides th thickets; at other times they are only cut through the in in the openings; and even the larches and firs, which e mixed with beech on the fide of the principal glade, : lest in such a state of apparent neglect, that they seem to the product of the wild, not decorations of the walk. nis is the hanging wood, which before was fo noble an ject, and is now fuch a distant retreat. Near the tower is thin, but about the hermitage it is thickened with ees of the darkest greens. A narrow gloomy path, overing with Scotch and spruce firs, leads to the cell, comfed of logs and roots. The design is as simple as the laterials, and the furniture within old and uncouth. All te circumstances which belong to the character are reined in the utmost purity, both in the approach and enance; in the fecond room they are fuddenly changed for view of the gardens and the country, which is rich with very appearance of inhabitants and cultivation. From te tower, on the top of the hill, is another prospect, auch more extensive, but not more beautiful: the objects re not fo well felected, nor feen to fo great advantage; me of them are too diftant; fome too much below the ve : and a large portion of the heath intervenes, which afts a cloud over the view.

Not far from the tower is a scene polished to the highest degree of improvement, in which stands a large Doric building, called the Temple of Bacchus, with a fine portico in the front, a rich alto-relievo in the pediment, and on each fide a range of pilasters; within, it is decorated with many antique bufts, and a most beautiful antique colossal statue of the god in the centre: the room has nothing of that folemnity which is offen affectedly ascribed to the character, but, without being gaudy, is full of light, ornament, and fplendour. The fituation is on a brow, which commands an agreeable prospect : but the top of the hill is almost a flat, diversified, however, by several thickets, and broad walks winding between them. Thefe walks run into each other fo frequently, their relation is fo apparent, that the idea of the whole is never lost in the divisions; and the parts are, like the whole, large. They agree also in style; the interruptions, therefore, never destroy the appearance of extent; they only change the boundaries, and multiply the figures. To the grandeur which the spot receives from such dimensions, is added all the richness of which plantations are capable; the thickets are of flowering shrubs: and the openings embellished with little airy groups of the most elegant trees, skirting or croffing the glades; but nothing is minute or unworthy of the environs of the temple.

The gardens end here; this is one of the extremities of the crescent, and hence, to the house in the other extremity, is an open walk through the park. In the way, a tent is pitched, upon a fine swell, just above the water, which is feen to greater advantage from this point than from any other. Its broadest expanse is at the foot of the hill: from that it spreads in several directions, sometimes under the plantations, sometimes into the midst of them, and at other times win ing behind them. The principal bridge of five arches is just below. At a distance, deep in the wood, is another, a fingle arch, thrown over a stream which is lost a little beyond it. The position of the latter is directly athwart that of the former; the eye passes along the one and under the other; and the greater is of stone, the smaller of wood. No two objects bearing the same name can be more different in figure and fituation. The

banks

in one place, and in another covered with plantawhich fometimes come down to the brink of the
r, and fometimes leave room for a walk. The glades
either conducted along the fides, or open into the
keft of the wood; and now and then they feem to
round it toward the country, which appears in the
tip, rifing above this picturefque and various fcene,
ugh a wide opening between the hanging wood on one
d, and the eminence crowned with the Gothic tower
the other.

This place is to be feen only on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays. The house was built by Mr. Hopkins, but enchanting scenes we have been describing were created Mr. Charles Hamilton. In the gardens is a grotto of

ommon beauty.

ANCRAS, a village in Middlesex, on the road to ntish Town. It has a church dedicated to St. Pancras. e churchyard is a burying-place for persons of the mish religion. At a public house on the south side of church is a medicinal spring. Here is an Hospital for oculation, dependent on the Small Pox Hospital at trkenwell. See Veterinary College.

Lady James, and residence of Sir Benjamin Hammet, Eltham, eight M. F. L. It is ornamented with pilasters the Ionic order; and the grounds are laid out with

eat tafte. See Elibam.

PARSONS-GREEN, a village near Fulham, where the

p fold them, for his own life, to Mr. Heavysides.

PECKHAM, a hamlet of Camberwell. Here is a feat, ilt in the reign of James II, by Sir Thomas Bond, who, ing engaged in the pernicious schemes of that Prince, was liged to leave the kingdom, when the house was plunted by the populace, and became forfeited to the Crown. was afterward the seat of Lord Trevor. The front has a acious garden before it, from which extend two rows of ge elms. The kitchen garden, and the walls, were anted with the choicest fruit trees from France; and an perienced gardener was sent for from Paris to have the management

management of them; fo that the collection of fruit-trees in this garden has been accounted one of the best in England. After the death of Lord Trevor, this seat was purchased by Mr. Hill, merchant of London, from whose family it descended to William Shard Esq. who still preserves the exploded style in his gardens; and, indeed, with great propriety; their vicinity to the houses in Peckham not permitting them to be laid open according to the modern taste. The experienced gardener from Paris, mentioned above, was, probably, one of the pupils of the celebrated Le Notre, the plan of the wilderness in these gardens being not unlike that of the Elysian Fields in the gardens of the Thuilleries.

PENTONVILLE, a village, on a fine eminence to the west of Islington. Although it joins that town, it is in the parish of St. James Clerkenwell; and when that parish church was rebuilt by an act of parliament, an elegant chapel of ease in Pentonville was made parochial. PETERSHAM, a village of Surry, 92 M. F. L. fituated on the Thames, in the midst of the most beautiful scenery. The church was a chapel of ease to Kingston, till the year 1769, when an act of parliament was obtained, by which this parish and Kew are now one vicarage. Here steed a feat, built by Lawrence Earl of Rochester, Lord Treasurer in the reign of James II. It was burnt down in 1720; and the noble furniture, curious paintings, and ineftimable library and MSS. of the great Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor of England, were destroyed. On the site of this house, William first Earl of Harrington erected another, after one of the Earl of Burlington's deligns. On the death of the late Earl, it was fold to Lord Camelford, who, in 1784, purchased the see simple of the crown, an act of parliament having been obtained for that purpose. Duke of Clarence bought it of Lord Camelford in 1790. The front, next the court, is very plain; but the other, next the garden, is boldand regular, and the state apartments on that fide are extremely elegant. The pleafure grounds are spacious and beautiful, extending to Richmond Park, a small part of which has been added to them by a grant from his Majesty, including the Mount; where, according to tradition, Henry VIII stood to fee the fignal

for

nne Boleyn's execution .- His Royal Highness, we un-

and, intends to dispose of this place.

SHIOBURY, near Harlow, the feat of Jonathan es, Efq. is faid to have been built by Inigo Jones, for Valter Mildmay. Mr. Milles has made great improves in the grounds, which are watered by the Stort; a navigable from Stortford to the Lea.

LAISTOW, a village in the parish of West Ham. rives the name of Plaistow Levels to the tract of land between the mouth of the river Lea and Ham

ek.

LAISTOW, a village near Bromley in Kent. Here the fine feat of Peter Thellusson, Esq. which is sitted up style of expensive elegance, scarcely to be equalled in kingdom.

LUMSTED, a village in Kent, between Woolwich Erith, on an eminence rifing from the Thames, has

rry neat church, and had formerly a market.

POLESDEN, in the parish of Great Bookham, the ble seat of Admiral Sir Francis Geary, Bart. on an emince, which commands a beautiful prospect. Behind the

ife are the finest beech woods imaginable.

POPLAR, a hamlet of Stepney, on the Thames, to east of Limehouse, obtained its name from the great mber of poplars that anciently grew there. The chapel is erected in 1754, by subscription, the ground being ten by the East India Company; since which time that impany have not only allowed the Minister a house, the a garden and field containing three acres, but 20licear during pleasure. Here is an hospital belonging to Company, in which are 22 pensioners, (some men, t more widows) who have a quarterly allowance, according to the rank which they, or the widows husbands, had board; and a chaldron of coals annually. There is also many out-pensioners belonging to the Company. Poplar Marsh, called the Isle of Dogs, is reckoned one

Poplar Marsh, called the Isle of Dogs, is reckoned one the richest spots in England; for it not only raises the result cattle, but the grass it bears is esteemed a great storative of all distempered cattle. See Isle of Dogs.

PRIMROSE HILL, between Tottenham Court and ampstead, has been also called Green-Berry-Hill, from the

rames of the three persons who were executed for the supposed assistantion of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, and who were said to have brought him hither after he had been murdered near Somerset House. But Mr. Hume, while he considers this tragical affair as not to be accounted for, chooses, however, to suspect, that that magistrate had murdered himself. Hume, Vol. VIII. p. 77.

PROSPECT PLACE, the villa of James Meyrick, Eq. on an eminence, in the road from Wimbledon to Kingston. The grounds are well-laid out, and command a rich view

of the country.

PURFLEET, in Essex, 19 M. F. L. on the Thames, has a public magazine for gunpowder, which is deposited in detached buildings, that are all bomb-proof; so that, in case an accident should happen to one, it would not affect the others. Each of these buildings has a conductor.

This place has also some extensive lime-works.

PURFORD, in Surry, the fine feat of the late Denzil Onflow, Efq. two miles from Ripley, on the Wey, is rendered extremely pleafant, by the beautiful intermixture of wood and water, in the park, gardens, and grounds adjoining. By the park is a decoy, the first of the kind in this part of England. It is still in the Onflow family, but gone very much to decay.

PURLEY, in the parish of Sandersted, two miles beyond Croydon, lately the delightful residence of John Horne Tooke, Esq. whence an ingenious philological work, by that gentleman, derived the singular title of "The Diversions of Purley.," It is now occupied by the Rev. Mr. John-

fon from Bengal.

PUTNEY, a village in Surry, on the Thames, five M. F. L. the birth-place of the unfortunate Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, whose father was a blacksmith here. It gave birth too, to Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely, an eminent statesman of the same reign, whose father was a baker. In 1647, the head quarters of the army of the Parliament were at Putney. General Fairfax was then quartered at the ancient house, now the property of Mrs. D. Aranda, and which was built in 1596. The Commissary General Ireton was quartered in a house erected in 1533, and which is now a school belonging to the Rev. Mr. Adams. The

house

ie in which Oliver Cromwell (then Lieutenant General) quartered, cannot now be ascertained. The house inging to Mrs. Pettiward was also occupied by one of officers of this army.\* Putney Common commands a view of the Thames. An obelisk was erected, in 1786, this common, on the fide of which, toward the road, is inscription, importing, that it was erected 110 years r the fire of London, on the anniversary of that dreadevent, in memory of an invention for fecuring buildagainst fire; an inscription toward Putney records a lution of the House of Commons, in 1774, granting ol. to David Hartley, Esq. for this invention; on the toward London, is a resolution of a court of Common uncil, granting the freedom of the city to Mr. Hartley, confideration of the advantages likely to accrue to public, from this invention; and, on the fide toward gfton, is their resolution, ordering this obelisk to be ited. Near the obelisk is a house three stories high, two rooms on a floor, built by Mr. Hartley, with firetes between the ceilings and floors, in order to try his eriments, of which no less than fix were made in this life, in 1776; one, in particular, when their Majesties, fome of the Royal Family, were in a room over the und floor, while the room under them was furiously

On Putney Common, in the road to Roehampton, are agreeable villas of Lady Annabella Polwarth, Lady antham, the Right Hon. Thomas Steele, Mr. Abbot, Daniel, James Macpherson, Esq. and Beilby Thom, Esq. On the side of the Thames, is Copt Hall, the idence of the Countess Dowager of Lincoln, and a house property of Simeon Warner, Esq. Between the roads ich lead to Wandsworth and Wimbledon, is the residence Mrs. Wood, widow of the late Robert Wood, Esq. so Il known to the public as a scientissic traveller and a class.

The house then belonged to Henry White, Esq. Sheriff of Surry, in whose daughter one of the Pettiwards intermarried; and Mrs. Petard is in possession of a portrait of him in his Sheriff's robes, of excellent pictures of the celebrated Lord Falkland, by C. Janssen, of Sir Abraham Dawes, a rich commoner of that time, by the master. Lysons' Env. of Lond. Page 408.

fical traveller. The farm and pleasure-grounds, which adjoin the house, are very spacious, and command a beautiful prospect of London and the adjacent country. Mr. Wood purchased it of the executors of Edward Gibbon, Esq. whose son, the celebrated historian, was born there.\*

The parish church of Putney, which is a perpetual curacy, is situated by the water side, and is very similar to the opposite one at Fulham. It has a chapel at the east end of the south aisle, built by Bishop West, the roof of which is adorned with rich Gothic tracery. In the road from Wandsworth to Richmond, is a new cemetery, the ground for which was given to the parish, in 1763, by the Rev. Roger Pettiward, D. D.

## R

RAINHAM, a village in Essex, 15 m. f. L. and one from the Thames, where there is a ferry to Erith. The road hence to Pursleet commands an extensive view of the Thames and the Marshes, which are here uncommonly sine, and are covered with prodigious numbers of cattle.

RANELAGH, fituated at Chelsea, two M. F. L. is in high esteem, as well for its beauty and elegance, as for being the fashionable place of resort, in the spring and part of the summer evenings, for the most polite company. It is opened on Easter Monday, and continues open every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening, till about the beginning of July, when it is opened on Friday only; and the season closes after the Prince of Wales' birthday.

Parties that choose to go by water, will find a convenient landing-place, at the bottom of the garden. There are two ways for carriages; namely, from Hyde Park Corner, and Buckingham Gate. For those who choose to

Walk

<sup>\*</sup> Mr. Wood, in 1751, made the Tour of Greece, Egypt and Paleftine, in company with Mr. Dawkins, and, at his return, published that splendid work, The Ruins of Palmyra, "followed, soon after, by The Ruins of Balbec. He was Under Secretary of State under the Earl of Chatham, and the two succeeding administrations, and was the Author also of an Essay on the Genius of Homer. He died in 1771, and is buried in the New Cemetery, where there is a handsome monument to his memory, ornamented with a sarcophagus of white marble, and an inscription by Mr. Horace Walpole, now Earl of Orford.

Ik, the best way is through St. James's Park to Buckham Gate, from which Ranelagh is about three quarof a mile distant. The road is lighted all the way.

The admission-money is 2s. 6d. which is paid to a perattending at the front of Ranelagh House. Then, occeeding forward, you pass through the dwelling-house, d, descending a slight of steps, enter the garden: but, bad weather, the company turn on the lest hand, go rough the house, and, descending a slight of steps, enter

matted avenue, which leads to the rotundo.

Ranelagh was the feat of an Earl of that title, in whose me the gardens were extensive. On his death the ate was fold, and the principal part of the gardens as converted into fields; but the house remained unalted. Part of the gardens was likewise permitted to main. Some gentlemen and builders having become rehasers of these, a resolution was taken to convert them to a place of entertainment. Accordingly, Mr. William Jones, architect to the East India Company, drew the an of the present rotundo, which is an illustrious monusent of his genius and fancy.

It being confidered that the building of fuch a firucture ith stone would amount to an immense expense, the prorietors resolved to erect it with wood. This structure

as accordingly erected in 1740.

It is a noble edifice, somewhat resembling the Pantheon Rome. The external diameter is 185 feet, the internal 50. The entrances are by four Doric porticos opposite ach other, and the first story is rustic. Round the whole, in the outside, is an arcade, and over it a gallery, the stairs which are at the porticos; and over head is a slated covering, which projects from the body of the rotundo. Over the gallery are the windows, sixty in number; and over them the slated roof.

The first object that strikes the spectator, in the inside, what was formerly the orchestra, but is now called the replace, erected in the middle of the rotundo, reaching the ceiling, and supporting the roof; but it being found to high to give the company the full entertainment of the music, the performers were removed into another orthestra, erected in the space of one of the porticos. The

former, however, still remains. It is a beautiful structure. formed by four triumphal arches of the Doric order, divided from each other by proper intervals, which, with the arches, form an octagon. The pillars are divided into two stories. The first are painted in imitation of marble: the fecond are painted white, and fluted; and the hafe of each is lined with looking-glafs, against which are placed the patent lamps. The pillars are furmounted by termini of plaister of Paris. The inside of the four arches is decorated with masks, musical instruments, &c. painted in pannels, on a sky-blue ground. Above these arches was the orchestra, which is now closed up. The eight compartments which are made by the termini, and were formerly open, are decorated with paintings of niches, with vafes. Two of the compartments over the arches are ornamented with figures painted in stone-colour: in a third, is a clock; and, in the fourth, a wind-dial. The pillars, which form the four triumphal arches, are the principal support of the roof, which, for fize and manner of construction, is not to be equalled in Europe. The aftonishing genius of the architect is here concealed from our view by the ceiling: but it may be easily conceived, that such a roof could not be supported by any of the ordinary methods; and if the timber-works above were laid open, they would firike the spectator with amazement.

The space on which this structure stands, is inclosed by a balustrade; and, in the centre of it, is one of the most curious contrivances that ever the judgment of man could form. It confifts of a fireplace that cannot fmoke, or become offensive. In cold weather it renders the rotundo warm and comfortable. The chimney has four faces, and by tims over each of them, which are taken off at pleafure, the heat is increased or diminished; but the chief merit confists in having surmounted the many difficulties, and almost impossibilities, in erecting and fixing this fireplace, which every architect, on the flightest examination, will inflantly perceive. The faces are formed by four stone arches, and over each of them is a stone pediment. The corners of the four faces are supported by eight pieces of cannon, with iron spikes driven into them, and filled up with lead. These have the appearance of black marble

pillars.

ars. In the fixing of these, for the support of the ple chimney, several ineffectual attempts were made bethe present durable position was hit on. On the penents, and in the space between each of them, are eight ver-branches of small glass lamps, which, when lighted, extremely brilliant, and have a pleasing effect. Above pediments are four niches in wood, in each of which is painting; and over them is a dome, which terminates sinner structure. The chimney, which proceeds to the of the rotundo, is of brick.

The band of music consists of a select number of permers, vocal and instrumental, accompanied by an organ. se concert begins about seven o'clock, and after singing teral songs, and playing several pieces of music, at proper

ervals, the entertainment closes about ten.

Round the rotundo are 47 boxes for the accommoda on of the company, with a table and cloth spread in each. thefe they are regaled, without any farther expence, ith tea or coffee. In each of these boxes is a painting of me droll figure; and between each box hangs a large bellmp with one candle in it. The boxes are divided from ich other by wainscoting and square pillars. The latter re in front, and being each of them main timbers, are art of the support of the roof. Each pillar is cased; and he front of every other pillar is ornamented, from top to ottom, with an oblong fquare looking-glass, in a gilt rame, high above which is an oval looking-glass in a gilt rame: the intervening pillars being each ornamented ith a painting of a vafe with flowers, furmounted by an val looking-glass in a gilt frame: and over each box is a painted imitation of a red curtain fringed with gold.

Before the droll paintings above-mentioned were put up, the backs of the boxes were all blinds that could be taken down at pleasure. But it being apprehended, that many persons might catch cold by others indiscreetly moving them at improper times, it was resolved to put up paintings, and to fix them. These paintings were made for polinds to the windows at the time of the samous masquerades: the figures, at that distance, looked very well, and seemed to be the size of real life; but now, being brought too near to view, they look preposterous. At the back of

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each box was formerly a pair of folding-doors, which opened into the gardens, and were defigned for the conveniency of going in and coming out of them, without being obliged to go to the grand entrances. Each of these boxes will commodiously hold eight persons.

Over the boxes is a gallery, fronted with a balustrade, and pillars painted in the resemblance of marble encircled with sestions of slowers in a spiral form, and surmounted by termini of plaister of Paris. This gallery contains the like number of boxes, with a lamp in the front of each.

At the distance of 12 boxes from the orchestra, on the right hand, is the Prince's box, set apart for the reception of any of the Royal Eamily. It is hung with paper, and ornamented, in the front, with the Prince of Wales' crest.

Round the fireplace are a number of tables, and benches covered with red baize, their backs painted with festoons of flowers on a sky-blue ground.

The pediments of the porticos within are ornamented

with paintings adapted to the defign of the place.

The furface of the floor is plaister of Paris, over which is a mat, to prevent the company from catching cold by walking upon it. The mat answers another useful purpose; for, if the company were to walk on boards, the noise made by their heels would be so great, that it would

be impossible to hear any thing elfe.

The ceiling is a stone-colour ground, on which, at proper intervals, are oval pannels, each of which has a painting of a beautiful celestial figure on a sky-blue ground. Festoons of slowers, and other ornaments, connect these oval pannels with each other, and with some smaller square pannels, on which are Arabesque ornaments in stone-colour, on a dark-brown ground. From the ceiling descend 28 chandeliers, in two circles: each chandelier is ornamented with a gilt coronet, and the candles are contained in 17 bell lamps. Twenty chandeliers are in the external circle, and eight in the internal. When all these lamps are lighted, it may be imagined that the sight must be very glorious; no words can express its grandeur; and then do the masterly disposition of the architect, the proportion of the parts, and the harmonious distinction of the several

ces, appear to the greatest advantage; the most minute t, by this effulgence, lying open to inspection. The priety and artful arrangement of the feveral objects are pressive of the intention of this edifice; and this, indeed, y be faid of Ranelagh, that it is one of those public ces of entertainment, that for beauty, elegance, and

indeur, are not to be equalled in Europe.

Formerly this rotundo was a place for public breakting; but that custom being regarded as detrimental to liety, by introducing a new species of laxury, was pressed by act of parliament in all places of entertainnt. Ranelagh was not a place of note, till it was houred, in the late reign, with the famous masquerades, ich brought it into vogue, and it has ever fince remed the favour of the public. But these masquerades ing thought to have a pernicious tendency, have been ng discontinued; although that entertainment has been metimes revived on very extraordinary occasions. Fireorks, of late years, have been often exhibited in the garens, in a magnificent style, accompanied by a representaon of an eruption of Mount Ætna, &c. During the feaon, the rotundo and gardens are open in the day time, when he price of admittance is one shilling each person. The ardens are ornamented with avenues of trees, a grove, anal, &c. No liquors are fold in the gardens, either in the lay time, or in the evening.

To prevent the admittance of servants, the proprietors lave erected a convenient amphitheatre, with good feats, or their reception only: it is fituated in the coachway eading to Ranelagh House, and at such a small distance, hat the servants can answer, the instant they are called.

RANMER COMMON, a very elevated and extensive common, one mile from Darking, commanding some fine views, in which St. Paul's Cathedral, Weltminiter Abbey,

and Windfor Castle, are distinctly feen.

RICHING PARK, near, Colnbrook, in Bucks, is a new feat, erected by John Sullivan, Efq. It stands on the lite of Percy Lodge, the relidence of Frances Countels of Hertford, afterward Duchess of Somerset, the Cleora of Mrs. Rowe, and the Patroness, whom Thomson invokes in his "Spring." "It was her practice," fays Dr. Johnfon fon, "to invite, every fummer, some poet into the country, to hear her verses, and assist her studies. This honour was one summer conferred on Thomson, who took more delight in carousing with Lord Hertford and his friends, than assisting her Ladyship's poetical operations, and therefore never received another summons." But whatever were the merits of this excellent lady's poetry, some of her letters, which have been published, evince, in the opinion of Shenstone, "a perfect rectitude of heart, delicacy of sentiment, and a truly classic ease and elegance of style."

RICHMOND, in Surry, 81 M. F. L. the finest village in the British dominions, was anciently called Sheen, which, in the Saxon tongue, fignifies resplendent. From the fingular beauty of its fituation, it has been termed the Frescati of England. Here stood a royal palace, in which Edward I and II refided, and in which Edward III died of grief, for the loss of his heroic fon the Black Prince. Here also died Anne, Queen of Richard II, who first taught the English ladies the use of the fide-saddle; for, before her time, they rode aftride. Richard was so afflicted at her death, that he deserted and defaced the fine palace; but it was repaired by Henry V, who founded three religious houses near it. In 1497, it was destroyed by fire; but Henry VII rebuilt it, and commanded that the village should be called Richmond; he having borne the title of Earl of Richmond before he obtained the crown; and here he died. Queen Elizabeth was a prisoner in this palace, for a short time during the reign of her fifter. When she became Queen, it was one of her favourite places of residence; and here she closed her illustrious career. It was afterward the residence of Henry Prince of Wales; and Bp. Duppa is faid to have educated King Charles II here. It is not now easy to ascertain when this royal palace absolutely ceased to be such. Some parts of it appear to have been repaired by king James II, whose son, the Pretender, it is said, was nursed here.\* It is not totally demolished. The houses now let on leafe to William Robertson and Matthew Skinner, Esquires, as well as that in the occupation of Mr. Dandas, which adjoins the gateway, are a part of the old pa-

<sup>\*</sup> Bp. Burnet's History of his own Time s. Vol. I. p. 753.

and are described in the Survey taken by the Order arliament in 1649; \* and, in Mr. Skinner's garden, exists the old yew-tree, mentioned in that survey. On ite of this palace also is Cholmondeley House, built by rge third Earlof Cholmondeley, who adorned the noble rry with his sine collection of pictures. It is now the perty of the Duke of Queensberry, who transferred hithe pictures and furniture from his seat at Ambresbury Wiltshire. The tapestry, which hung behind the Earl Clarendon, in the Court of Chancery, now decorates hall of this house. A large house, the property of Sarah Way, and the residence of herself and her, the Countess Dowager of Northampton, is also on site of this palace, as is the elegant villa of Whit-Keene, Esq. built by the late Sir Charles Asgill, from

fign of Sir Robert Taylor's.

There was formerly a park adjoining Richmond Green, ed the Old, or Little Park, to distinguish it from the enfive one, made by Charles I, and called the New k. In this Old Park was a lodge, the lease of which granted, in 1707, for 99 years, to James Duke of Orad, who rebuilt the house, and resided there till his imchment in 1715, when he retired to Paris. Soon after, orge II, then Prince of Wales, purchased the remainder the leafe, which, after the Duke's impeachment, was ted in the earl of Arran, and made the lodge his refince. It was pulled down about the year 1772, at which te his present Majesty, who had some times resided in it, I an intention of building a new palace on the fite. The indations were actually laid; and, in the public Dining tom at Hampton Court, is the model of the intended pae. Not far from the fite of the lo lge, stands the obsertory, built by Sir William Chambers, in 1769. Among very fine fet of instruments, are particularly to be noticed nural arch of 140 degrees, and eight feet radius; a, zeth fector of 12 feet; a transit instrument of 8 feet; and en-feet reflector by Herschel. On the top of the building a moveable dome, which contains an equatorial inftru-

See this Survey, and feveral other curious particulars of the palace, Lyfons' Env. of Lond. p. 441.

ment. The observatory contains also a collection of subjects in natural history, well preserved; an excellent apparatus for philosophical experiments, some models, and a collection of ores from his majesty's mines in the forest of Hartz, in Germany. A part of the Old Park is now a dairy and grazing farm in his Majesty's own hands. The remainder constitutes the royal gardens, which were laid out by Bridgman in avenues,\* and afterward improved and altered to their present form by Lancelot Brown, the illustrious disciple of Kent, to whose exquisite taste in the embellishment of rural scenery, the didactic poet paid this merited eulogy, while he was living to enjoy it:

Him too, the living leader of thy powers,
Great Nature! him the Muse shall hail in notes,
Which antedate the praise true Genius claims
From just posterity. Bards yet unborn
Shall pay to Brown that tribute, fitliest paid
In strains, the beauty of his scenes inspire.

MASON.

Instead of the trim formality of the ancient style, we now fee irregular groups of trees adorning beautiful swelling lawns, interspersed with shrubberies, broken clumps, and folemn woods: through the recesses of which are walks, that lead to various parts of thefe delightful gardens. The banks, along the margin of the Thames, are judiciously varied, forming a noble terrace, which extends the whole length of the gardens; in the S. E. quarter of which, a road leads to a fequestered spot, in which is a cottage, that exhibits the most elegant simplicity. Here is a collection of curious foreign and domestic beafts, as well as of many rare and exotic birds. favourite retreat of her Majesty's, this cottage is kept in great order and neatness. These gardens are open to the Public, every Sunday, from Midtummer till toward the end of Autumn.

At the foot of Richmond Hill, on the Thames is the

<sup>\*</sup> Queen Caroline, who was very partial to this spot, had here a dairy and menagarie. Some ornamental and grotesque buildings were dispersed about the gardens; one of which, called Merlin's Cave, contained several figures in wax; another, called the Hermitage, was adorned with the busts of Newton, Locke, Clarke, and other literary characters.

of the Duke of Buccleugh. From the lawn there is terraneous communication with the pleasure-grounds he opposite side of the road, which extends almost to ummit of the hill. Near this is the charming residence dy Diana Beauclerk, who has herfelf decorated one of rooms with lilachs and other flowers, in the fame man-

is at her late residence at Twickenham.

in Richmond Green is a house belonging to Viscount william, whose maternal grandfather, Sir Matthew cer, Bart. an eminent Dutch merchant, built a room for the reception of George I. In this house is an ant painting of Richmond Palace by Vinkeboom; and e is another, faid to be the work of one of Rubens' llars, and supposed to represent the Lodge in the Old k, before it was pulled down by the Duke of Ormond.

Green is surrounded by lofty elms, and, at one corner t, is a theatre, in which, during the fummer-feafon,

matic entertainments are performed.

The town runs up the hill, above a mile, from East en to the New Park, with the Royal Gardens sloping the way to the Thames. Here are four alms houses; of them built by Bishop Duppa, in the reign of Charles Ifor ten poor widows, pursuant to a vow he made during t Prince's exile. An elegant stone bridge, of five semicular arches, from a defign by Paine, was erected here 1777.\* The parish church was repaired and enlarged 1750. See Kingston.

The fummit of Richmond Hill commands a luxuriant ofpect, which Thomson, who resided in this beautiful

ice, has thus celebrated in his Seasons:

Say, shall we ascend Thy hill, delightful Sheen? Here let us fweep The boundless landscape: now the raptured eye, Exulting swift, to huge Augusta send Now to the fifter-hills + that skirt her plain,

This pious prelate lived here in a very retired manner, during the de Bishop of Winchester, he still occasionally resided at Richmond, on his death-bed, in 1662, the King visited him, and begged his sting. + Highgate and Hampstead.

To lofty Harrow now, and now to where Majestic Windsor lifts his princely brow. In lovely contrast to this glorious view, Calmly magnificent, then will we turn To where the filver Thames first rural grows. There let the feafted eye unwearied stray : Luxurious, there, rove thro' the pendent woods, That nodding hang o'er Harrington's retreat ?\* And floping thence to Ham's embowering walks, Here let us trace the matchless vale of Thames; Fair-winding up to where the muses haunt In Twit'nam bow'rs; to royal Hampton's pile, To Claremont's terrass'd height, and Esher's groves, By the foft windings of the filent Mole. Enchanting vale! beyond whate'er the muse Has of Achaia, or Hesperia sung! O vale of blifs! O foftly-fwelling hills! On which the Power of Cultivation lies. And joys to fee the wonder of his toil. Heav'ns! what a goodly prospect spreads around, Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires, And glitt'ring towns, and gilded ffreams, till all The stretching landscape into smoke decays.

Thomson's residence was at Rossdale House, now in the possession of the Hon. Mrs. Boscawen, in Kew-soot Lane. It was purchased, after his death, by George Ross, Esq. who, out of veneration to his memory, forebore to pull it down, but enlarged and improved it at the expence of good. Mrs. Boscawen has repaired the poet's favourite seat in the garden, and placed in it the table on which he wrote his verses. Over the entrance is inscribed:

"Here Thomson sung the Seasons and their Change."

## \* Petersham Lodge.

† The infide is adorned with fuitable quotations from authors who have paid due compliments to his talents; and in the centre appears the following inscription: within this pleasing retirement, allured by the music of the nightingale, which warbled in soft unison to the melody of his soul, in unaffected cheerfulness, and genial though simple elegance, lived James Thomson. Sensibly alive to all the beauties of Nature, he painted their images as they rose in review, and poured the whole profusion of them into his inimitable Seasons. Warmed with intense devotion to the Sovereign;

CHMOND PARK, formerly called the Great or the Park, to distinguish it from that which was near the n, was made by Charles I. Sir Robert Walpole rward Earl of Orford) was fond of hunting in this , and his fon, Robert Lord Walpole, being the Ranger, uilt the Great Lodge for him, and thus paid nobly for amusement. This is an elegant stone edifice, with s on each fide of brick. It frands on a rifing ground, commands a very good prospect of the park, especiof the fine piece of water.\* Here also is another Lodge If the Stone Lodge. See Mortlake. This park is eight in circumference, and contains 2253 acres, of which quite 100 are in Richmond parish: there are 650 in Mortlake, 265 in Petersham, 230 in Putney, and t 1000 in Kingston. His Majesty, who, since the n of the last Ranger, the Earl of Bute, has taken the into his own hands, is now making feveral improve-

eign of the Universe, its flame glowing through all his composianimated with unbounded benevolence, with the tenderest focial lity, he never gave one moment's pain to any of his fellow-creatures, mly by his death, which happened at this place, on the 22d of Au-748."-Thomson was buried at the west end of the north aisle of mond church .- There was nothing to point out the spot of his innt till a brafs tablet, with the following infcription, was lately put the Earl of Buchan: In the earth below this tablet are the reof James Thomson, author of the beautiful poems entitled, The ns. The Castle of Indolence, &c. who died at Richmond on the of August, and was buried there on the 29th O. S. 1748. The Earl chan, unwilling that fo good a man and fweet a poet should be at a memorial, has denoted the place of his interment for the fatisn of his admirers, in the year of our Lord 1792.' Underneath, s quotation from his 'Winter:'

Father of Light and Life, Thou Good Supreme ! O, teach me what is good! teach me Thyself! Save me from folly, vanity, and vice, From every low pursuit! and feed my foul With knowledge, conscious peace, and virtue pure; Sacred, substantial, never-fading bliss.

When Lord Walpole, afterward fecond Earl of Orford, died, the es Amelia was appointed Ranger. While it was in her hands, ublic right to a foot-way through the Park, was established by the of a trial at law, in 1758, at Kingston Assizes, in consequence of decision, ladder-gates were put up at some of the entrances.

ments, which promife to make it one or ac most beautiful

parks in the kingdom.

RICKMANSWORTH, a market town in Herts, 183 M. F. L. fituated on the river Coln. In the neighbourhood is a warren-hill, where the found of the trumpet is repeated twelve times by the echo. In this place is Bury Park, the feat of William Field, Efq.

RIPLEY, 23½ M.F. L. in the road to Portsmouth, has a chapel of ease to the parish of Send. It is one of the prettiest villages in the county, and was formerly samous for cricket-players. A handsome house on the beautiful

green, belongs to the Onflow family.

RIVERHEAD, a village near Sevenoaks, fo called from the Darent rifing in its neighbourhood. Adjoining to this place is Montreal, the feat of Lord Amherst, Baron Holmesdale, which is the name of the valley wherein it is situated. In the park is a column, erected to perpetuate the happy meeting of this noble Lord and his brother, who, after having been engaged on different services, in distant parts of the globe, during the last war but one, and gained honour both to themselves and their country, were permitted, by the favour of Heaven, to embrace each other on their native spot. Here is also an hermitage whose beautiful solitude is enriched with the following lines, said to be composed by a female poet:

While neighbouring heights affume the name Of conquer'd lands well known to fame, Here mark the valley's winding way, And lift to what old records fay, " This winding vale of Holmefdale Was never won nor ever shall." The prophecy ne'er yet has failed; No human power has prevail'd To rob this valley of its rights, Supported by its val'rous wights. When foreign conquest claim'd our land, Then rose our sturdy Holms'dale band, With each a brother oak in hand; An armed grove the Conqueror meet, And for their ancient charter treat, Refolv'd to die, ere they refign'd Their liberties in gavel-kind

Mence Freedom's fons inhabit here,
And hence the world their deeds revere.
In war and every virtuous way,
A Man of Kent still bears the day.
Thus may our queen of vallies reign,
While Darent glides into the main;
Darent, whose infant reed is seen,
Uprearing on you beform'd green.
Along his wid'ning banks may peace
And joyful plenty never cease!
Where'er his waters roll their tide,
May heav'n-born Liberty reside!

ODING, the name of eight parishes in the western part Effex, distinguished by the appellations of Abbots, Ber-, Beauchamp, Eythorp, High, Leaden, Margaret, and lite. They take their name from the river Roding, ch flowing through them, from Canfield, falls into the ames below Barking. They are celebrated for excel-: arable land and execrable roads. Roding Berners is posed to be the birthplace of Juliana Berners, daughter Sir James Berners, of that parish, who was beheaded in reign of Richard II. This lady, who was Prioress of bewell Nunnery, was one of the earliest female wriin England. She was beautiful, of great spirit, and d of hawking, hunting, &c. In these sports she was thoroughly skilled, that she wrote treatifes of hunting, wking, and heraldry. "From an abbefs difposed to in author," fays Mr. Warton, "we might reasonably ve expected a manual of meditations for the closet, or ect rules for making falves, or diffilling strong waters. It the diversions of the field were not thought inconfistent th the character of a religious lady of this eminent rank, no refembled an abbot in respect of exercising an exofive manerial jurisdiction, and who hawked and hunted th other ladies of diffinction.\*

Her book on Armory begins with the following curious piece of faced heraldry: "Of the offspring of the Gentilman Jafeth, come Haaham, Moyfes, Aron, and the profettys; and also the Kyng of the the lyne of Mary, of whom that Gentilman Jhesus was borne very od and Man: after his manhode Kynge of the land of Jude and of the land of Jude and of the Gentilman by his modre Mary, Prince of Cote Armure, &c."

ROE-

ROEHAMPTON, a hamlet in the parish of Putney, fituated at the western extremity of Putney Heath. Here are many handsome villas; among which are Roehampton Grove, Mr. Fitzherbert's; Roehampton House, Mr. Drake's; Mount Clare, Sir John Dicks; and the houses belonging to the Earl of Besborough, Lady Robert Bertie, Robert Thistlethwaite, Esq. Charles Hoare, Esq. Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Bowman; beside a handsome villa, built by the Duke of Clarence, and lately fold by his Royal Highness, to a person, who purchased it upon speculation. Mount Clare was built, in the Italian style, by the late George Clive, Efq. Sir William Chambers was the architect of the Earl of Besborough's. In this house, are some valuable antiques; particularly, the celebrated trunk of a Venus, from the collection of Baron Stosch; and there is a bust of Demosthenes, by Benvenuto Cellini; with some good pictures, among which are, the Interment of a Cardinal, by John ab Eyck, the first painter in oil colours; Sir Theodore Mayerne, Physician to James I, by Rubens; and Bp. Gardiner, by Holbein. In this hamlet is a neat chapel, over the altar of which is the Last Supper, by Zucchero. Roehampton Grove and Roehampton House.

ROEHAMPTON GROVE, the feat of Thomas Fitz-herbert, Efq. at Roehampton, is fituated on part of the ancient royal park of Putney, which no longer exists. The fee simple of this park was granted, by Charles I, to Sir Richard Weston, afterward Earl of Portland, whose son alienated both the house and park. They were afterward the property and residence of Christian Countess of Devonshire,\* whose family sold this estate, about the year

<sup>\*</sup> She was a woman of great celebrity, and of a very fingular character. She was much extolled for her devotions; and yet she retained Hobbes, the freethinker, in her house, as tutor to her son. She kept up the dignity of her rank, and was celebrated for her hospitality: yet so judicious was her economy, that her jointure of 5000l. a year she nearly doubled; and she extricated her son's estate from a vast debt and thirty lawfuits; so that King Charles once jestingly said to her, "Madam, you have all my Judges at your disposal." She was the patroness of the wits of that age, who frequently assembled at her house, and there Waller often read his verses. She was active in the restoration of Charles II, who had such a sense of her fervices, that he frequently visited her at Roehampton, in company with the Queen Dowager, and the royal family, with whom she enjoyed a great intimacy till her death in 1675.

9; after which it came into the hands of different protors, till it was purchased by Sir Joshua Vanneck, who ed down the old mansion; built the present elegant a, after a defign of Mr. Wyatt's; and expended great is in improvements, particularly in forming a fine piece vater, which is supplied by pipes from a conduit on Put-Common, at the distance of a mile. Sir Joshua, on acquisition of his brother's estate, sold Roehampton ove to Mr. Fitzherbert, the late proprietor of Pit ice, who is likewife expending great fums in the imevements of this delightful spot; particularly, in conacting new lodges, stables, and a noble conservatory, by feet in length, which is to open from the drawingm, one of the finest rooms in Surry. In the library, fome good pictures, painted by La Fargue, for the late rd Dover, when Ambassador at the Hague, the figures The principal sone of which are almost innumerable. ont of the house commands a view of Epsom Downs in the stance; but Richmond Park approaches so near, that it ems to belong to the grounds, and gives an air of sylvan Idness to the whole. The prospect to the North charms e eye with chearfulness and variety. At the termination the lawn, is the beautiful piece of water before-mentioned. eyond this, the Thames is feen, at high water, winding trough a well-wooded valley, from which a rich display of altivated country, adorned with villages and feats, rifes Harrow and the adjacent elevated parts of Middlefex.

ROEHAMPTON HOUSE, the feat of William Drake, fq. at Roehampton, was built in the year 1710. The eiling of the faloon, which was painted by Thornhill, re-

resents the Feasts of the Gods.

RUMFORD, a town in Essex, 11\frac{3}{4} M. F. L. in the road Harwich, is governed by a bailist and wardens, who, by atent, were once empowered to hold a weekly court for the rial of treasons, felonies, debts, &c. and to execute offenders. It has a market on Monday and Tuesday for hogs and calves, and on Wednesday for corn. It has a chapel of afe to Hornchurch.

RUNNY MEAD, near Egham, in Surry, is celebrated to figure the spot where King John, in 1215, was compelled to figure Magna

Magna Charta and Charta de Foresta. It is true, that here his consent was extorted; but the charta was signed, it is faid, in an island between Runny Mead and Ankerwyke House. This island, still called Charter Island, is in the parish of Wraysbury in Bucks.

The land a while, Affrighted, droop'd beneath despotic rage. Instead of Edward's equal gentle laws, The furious victor's partial will prevail'd. All proftrate lay; and, in the fecret shade, Deep-stung, but fearful, Indignation gnash'd His teeth. Of freedom, property, despoil'd, And of their bulwark, arms; with castles crush'd, With ruffians quarter'd o'er the bridled land; The shivering wretches, at the cursew found, Dejected fhrunk into their fordid beds, And, through the mournful gloom of ancient times Mus'd fad, ordreamt of better. Ev'n to feed A tyrant's idle sport the peafant starv'd : To the wild herd, the pasture of the tame, The cheerful hamlet, fpiry town, was given, And the brown forest roughen'd wide around. But this fo dead, fo vile fubmission, long Endur'd not. Unus'd to bend, impatient of control, Tyrants themselves the common tyrant check'd, The church, by kings intractable and fierce, Deny'd her portion of the plunder'd ftate, Or tempted, by the timorous and weak, To gain new ground, first taught their rapine law. The barons next a nobler league began, Both those of English and of Norman race, In one fraternal nation blended now, The nation of the free ! Press'd by a band Of patriots, ardent as the fummer's noon That looks delighted on, the tyrant see! Mark! how with feign'd alacrity he bears His strong reluctance down, his dark revenge, And gives the Charter, by which life indeed Becomes of price, a glory to be man. \*

THOMSON

<sup>\*</sup> In King John's time, and that of his fon Henry III, the rigours of the feudal tenures and forest laws were so warmly kept up, that they occasioned

On Runny Mead are annual horse-races, which are nerally attended by their majesties and the royal family. RUSSELL FARM, the handsome seat of the Countess wager of Essex, in a beautiful situation near Watsord. RYEGATE, a borough in Surry, in the valley of Holsdale, 21 M. F. L. It had a castle, built by the Saxons,

oned many infurrections of the barons or principal feudatories : which aft had this effect, that first king John, and afterward his son, conted to the two famous charters of English liberties, magna carta and ta de foresta. Of these the latter was well-calculated to redress many evances, and encroachments of the crown, in the exertion of forest : and the former confirmed many liberties of the church, and refled many grievances incident to feudal tenures, of no small moment he time; though now, unless confidered attentively, and with this ofpect, they feem but of trifling concern. But, beside these seudal wisions, care was taken to protect the subject against other oppressions, in frequently arifing from unreasonable amercements, from illegal dif-Hes or other process for debts or services due to the crown, and from tyrannical abuse of the prerogative of purveyance and pre-emption. fixed the forfeiture of lands for felony in the same manner as it still reins; prohibited for the future the grants of exclusive fisheries; and the ction of new bridges fo as to oppress the neighbourhood. With respect private rights: it established the testamentary power of the subject er part of his personal estate, the rest being distributed among his wife d children: it laid down the law of dower, as it hath continued ever ce; and prohibited the appeals of women, unless for the death of their shands. In matters of public police and national concern: it injoined uniformity of weights and measures; gave new encouragements to mmerce, by the protection of merchant strangers; and forbad the alietion of lands in mortmain. With regard to the administration of juste: befide prohibiting all denials or delays of it, it fixed the court of mmon pleas at Westminster, that the suitors might no longer be haled with following the king's person in all his progresses, and at the me time brought the trial of iffues home to the very doors of the freelders, by directing affizes to be taken in the proper counties, and effathing annual circuits; it also corrected some abuses then incident to the als by wager of law and of battle; directed the regular awarding of inefts for life or member; prohibited the king's inferior ministers from Iding pleas of the crown, or trying any criminal charge, whereby many feitures might otherwise have unjustly accrued to the exchequer; and gulated the time and place of holding the inferior tribunals of justice, e county court, theriff's tourn, and court-leet. It confirmed and eftashed the liberties of the city of London, and all other cities, boroughs, was, and ports of the kingdom. And, laftly, (which alone would have crited the title it bears, of the great charter) it protected every individual the nation in the free enjoyment of his life, his liberty, and his prorty, unless declared to be forfeited by the judgment of his peers or the w of the land, Blackstone's Comment,

on the east side of the town, some ruins of which are still to be seen; particularly a long vault, with a room at the end, large enough to hold 500 persons; where the Barons, who took up arms against King John, are said to have had their private meetings. Its market-house was once a chapel dedicated to Thomas à Becket. The neighbourhood abound with sullers earth and medicinal plants. On the south side of the town is a large house, formerly a priory. It belongs to Mrs. Jones, and is beautified with plantations, and a large piece of water. It is surrounded by hills, so as to render this prospect very romantic.

In this town the Earl of Shaftesbury, author of The Characteristics, had a house, to which he retired to seclude himself from company. It came afterward into the possession of a gentleman, who planted a small spot of ground in so many parts, as to comprise whatever can be supposed in the most noble seats. It may properly be deemed a model, and is called, by the inhabitants of Ryegate, "The world in one acre." It is now the seat of Richard Barnes, Esq.

RYE-HOUSE, an ancient house, in the parish of Stan-sted Abbot, in the road from Hoddesdon to Ware, is celebrated in the history of England. It was built by Andrew Ogard, in the reign of Henry VI; that monarch having granted him a licence to impark his manor of Rye, and built a castle thereon. It came afterward, into the samily of the late Paul Field, Esq. Part of the building (which now serves as a workhouse to the parish) has both battlements and loopholes, and was probably the gate of the castle, which Andrew Ogard had liberty to erect: and if so, it is among the earliest of those brick buildings, raised after the form of the bricks was changed, from the ancient stat and broad, to the modern shape.

But what has rendered this place particularly interesting, is its being the spot said to have been intended for the assassination of Charles II, in 1683. The house was then tenanted by Rumbold, who had served in the army of Cromwell. Hume, after mentioning, that a regular project of an insurrection was formed, and that a council of six conspirators was erected, consisting of the Duke of Monmouth, Lord Russel, the Earl of Essex, Lord Howard, Algernon

lidney, and John Hampden, grandson of the great parliamentary leader, thus proceeds : "While these schemes were oncerting among the leaders, there was an inferior order of conspirators, who had frequent meetings, and, together with the infurrection, carried on projects quite unknown o Monmouth and the cabal of fix. When these men were ogether, they indulged themselves in the most desperate and riminal discourse: they frequently mentioned the affassiation of the king and the duke, to which they had given he familiar appellation of lopping; they even went fo far s to have thought of a scheme for that purpose. Rumbold, who was a maltster, possessed a farm, called the Rye House, which lay on the road to Newmarket, whither the king commonly went once a year, for the diversion of the races. A plan of this farm had been laid before some of the conspiators by Rumbold, who showed them how easy it would be, y overturning a cart, to stop at that place the king's coach; while they might fire upon him from the hedges, and be mabled afterward, through bye lanes and cross the fields, make their escape. But though the plausibility of this cheme gave great pleasure to the conspirators, no concerted efign was as yet laid, nor any men, horses, or arms proided. The whole was little more than loofe discourse, ne overflowings of zeal and rancour." Hume, Vol. viii. Bap. 69. When this affair, however, became afterward ne subject of a judicial enquiry, it received the name of The Rye House Plot; and Colonel Walcot and others, were ondemned and executed as parties in it.

S

BALTHILL, in Bucks, 21 M. F. L. on the Bath road, is remarkable for its fine situation and elegant inns.

SANDERSTED, in Surry, near Croydon, has a deghtful prospect on the N. to Croydon, and on the N. W. Harrow on the Hill, some part of Bucks, Berks, Hamp-

nire, and over all Banfted Downs. See Purley.

SEVENOAKS, a market town in Kent, near the river Darent,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  M. F. L. in the road to Tunbridge, obtained as name from seven large oaks which grew near it, when twas first built. Here is an hospital and school, for the maintenance

maintenance of aged people, and the instruction of youth, first erected by Sir William Sevenoaks, Lord Mayor of London, in 1418, who is said to have been a foundling, educated at the expence of a person of this town, whence he took his name. Queen Elizabeth having greatly augmented the revenue of this school, it was called Queen Elizabeth's Free-School. It was rebuilt in 1727. Near this town, in 1450, the royal army, commanded by Sir Humphrey Stafford, was defeated by the rebel forces headed by John Cade. See Kippington and Knole.

SHEEN, EAST, a hamlet of the parish of Mortlake, on a rising ground on the Thames. Here are several handfome villas; particularly, that of Lord Palmerston, a descendant from Sir John Temple, brother of the celebrated Sir William Temple; the noble seat of Charles Bowles, Esq. built after a design of Messrs. Carr and Morris, and very elegantly surnished: and the houses of Philip Francis,

Efq. and Mr. Alderman Watfon.

SHEEN, WEST, the name of a hamlet of the parish of Richmond, which once stood a quarter of a mile to the N. W. of the old Palace of Richmond. Here Henry V, in 1414, founded a convent of Carthusians, in the walls of which Perkin Warbeck fought an afylum. An ancient gateway, the last remains of this priory, was taken down about the year 1770. The whole hamlet of West Sheen, confisting of 18 houses, was, at the same time, totally annihilated, and the fite, which was made into a lawn, added to the King's inclosures. Sir William Temple had a leafe of the fite and premises of the priory; and West Sheen was his favourite residence till his removal to Moor Park, near Farnham. King William frequently visited him at this place. When his patron was lame with the gout, Swift usually attended his Majesty in his walk round the gardens; and here he became acquainted with the beautiful and accomplished Stella, who was born at this place, and whose father was Sir William Temple's Steward.

SHENFIELD. See Fitzwalters.

SHEPPERTON, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames, between Walton and Chertsey, much resorted to by the lovers of angling. At a small distance, part of a Roman camp is still visible.

SHOOTER's

SHOOTER'S HILL, eight M. F. L. in the road to Dover, from the summit of which is a fine view of London, nd into Essex, Surry, and even part of Sussex. The Thames also exhibits a magnificent appearance. There is handsome inn and gardens, for the entertainment of those

who visit this delightful spot. See Eltham.

SHORNE, a village, three miles and a half S. E. of Gravesend, contains a romantic variety of landscape. The nills are wide, steep, and almost covered with wood; rising nto bold variations, between the breaks of which vast prospects of the valley beneath, and the Thames winding through it, are seen, and from the tops of some of them very extensive prospects of the country at large.

SION HILL, in the parish of Isleworth, the elegant willa of the Duke of Marlborough. The grounds, which were planted by Brown, fall with a gentle descent from the

nouse to the great road to Hownslow.

SION HILL, near the last mentioned, the seat of John Robinson, Esq. a neat building, with extensive offices, pleasantly situated in a small paddock. The land here, though of small extent, gives the superiority of a manor to the proprietor.

SION HOUSE, in the parish of Isleworth, a feat of the Duke of Northumberland's, on the Thames, opposite Richmond Gardens, is called Sion, from a monastery of the same name, founded by Henry V, in 1414, for nuns of

the order of St. Bridget.

Edward VI granted it to his uncle the Duke of Somerset, who, in 1547, began to build this magnificent structure, and sinished the shell of it nearly as it now remains. The house is a majestic edifice, of white stone; the roof is slat, and embattled. Upon each of the four outward angles, is a square turret, slat-roofed and embattled. The gardens were inclosed by high walls before the east and west fronts, and were laid out in a very grand manner; but being made at a time when extensive views were deemed inconsistent with the stately privacy affected by the great, they were so situated as to deprive the house of all prospect. To remedy that inconvenience, the Protector built a high triangular terrace in the angle between the walls of the two gardens; and this it was that his enemies afterward did not scruple

to call a fortification, and to infinuate that it was one proof, among others, of his having formed a defign dangerous to the liberties of the King and people. After his execution, in 1552, Sion was forfeited; and the house, which was given to John Dudley Duke of Northumberland, then became the residence of his son, Lord Guilford Dudley, and of his daughter-in-law, the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, who was at this place, when the Dukes of Northumberland and Suffolk, and her husband, came to prevail upon her to accept the fatal present of the crown; and hence she was conducted, as then usual on the accession of the sovereign, to reside for some time in the Tower.

The Duke being beheaded in 1553, Sion House reverted to the Crown. Queen Mary restored it to the Bridgetines, who possessed it till they were expelled by Elizabeth. Some years after, Sion House was granted to Henry Percy ninth earl of Northumberland, in consideration of his eminent services. His son Algernon employed Inigo Jones to new face the inner court, and to finish the great hall in the

manner in which it now appears.

The Dukes of York and Gloucester, and the Princess Elizabeth, were sent here by an order of the Parliament, in 1646, and were treated by the Earl and Countess of Northumberland in all respects suitable to their birth. The King frequently visited them at Sion in 1647. The Duke of Gloucester and the Princess Elizabeth, continued at Sion till 1649, at which time the Earl resigned them to

the care of his fifter the Countess of Leicester.

In 1682, Charles Duke of Somerset, having married the only child of Josceline Earl of Northumberland, Sion House became his property. He lent this house to the Princess Anne, who resided here during the misunderstanding between her and Queen Mary. Upon the Duke's death, in 1748, his son Algernon, gave Sion House to Sir Hugh and Lady Smithson, his son-in-law and daughter, afterward Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, who made the fine improvements.

The most beautiful scenery imaginable is formed before two of the principal fronts; for even the Thames itself seems to belong to the gardens, which are separated into two parts by a new serpentine river, which communicates ith the Thames. Two bridges form a communication etween the two gardens, and there is a stately Doric comn, on the top of which is a finely proportioned statue of llora. The greenhouse has a Gothic front, in so light a yle, as to be greatly admired. The back and end walls

The entrance to the mansion, from the great road, is arough a beautiful gateway, adorned on each fide with an pen colonnade. The visitor ascends the house, by a flight f steps which leads into The Great Hall, a noble oblong com, ornamented with antique marble colossal statues, and articularly with a perfect cast of the dying gladiator in ronze. The Vestibule is in a very uncommon style; the oor of scagliola, and the walls in fine relief, with gilt trohies, &c. It is adorned with 12 large columns and 16 piflers of verde antique, containing a greater quantity of nis scarce marble, than is now perhaps to be found in any me building in the world: on the columns are 12 gilt fla-1es. This leads to The Dining Room, which is ornamented ith marble statues, and paintings in chiaro oscuro, after ne antique. At each end is a circular recess separated by plumns, and the ceiling is in stucco gilt.

The Drawing Room has a coved ceiling, divided into mall compartments richly gilt, and exhibiting defigns of If the antique paintings that have been found in Europe, excuted by the best Italian artists. The sides are hung with rich three-coloured filk damask, the first of the kind ever recuted in England. The tables are two noble pieces of ntique mosaic, found in the Baths of Titus, and purchased om Abbate Furietti's collection at Rome. The glasses re 108 inches by 65, being two of the largest ever feen in ingland. The chimney-piece is of the finest statuary mar-

le, inlaid and ornamented with or moulu.

The Great Gallery, which also serves for the library and useum, is 133 feet long. The bookcases are formed in refles in the wall, and receive the books fo as to make them art of the general finishing of the room. The chimneyeces are adorned with medallions, &c. The whole is fter the most beautiful style of the antique, and gave the It instance of stucco-work finished in England, after the mest remains of antiquity. Below the ceiling, which is

richly,

richly adorned with paintings and ornaments, runs a feries of large medallion paintings, exhibiting the portraits of all the Earls of Northumberland in fuccession, and other principal personages of the houses of Percy and Seymour; all of which are taken from originals. At the end of this room is a pair of folding doors into the garden, which uniformity required should represent a bookcase, to answer the other end of the library. Here, by a happy thought, are exhibited the titles of the loft Greek and Roman authors, fo as to form a pleasing deception, and to give, at the same time, a curious catalogue of the authores deperditi. At each end, is a little pavilion, finished in the most exquisite tafte; as is also a beautiful closet in one of the square turrets rifing above the roof, which commands an enchanting prospect.

From the east end of the gallery are a suite of private apartments, that are very convenient and elegant, and lead us back to the great hall by which we entered. these improvements were begun in 1762, by the late Duke,

under the direction of Robert Adam, Eig.

SLOUGH, a village 201 M. F. L. and two from Windfor; part of it in the parish of Stoke, the other in that of Upton. Here the celebrated Dr. Herschel, pursues his astronomical refearches, affifted by a royal pension.

SOPEWELL, near St. Alban's, was a nunnery, founded In this house, Henry VIII was privately married to Anne Boleyn, by Dr. Rowland Lee, afterward Bishop

of Litchfield and Coventry.

SOUTHFLEET, a village in Kent, contiguous to Northfleet. The Bishops of Rochester were possessed of the manor before the Conquest, and, as not unusual in ancient times, the court of Southfleet had a power of trying and executing felons. This jurisdiction extended not only to acts of felony done within the vill, but also over criminals apprehended there, though the fact had been committed in another county.\* SOUTHGATE.

<sup>\*</sup> An instance of the exercise of this claim, in 1200, is mentioned by Blunt, in his ancient tenures. It was of two women who had ftolen some clothes in Croindene (Croydon) and being pursued to Southfleet,

SOUTHGATE, a village, on the skirts of Enfield Chase, ight M. F. L. Among many handsome houses here, are Minchendon House, the seat of the Duchess of Chandos; Cannon Grove, of Mr. Alderman Curtis; and Arnold's

Grove, of Isaac Walker, Esq.

SOUTH LODGE, the elegant villa of Mr. Alderman Skinner, on Enfield Chafe, was a feat of the late Earl of Chatham, to whom it was left by will, with 10,000l. On this bequest, his Lordship observed, that he should spend that sum in improvements, and then grow tired of the place in three or four years: nor was he mistaken. When he parted with South Lodge, the succeeding proprietor greatly neglected it; but Mr. Skinner, who afterward purchased it, has restored this delightful spot to its former beauty. The plantations, which are well wooded, are laid out with great taste, and are adorned with two sine pieces of water; the wiews across which, from differents parts of the grounds, into Epping Forest, are rich and extensive.

SOUTHWEALD, a village near Brentwood, where are the handsome house and fine park of Christopher Tower, Esq. in which is a losty building, upon an elevated

point, that commands an extensive prospect.

SPRING GROVE, at Smallberry Green, near Houn-Tow, the neat villa of Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.

they were there imprisoned, and tried by Lord Cobham, and other discreet men of the country, who adjudged them to undergo the fire ordeal, or examination of the hot iron. By this foolish test, one of them was exculpated, and the other condemned. The two chief species of trial by ordeal were those of fire and water. Both these modes might be performed by deputy; but the principal was to answer for the success of the trial; the deputy only venturing some corporal pain for hire, or perhaps for friendship. "This," observes Blackstone, "is still expressed in that common form of speech, of going through fire and water to serve another." Fire ordeal was performed, either by taking up in the hand, unhurt, a piece of red-hot iron, or, by walking baresooted, and blindsold, over nine red-hot ploughshares laid lengthwise, at unequal distances: and if the party escaped unhurt, he was adjudged innocent; if not, he was condemned as guilty. No doubt, there was generally a collusion in every such mode of trial. Water ordeal was performed, by thrusting the bare arm into boiling water, and if the person were not scalded, he was pronounced innocent: or he was thrown, with a rope about the waist, into a river: if he sunk, he was acquitted, but if he should be the sum of the su

STAINES, a market town in Middlesex, 163 M. F. L. It has a church, the tower of which is said to have been defigned by Inigo Jones, who resided some time in this town. An elegant stone bridge is intended to be built here, from a design of Thomas Sandby, Esq. R. A. It is to consist of three elliptic arches; that in the centre 60 feet wide; the others 52 feet each. The expence of it, according to contract, will be 8,400l. At some distance, above the present bridge, at Coln Ditch, stands what is called London Mark Stone, which is the ancient boundary to the jurisdiction of the city of London on the Thames. On a moulding round the upper part, is inscribed "God

preserve the city of London. A. D. 1280."

STANMORE, GREAT, a village in Middlesex, ten M. F. L. in the road to Watford. Here is the feat of James Forbes, Efq. built by the first Duke of Chandos, for the refidence of his Duchefs, in cafe she had survived him. Mr. Forbes enlarged it, and has greatly improved the gardens, in which he has erected a small octagon temple, containing various groups of figures, in oriental fculpture, presented to him by the Brahmins of Hindoostan, as a grateful acknowledgment of his benevolent attention to their happiness, during a long residence among them. They are very ancient, and the only specimens of the Hindoo sculpture in this island. In the gardens is also an elegant structure, containing a cenotaph, inscribed to the memory of a deceased friend; and here is a rustic bridge, part of which is composed of a few fragments of a large Roman watch-tower, which once stood upon the hill.

The villa of George Heming Esq. in this place, was originally a pavilion, consisting only of a noble banqueting-room, with proper culinary offices, and was built by the first Duke of Chandos, for the reception of such of his friends as were fond of bowling; a spacious green having been likewise formed for that amusement. See Bell Mount

and Bentley Priory.

The church, rebuilt on the present more convenient spot, in 1632, is a brick structure; and the tower is covered with a remarkably large and beautiful stem of ivy. The situation of the old church is marked by a flat tomb-stone, which has been lately planted round with firs. The inhabitants

have been long accustomed to fetch all their water from a large reservoir on the top of the hill; but a well was dug in the village, in 1791, and water was found at the depth of 150 feet. Upon this hill is Stanmore Common, which is so very elevated, that the ground floor of one of the houses upon it is said to be on a level with the battlements of the tower of Harrow church; and some high trees on the Common are a land-mark from the German Ocean.

STANMORE, LITTLE, See Whitchurch.

STANWELL, a village in Middlesex, two miles from Staines. In this parish is Stanwell Place, the seat of Sir William Gibbons, Bart. It is a flat situation, but commands

plenty of wood and water.

STEPNEY, a village near London, whose parish was of such extent, and so increased in buildings, as to produce the parishes of St. Mary Stratford at Bow, St. Mary White-chapel, St. Anne Limehouse, St. John Wapping, St. Paul Shadwell, St. George Ratcliff Highway, Christ Church Spitalfields, and St. Matthew Bethnal Green; and yet it remains one of the largest parishes in the bills of mortality, and contains the hamlets of Mile-End Old Town, Mile-End New Town, Ratcliff, and Poplar.

On the east fide of the portico of the church, leading

up to the gallery, is a stone, with this inscription :

Of Carthage great I was a stone,
O mortals, read with pity!
Time consumes all, it spareth none,
Men, mountains, towns, nor city:
Therefore, O mortals! all bethink
You whereunto you must,
Since now such stately buildings
Lie buried in the dust.

STOCKWELL, a village in Surry, in the parish of Lambeth. Here is a neat chapel of ease, to which Abp. Secker contributed 500l. On the site of the ancient manor-house, a handsome villa has been erected by Bryant Barrett, Esq. one of the proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens.\*

<sup>\*</sup> Part of the ancient offices are still standing; but Mr. Lysons says, that the tradition of its having been the property of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, is without soundation, as in his time, it belonged to Sir John Leigh, the younger. Env. of Lond. p. 328.

U 3

STOKE,

STOKE, a village in Bucks, 21 M. F. L. called allo Stoke Poges, from its ancient lords, named Poges. Edward Lord Loughborough founded here an hospital, with a chapel in which he himself was interred, as were many of the noble family of Hastings in the parish church. Henry third Earl of Huntingdon, is supposed to have erected the mansion in Stoke Park, afterward the feat of Lord Chancellor Hatton. Sir Edward Coke next refided here, and was visited, in 1601, by Queen Elizabeth, whom he sumptuously entertained; presenting her with jewels, &c. to the value of 10001; and here, in 1634, he died. It became afterward the feat of Anne Vicountess Cobham, on whose death it was purchased by Mr. Penn, one of the late proprietors of Pensylvania. John Penn, Efq. his representative, took down the ancient mansion, and has erected a noble seat, in a more elevated fituation. He has likewise rebuilt Lord Loughborough's hospital, on a more convenient spot. In Lady Cobham's time, Mr. Gray, whose aunt resided in the village, often visited Stoke Park, and, in 1747, it was the scene of his poem called A Long Story; in which the style of building in Queen Elizabeth's reign is admirably described, and the fantastic manners of her time are likewise delineated with equal truth and humour:

> In Britain's isle, no matter where, An ancient pile of building stands: The Huntingdons and Hattons there Employ'd the pow'r of fairy hands,

To raise the ceiling's fretted height, Each Pannel in atchievements clothing, Rich windows that exclude the light, And passages that lead to nothing.

Full oft within the spacious walls, When he had fifty winters o'er him, My grave lord Keeper \* led the brawls; † The seal and maces danc'd before him.

His

<sup>\*</sup> Sir Christopher Hatton, promoted by Queen Elizabeth, for his graceful person and fine dancing.—" Hatton's dancing was certainly his best qualification, and was the means of promoting him to be Lord Chancellor. Being in that high station, he became arrogant. The Queen thereupon

His bushy beard, and shoe-strings green, His high-crown'd hat, and satin doublet, Mov'd the stout heart of England's Queen, Though Pope and Spaniard could not trouble it.

The churchyard must ever be interesting, as the score of our poet's celebrated elegy; and, at the east end of it, he is interred; but without even a stone to record his exit,

" And teach the ruftic moralist to die."

In this parish is the handsome seat of Sir George How-

ard, K. B.

STRATFORD, 3½ M. F. L. the first village in Essex, on scrossing the Lea, at Bow Bridge, is in the parish of West Ham. At Maryland Point, in this hamlet, is Stratford House, where Sir John Henniker, Bart. has extensive gar-

idens, though the house itself makes no figure.

STRAWBERRY HILL, near Twickenham, the villa of the Earl of Orford (better known in the literary world, and often quoted in this work, as Mr. Horace Walpole) is fituated on an eminence near the Thames, commanding views of Twickenham, Richmond Hill and Park, Ham, Kingston, &c. This beautiful structure, formed from select parts of Gothic architecture in cathedrals, chapel-tombs, &c. was wholly built, at different times, by his Lordship, whose fine taste is displayed in the elegant embellishments of the edifice, and in the choice collection of pictures, sculptures, antiquities, and curiofities that adorn it; many of which have been purchased from some of the first cabinets in Europe. The approach to the house, through a grove of lofty trees; the embattled wall, overgrown with ivy; the spiry pinnacles, and gloomy cast of the buildings; give it the air of an ancient abbey, and fill the beholder with awe,

thereupon told him, "that he was too much exalted by the indulgence of his fortune, which had placed him in a station for which he was unsit, he being ignorant of the chancery law, and needing the assistance of others to enable him to do his duty." This reproach struck him to the heart, and he resolved to admit no consolation. When he was almost half dead, the Queen repented of her severity, and went herself to comfort the dring Chancellor; but it was all to no purpose, for he was obstinately resolved to die." Bobun's Charast. of 2. Eliz.

<sup>+</sup> Brawls were a fort of figure-dance, then in vogue.

especially on entering the gate, where a small oratory, inclosed with iron rails, and a cloister behind it, appear in the fore court.

On entering the house, we are led through a hall and passage, with painted glass windows, into a parlour, in which are the portraits of Sir Robert Walpole, his two wives and children, and other family pictures; one of which, by Reynolds, contains the portraits of the three Ladies Waldegrave, daughters of the Duchess of Gloucester. The window has many pieces of painted glass, as have all the windows in every room; and the chimney-piece, chairs, table, &c. are Gothic; as are, also, most of the chimney-pieces

and furniture, throughout the house.

The Breakfast Room contains two frames, and some little ebony cabinets, containing several exquisite miniatures of the Digby samily, by Isaac and Peter Oliver, and others by Petitot, &c. Two other pictures here deserve attention: one represents Charles II in a garden, and his gardener on his knee, presenting the first pine-apple raised in England: the other, a charming portrait of Cowley, when young, as a shepherd, by Lely. In this room is a closet, in which, among other pictures, are a portrait by Hogarth, of Sarah Malcolm in Newgate; and a good view by Scott, of the Thames at Twickenham.

In a niche, on the stairs, is the curious armour, embossed with gold, of Francis I, of France. Near it is other armour, of different countries; and an ancient picture, on board, of

Henry V and his family.

The Library contains a felect collection of books, and books of prints, among which are many volumes of Eng-

lish portraits, from the earliest to the present times.

The Holbein Chamber is adorned with pictures, chiefly by and after Holbein; particularly, the Triumph of Riches and Poverty, by Zucchero. Part of this room is separated by a Gothic screen, behind which stands a handsome bed, the canopy of which is crowned with a plume of red and white oftrich feathers. By the side of the bed hangs the red hat of Cardinal Wolsev.

The Gallery, to the splendour and elegance of which no description can do justice, contains many good pictures, chiefly portraits; among which are, the Marriage of

Henr

Henry VII and Elizabeth of York, Mabeuse; Sir Franis Walfingham, Zucchero; Admiral Montague Earl of andwich, Lely; Sir George Villiers, Janssen; George Villiers Duke of Buckingham, Rubens; Sophia Counters of Granville, Rosalba; Men at Cards, Miel; A Landscape, Pouffin; Anne Duchess of York, by Mrs. Beale; the Wife f Alderman Leneve, Lely; Henry Jermyn Earl of .t. Alban's; James fecond Earl Waldegrave, Reynolds; he Bashaw Bonneval, Liotard; Henry Lord Holland, Ditto; Alderman Leneve, fine, Lely; John Lord Sheffield, More; Virgin and Child, by John Davis, Efq. Mr. Leneve, ansfen; Margaret of Valois Duchess of Savoy, More; Maria Countess Waldegrave, Reynolds; Mr. Law, Roalba; Earl of Hertford, Ditto; Frances Countefs of Exeer, Vandyck; Sir Godfrey Kneller, by himfelf; Catharine edley Countels of Dorchester, Dahl; Madame de Sevigné; Girl fcowering Pots, Watteau; Sevonyans, the Painter, by nimfelf; Mary Queen of France and Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk; Tobit burying the Dead, fine, Castiglione; Catherine de Medicis and her Children, Janet; Griffiere, he Painter, Zoust; a Portrait, Giorgione; a Flower-piece, Old Baptist; Anne Countess of Dorset and Pembroke; Thomas Duke of Norfolk, More; Henry Carey Lord Falkand, whole length, Vanfomer; Frances Duchess of Richmond, ditto, Mark Garrard; Ludowic Stuart Duke of Richmond, whole length; Thomas Lord Howard of Bindon, ditto; feveral Landscapes and Sea-pieces, by Scott. In one of the recesses, on an antique pedestal, is a noble bust of Vespasian, in black marble. In the other recess, on an antique pedestal, adorned with fatyrs heads, and toliage, in relief, stands the famous Eagle, of Greek workmanship, one of the finest pieces of sculpture known: it was found in the Baths of Caracalla, at Rome. On, and under the tables, are other pieces of ancient sculpture, in bufts and urns. On the japan cabinets are choice specimens of Roman earthen ware, finely painted and well preferved. In the windows, and other parts of the room, are fome good bronzes.

The Round Room, lighted by a bow window of fine painted glass, is richly ornamented, and has a beautiful chimney-piece of marble, gilt, and inlaid with scagliola.

The

The few pictures in this room are by great masters; viz. Mrs. Lemon, the mistress of Vandyck, by himself; the Education of Jupiter, N. Poussin; Bianca Capella, Vasari; Jacob leaving Laban, Sal. Rosa; a Landscape with Rocks, Gobbo Caracci; Dorothy and Lucy Percy, Countesses of Leicester and Carlisle, Vandyck; a charming Landscape, Paul Brill.

In The Great Bedchamber are a state bed of French tapeftry, rich in festoons of the most beautiful flowers, the curtains lined with crimfon filk, and the tester adorned with plumes of offrich feathers; and a handsome Gothic stone chimney-piece, enriched with gilt ornaments. alfo, A Glass Closet, furnished with many curiosities and antiquities, and a beautiful ebony cabinet, inlaid with polished stones and medallions, and embellished with charming drawings by Lady Diana Beauclerk. The chief pictures in this room are, Philip Earl of Pembroke, whole length; Henry VIII, and his Children, on hoard; Margaret Smith, whole length, Vandyck; Catharine Queen of Charles II, in a remarkable Drefs; Henry VII, a fine portrait, on board; Rehearfal of an Opera, Marco Ricci; Ogleby, the Poet, in his Shirt; Sketch of the Beggar's Opera, Hogarth; Presentation in the Temple, Rembrandt; Countess of Grammont, after Lely; Duchess de Mazarine; Ninon l'Enclos, original; Richard I, Prisoner to the Archduke of Austria, Mieris; Duchess de la Valiere; Madame de Maintenon; Frances Duchess of Tyrconnel; a Landfcape and Cattle, G. Poussin; two Views of Venice, Mariefki.

The Cabinet. This little room is beyond conception fplendid and enchanting. Entire windows of painted glafs, in which are heads of Christ and two Apostles, surrounded with beautiful mosaics; a star of yellow stained glass in the centre of the dome; the carpet, imitating the mosaic of the windows and the star in the ceiling; and the gilt mouldings and ornaments; all conspire to throw such a golden gloom over the whole room, as to give it the solemn air of a Romish Chapel; especially when first viewed through the grated door. The pictures, bronzes, antiquities, gems, and curiosities, are too numerous to be detailed. But one thing we must notice; a small silver bell, of the most exquisite work-

orkmanship, covered over with lizards, grashoppers, and other insects, in the highest relief, by Benvenute ellips.

In feveral parts of the house are pieces of sculpture, and odellings in terra-cotta, by Mrs. Damer; and drawings

nd modellings in wax, by Lady Diana Beauclerk.

The garden is laid out in the modern style; and, in the neircling wood, is a neat Gothic Chapel, erected on purose to contain a curious mosaic monument (sent from ome) the work of Peter Cavalini, who made the tomb of dward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey.

Adjoining the wood, is the delightful retreat of the late Irs. Clive, now the residence of Miss Mary and Miss Agnes erry. Mr. Walpole gave this to Mrs. Clive for her life; and in the garden he has placed an urn, on a pedestal, and

ne following lines:

Ye Smiles and Jests, still hover round; This is Mirth's confecrated ground: Here liv'd the laughter-loving Dame, A matchless Actress, Clive her name. The Comic Muse with Her retir'd, And shed a tear when She expir'd.

H. W.

STREATHAM, a village, in the road to Croydon, five . F. L. The Duke of Bedford is Lord of the Manor, and his eat here is the residence of Lord William Russell. Here also the villa of Gabriel Piozzi, Efq. who married the widow If the late Henry Thrale, Efq. a lady celebrated for her liteary accomplishments. In the library, are the portraits of Lord Sandys, Lord Westcote, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. ohnson, Mr. Burke, Mr. Garrick, Mr. Goldsmith, Dr. Burney, Sir Robert Chambers, and Mr. Baretti, who all pent many focial hours in the room where their portraits now hang, and which were painted for Mr. Thrale by Sir oshua Reynolds himself. During the life-time of Mr. Thrale Dr. Johnson frequently resided here, and experienced that incere respect to which his virtues and talents were entiled, and those soothing attentions which is ill-health and melancholy demanded. On the Common, are the handome villas of Mr. Alderman Newnham and Mr. Wilkin-A mineral water, of a cathartic quality, was difcovered vered in this parish, in 1660, which is still held in considerable esseem; and the water is sent in quantities to some of the hospitals in London.

SUDBROOK, the feat and fine park of Lady Greenwich, between Richmond and Kingston. The park extends to

the Thames.

SUNDRIDGE, a village in Kent, between Westerham

and Sevenoaks. See Coombank.

SUNDRIDGE HOUSE, late the elegant feat, beautiful park, and extensive pleasure-grounds of William Wilfon, Esq. at Bromley, in Kent. This estate, including the manor, and a pretty villa in the occupation of Mr. Pinch-

beck, are now the property of George Lynd, Efq.

SUNBURY, a village, in Middlesex, on the Thames, 163 M. F. L. contains the fine seat of the late Earl of Pomfret, now of John Richardson, Esq. This seems to be an epitome of part of the façade to Hampton-Court, and has often borne the appellation of that palace in miniature. Here also are the villas of Lord Hawke, Mr. Boehm, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Crosser, late Lord Montford's.

SUNNING HILL, a village in Windsor Forest, in the road to Reading, is noted for its fine situation, and its me-

dicinal wells, which are effications in paralytic cases.

SUTTON PLACE, at Woking, in Surry, a manor-house, built by Sir Richard Weston in 1530. It had a stately gatehouse, and high tower, with a turret at each angle. The window mouldings within the house, and quoins of the walls, are all of baked white clay, as perfect now as when the house was built. Here Queen Elizabeth was entertained, in 1591. Marianna Weston, heiress of the family, lived to a great age, and, at her death, left the estate to Mr. Webb, of Sam's Court, in Herefordshire, who has taken down the gate side, and half the two other sides, and made the remainder his residence.

SWANSCOMBE, two miles from Gravesend, has the remains of camps and forts, supposed to be Danish. This is said to be the place where the Kentish men, with boughs in their hands, like a moving wood, surprised William the Conqueror, and, throwing down their boughs, threatened battle, if they had not their ancient customs and franchises granted to them: to which he immediately consented.

« But

But the fact," fays Dr. Aikin, "is doubted; though it is certain, that many peculiar customs still remain in Kent, one of the most remarkable of which is that of gavelkind, or the equal distribution of landed property among all the sons of a family. See Ingress.

SYDENHAM, a village in Kent, on the declivity of a fine hill, eight M. F. L. famous for its medicinal wells.

T

TADWORTH COURT, the feat of Richard Ladbroke

Efq. on Walton Heath, near Gatton.

TAPLOE, a village in Bucks, 25 M. F. L. finely elevated above the Thames, is distinguished by its noble woodlands and picturesque appearance, and is adorned with many handsome houses. Taploe House, the ancient seat of the Earl of Inchiquin, embosomed with wood, stands on the summit of the hill. On a fine eminence in the park, is an aged oak, said to have been planted by Queen Elizabeth, when in consinement here. "But I suspect," says Mr. Ireland "that it must, at that period, have been of sussicient growth to afford ample shade to her majesty, which could not have been the case had she planted it herself. It is the noble remains of a very aged tree,

"Whose antique root peeps out
"Upon the brook that brawls along the wood."

TEDDINGTON, a village, in Middlefex, between Hampton Court and Twickenham, 12 M. F. L. The living is a perpetual curacy, which was enjoyed by the Rev. Dr. Stephen Hales, from the year 1710, to his death in 1761. This good man and great philosopher is interred in the church, under the tower, which he had erected, at his own expence, a short time before his decease. Here are a sew good houses on the Thames,; particularly an ancient seat of the late Lord Dudley, now Mr. Taylor's; a large one, built by the late Moses Franks, Esq. who displayed great taste in the house and extensive gardens; and the neat villa of Mr. Udney, who has a sine collection of pictures. Mr. Franks' house is in chancery.

THAMES, the finest river in Great Britain, which takes its rife from a copious spring, called Thames Head, two miles S. W. of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. It has been erroneously faid, that its name is Isis, till it arrives at Dorchefter, 15 miles below Oxford, when, being joined by the Thame, it assumes the name of the Thames, which, it has been observed, is formed from a combination of the words Thame and Isis. What was the origin of this vulgar error, cannot now be traced. Poetical fiction, however, has perpetuated this error, and invested it with a kind of classical fanctity. "It plainly appears," fays Camden, "that the river was always called Thames or Tems, before it came near the Thame; and in feveral ancient charters granted to the abbey of Malmsbury, as well as that of Enesham, and, in the old deeds relating to Cricklade, it is never confidered under any other name than that of Thames." He likewife fays, that it occurs no where under the name of Isis. All the historians, who mention the incursions of Ethelwold into Wiltshire, in the year 905, or of Canute, in 1016, concur likewise in the same opinion, by declaring, " that they passed over the Thames at Cricklade in Wiltshire. It is not probable, moreover, that " Thames Head," an appellation by which the fource has usually been distinguilhed, should give rife to a river of the name of Isis; which river, after having run half its courfe, should reassume the name of Thames, the appellation of its parent fpring.\* About a mile below the fource of the river, is the first corn-mill, which is called Kemble Mill. Here the river may properly be faid to form a constant current; which, though not more than nine feet wide in the fummer, vet, in the winter, becomes fuch a torrent, as to overflow the meadows for many miles around. But, in the fummer, the Thames Head is fo dry, as to appear nothing but a large

dell,

<sup>\*</sup> Under the name of Thames, " fays Dr. Aikin," is included its principal branch, the Isis; for, in fact, the best writers affert, that Isis is a mere poetical name, not known by the inhabitants of its banks, who uniformly call the principal river the Thames, quite up to its head. Isis is the ancient name angle, common to so many rivers, latinized. The Tame, commonly supposed to give name to the Thames, is an inconsiderable rivulet, which, slowing by the town of Tame, bends round to meet the imaginary Isis above Wallingford."

Well, interspersed with stones and weeds. From Somerford the dream winds to Cricklade, where it unites with many other rivulets. Approaching Kemsford, it again enters its native county, dividing it from Berkshire at Inglesham. It widens confiderably in its way to Lechlade; and, being there joined by the Lech and Coln, at the distance of 138 M. F. L. at becomes navigable for vessels of 90 tons. At Ensham, in its course N. E. to Oxford, is the first bridge of stone; a handsome one, of three arches, built by the Earl of Abingdon. Passing by the ruins of Godstow Nunnery, where the celebrated Fair Rosamond was interred, the river reaches Oxford, in whose academic groves, its poetical name of Isis has been so often invoked. Being there joined by the Charwell, it proceeds S. E. to Abingdon, and thence to Dorchester, where it receives the Thame. Continuing its course S. E. by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to the counties of Berks, Bucks, Surry, Middlefex, Effex, and Kent, it washes the towns of Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Eton, Egham, Staines, Laleham, Chertfey, Weybridge, Shepperton, Walton, Sunbury, East and West Moulsey, Hampton, Thames Ditton, Kingston, Teddington, Twickenham, Richmond, Isleworth, Brentford, Kew, Mortlake, Barnes, Chiswick, Hammersmith, Putney, Fulham, Wandsworth, Battersea, Chelsea, and Lambeth. Then, on the north bank of the river, are Westminster and London, and, on the opposite side, Southwark; forming together one continued city, extending to Limehouse and Deptford; and hence the river proceeds to Greenwich, Erith, Greenhithe, Gray's Thurrock, Gravefend, and Leigh, into the ocean. It receives in its course from Dorchester, the rivers Kennet, Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, Wandle, Lea, Roding, and Darent.

It is impossible to describe the beauties which the banks of this noble river display from Windsor to London; the numerous villages, on each side, being adorned with magnisicent seats, elegant villas, extensive pleasure grounds, and beautiful gardens. Nor can any thing be more pleasingly picturesque than the great number of barges and boats, both for pleasure and burden, which are continually passing and

repassing, above Westminster Bridge,

"And where the filver streams first rural grows."

And, below London Bridge, what an idea must a for reigner conceive of the commerce and opulence of the Metropolis, when he beholds the innumerable masts, which extend, like a forest, to Limehouse and Deptford! No wonder then, that this fine river should be a favourite theme with

fome of our most distinguished poets.\*

The Lord Mayor's jurifdiction over the Thames extends from Coln Ditch, a little to the west of Staines, to Yendal or Yenleet, to the east, including part of the rivers Medway and Lea; and he has a deputy, named the Water Bailiff, who is to fearch for, and punish, all offenders against the laws for the preservation of the river and its fish. Eight times a year the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, hold courts of confervancy for the four counties of Surry, Middlefex, Effex, and Kent.

> \* O could I flow like thee, and make thy ftream My great example, as it is my theme! Tho' deep, yet clear ; tho' gentle, yet not dull; Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full.

DENHAM

Beneath her chalky cliffs fea-nymphs refort, And awful Neptune keeps his reedy court. His darling Thames, rich prefents in his hand Of bounteous Ceres, traverses the land; And feems a mighty fnake, whose shining pride Does through the meads in finuous volumes glide. HUGHES

Thou, too, great Father of the British Floods, With joyful pride furvey'ft our lofty woods; Where towering oaks their growing honours rear, And future navies on thy shores appear. Not Neptune's felf from all the streams receives A wealthier tribute than to thine he gives. No feas fo rich, fo gay no banks appear, No lake fo gentle, and no fpring fo clear.

See the filver maze Of stately Thamis, ever chequer'd o'er With deeply-laden barges, gliding fmooth And constant as his stream : in growing pomp, By Neptune still attended, flow he rolls To great Augusta's mart, where lofty Trade, Amid a thousand golden spires enthron'd, Gives audience to the world. DYER.

Though

Though the Thames is faid to be navigable 138 miles above bridge, yet there are fo many flats, that, in fummer, the navigation westward would be entirely stopped, when the fprings are low, were it not for a number of locks. But these are attended with considerable expence; for a barge from Lechlade to London pays for passing through them, 13l. 15s. 6d. and from Oxford to London 12l. 18s. This charge, however, is in fummer only, when the water is low; and there is no lock from London Bridge to Bolter's Lock; that is, for 511 miles above bridge. The plan of new cuts has been adopted, in some places to shorten and facilitate the navigation. There is one near Lechlade, which runs nearly parallel to the old river, and contiguous to St. John's Bridge; and there is another, a mile from Abingdon, which has rendered the old ftream, toward Culham Bridge, useless.

Some of our poets have been found to imagine (what perhaps they confidered as merely imaginary) a junction between the Thames and the Severn. Pope suggested the idea in a letter to Mr. Digby, dated in 1722. And thus the

Poet of the Fleece:

Trent and Severn's wave
By plains alone disparted, woo to join
Majestic Thamis. With their filver urns
The nimble-footed Naiads of the springs
Await, upon the dewy lawn, to speed
And celebrate the union.

DYER.

This poetical vision has been realized. A canal hac been made, by virtue of an act of parliament, in 1730, from the Severn to Wall Bridge, near Stroud. A new canal ascends by Stroud, through the vale of Chalsord, to the height of 343 feet, by means of 28 locks, and thence to the entrance of a tunnel near Sapperton, a distance of near eight miles. This canal is 42 feet in width at top, and 30 at the bottom. The tunnel (which is extended under Sapperton Hill, and under that part of Earl Bathurst's grounds, called Haley Wood, making a distance of two miles and three surlongs) is near 15 feet in width, and can navigate barges of 70 tons. The canal, descending hence 134 feet, by 14 locks, joins the Thames at Lechlade, a distance of 204 miles.

In

In the course of this vast undertaking, the canal, from the Severn at Froomlade, to Inglesham, where it joins the Thames, is a distance of more than 30 miles. The expence of it exceeded the fum of 200,000l. of which 3000l. is faid to have been expended in gunpowder alone, used for the blowing up of the rock. This work was completed in 1789, in less than seven years from its commencement. A communication, not only with the Trent, but with the Mersey, has likewise been effected, by a canal from Oxford to Coventry; and an Act of Parliament lately passed, to extend another canal from this, at Braunfton, to the Thames at Brentford. This is to be called The Grand Junction Canal. On the extensive advantages resulting from these navigable communications from the Metropolis with the ports of Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, &c. and the principal manufacturing towns in the inland parts of the kingdom, it is needless to expatiate.

The tide flows up the Thames as high as Richmond, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 miles from the ocean; a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. The water is esteemed extremely wholesome, and sit for use in very long voyages, during

which it will work itself perfectly fine.

THAMES DITTON, a village in Surry, between Kingston and Esher. Here are Boyle Farm, the villa of Lord Henry Fitzgerald, and the seats of Richard Joseph Sullivan, Esq. and Sir Francis Ford, Bart. To the last gentleman, as proprietor of Ember Court, belongs an almshouse here

for fix poor people. See Ember Court.

THEOBALDS, a village on the New River, in the parish of Cheshunt. Here the great Lord Burleigh built a noble seat, and adorned it with magnificent gardens, in which he seems to have anticipated all the absurdities that are commonly ascribed to a taste, supposed to have been long after imported from Holland. "The garden," says Hentzner, "is encompassed by a ditch silled with water, and large enough to have the pleasure of rowing in a boat between the shrubs: it was adorned with a great variety of trees and plants, labyrinths made with much labour, a jet d'eau with its bason of white marble, and with columns and pyramids."

O how unlike the scene my fancy forms, Did folly, heretofore, with wealth conspire, To plan that formal, dull, disjointed fcene, Which once was call'd a garden. Britain still Bears on her breast full many a hideous wound Given by the cruel pair, when, borrowing aid From geometric skill, they vainly strove By line, by plummet, and unfeeling sheers, To form with verdure what the builder form'd With stone. Egregious madness; yet pursu'd With pains unwearied, with expence unfumm'd, And science doating. Hence the sidelong walks Of shaven yew; the holly's prickly arms Trimm'd into high arcades; the tonfile box Wove, in mosaic mode of many a curl, Around the figur'd carpet of the lawn. Hence too deformities of harder cure : The terrace mound uplifted; the long line Deep-delv'd of flat canal; and all that Toil, Misled by tasteless Fashion, could atchieve To mar fair Nature's lineaments divine

MASON.

But let it be remembered, to the honour of Lord Burleigh, that Botany, then in an infant state, was much indebted to him. He patronized that celebrated botanist John Gerard: and his garden contained the best collection

of plants of any nobleman in the kingdom.

Queen Elizabeth was entertained in this house no less than twelve times; and each time it cost Burleigh 2000l, or 3000l. her majesty being there sometimes three weeks, a month, or even fix weeks together. He gave this feat to his younger fon Sir Robert Cecil, (afterward Earl of Salifbury) in whose time James I staying there for one night, in his way to take possession of the crown, was so delighted with the place, that he gave him the manor of Hatfield in exchange for Theobalds, and afterward enlarged the park, and encompassed it with a wall ten miles round. This palace he often visited, in order to enjoy the pleasure of hunting in Enfield Chafe and Epping Forest; and here he died-In the civil war, it was plundered and defaced; it being the place whence Charles I fet out to erect his standard at Nottingham. Charles II granted the manor to George Monk, Duke of Albemarle; but it reverting to the Crown, for

want of heirs male, King William gave it to William Earl of Portland, from whom it descended to the present Duke, who sold it to George Prescott, Esq. The park has been converted into farms. The small remains of Theobalds (such as the room where King James died) were demolished, in 1765, by Mr. Prescott, who leased out the site of it to a builder, and erected a handsome house for himself, about a mile to the south of it.

THEYDON BOIS, a village 14 M. F. L. to the left of

the road to Ongar.

THEYDON GERNON, between Theydon Bois and Theydon Mount, is frequently called Cooperfale, from a capital feat of that name, two miles N. of the church. This, and fome of the neighbouring parishes, may be called "The Garden of Essex,," from the pleasing variety of hills and vales, the fertility of the soil, the number of villas interspersed, and the variety of beautiful prospects.

THEYDON MOUNT, near 16 M. F. L. on the left of the road to Chipping Ongar. The church, which had been burnt by lightning, was rebuilt by Sir William Smyth Bart. In it are some monuments, the most ancient of which is that of Sir Thomas Smyth, an able statesman, one of the most learned men of his age, and a great promoter of the

study of the Greek language. See Hill Hall.

THOBY PRIORY, so called from Tobias, the first Abbot, is situated in the parish of Mountnessing, 22 M. F. L. on the road to Chelmsford. It was sounded in the reign of Stephen, and was granted, by Henry VIII to Cardinal Wolsey. It is now the property of Henry Prescott Blencowe, Esq. a minor, and in the occupation of John Prinsep, Esq. The house, though still a spacious strong edifice, has been considerably reduced in size, within a century past. Some arches are still standing, as monuments of its antiquity and original destination.

THORNDON, or HORNDON, East and West, two parishes between Brentwood and Horndon-on-the-Hill. The Churches of West Thorndon and Ingrave being both ruinous, the two parishes were united by act of parliament, and a new church built, in 1734, by the father of the pre-

fent Lord Petre.

THORNDON HALL, the magnificent feat of Lord Petre, in the parish of West Thorndon, Essex, The house, which was built by Paine, is fituated on a fine eminence, at the termination of an avenue from Brentwood, two miles ong. It is built of white brick, and confifts of a centre and two wings, connected by circular corridors. The approach from Brentwood is to this west front, which is not adorned with any portico or columns; but the east front has a noble portico, with fix fluted pillars of the Corinthian or-Her. The lawn falls hence in a gentle slope, and the prospect over the Thames into Kent is very fine. The Hall is a noble room, about 40 feet square; richly stuccoed, ornamented with fine marble, and containing a great number of portraits. The drawing room, 38 feet by 26, is hung with green damask. Adjoining to this, is the library over one of the corridors; and this is terminated by the gallery in which the family fit, when attending divine service in the elegant chapel which occupies the right wing. The noblest rapartment, whenever it is finished, will be the grand saloon which is in the west front, and is 60 feet by 30. Among the paintings in this noble feat, are Lewis Cornaro and his family, and Sir Thomas More and his family; the first faid to be by Titian, and the second by Holbein; but the originality of the latter is disputed. See Walpole's Anecd. of Painting Vol. 1. p. 143.

The park is extensive, finely-timbered, and very beautiful. The woods are large, and, for variety as well as rarity of trees, are supposed to be unequalled. The mena-

THORPE, a village in Surry, between Chertsey and Egham. Here is the seat of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart. and in this parish resides a living antique—Mr. Wapshot, a farmer, whose ancestors have lived on the same spot ever since the time of Alfred, by whom the farm was granted to Reginald Wapshot, the ancestor of the present family. Notwithstanding the antiquity of this family (and can the Howards or Percys ascend higher?) their situation in life has never been elevated or depressed by any vicissitude of fortune.

TILBURY, EAST, on the Thames, below Tilbury Fort. "In this parish," fays Morant, "was the ancient ferry ferry over the Thames. The famous Higham Causeway from Rochester by Higham, yet visible, points out the place of the old ferry; and this is supposed to be the place where the Emperor Claudius crossed the Thames, in pursuit of the Britons, as related by Dion Cassius, i. 60." In this parish, is a field, called Cave Field, in which is an horizontal passage to one of the spacious caverns in the neighbouring parish of Chadwell. Of these Camden has given a sketch in his Britannia; and he describes them as in a chalky cliff, built very artificially of stone, to the height of ten fathoms. Dr. Derham measured three of the most considerable of them, and sound the depth of one of them to be 50 feet, of another 70 feet, and of the third 80 feet.

Their origin is too remote for investigation.

TILBURY, WEST, an ancient town in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames. Here the four Roman proconsular ways crossed each other, and, in the year 630, this was the see of Bishop Ceadda, or St. Chad, who converted the East Saxons. It is situated by the marshes, which are rented by the farmers and grazing butchers of London, who generally stock them with Lincolnshire and Leicestershire weathers, which are sent hither from Smithsteld in September and October, and sed here till Christmas or Candlemas; and this is what the butchers call right marsh mutton. In this parish is a celebrated spring of alterative water, discovered in 1717. When the Spanish armada was in the Channel, in 1588, Queen Elizabeth had a camp here, which was where the windmill now stands; and some traces of it are visible.

TILBURY FORT in the parish of West Tilbury, opposite Gravesend, is a regular fortification, and may be termed the key to London. The plan was laid by Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer to Charles II. It has a double moat, the innermost of which is 180 feet broad; with a good counterscarp, a covered way, ravelins, and terails. Its chief strength on the land side consists in its being able to lay the whole level under water On the side next the river is a strong curtain, with a noble gate, called the watergate, in the middle; and the ditch is palisaded, Before this curtain is a platform in the place of a counterscarp, on which are planted 106 guns, from 24 to 46 pounders each,

befide

\*eside smaller ones planted between them; and the basti\*ns and curtains are also planted with guns. Here is likewise a high tower called the Block-house, said to have been
\*will in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

TITTENHANGER, near St. Alban's, a handsome seat of the Earl of Hardwicke, the residence of Mrs. Crawley.

TOOTING, UPPER, a hamlet in the parish of Streatam, and in the road to Ryegate,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. F. L. Among ther handsome villas, here is the Grove House, the seat of Mr. Powel.

TOOTING, LOWER, fix M. F. L. on the same road, as also many handsome houses. The tower-of the parish hurch is remarkable for being of a circular form, with a

low spire.

TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSS, a village, 41 M. F. L. m the road to Ware. Among the ancient possessors of the manor of Tottenham was Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, from whom the manor-house obtained the name of Bruce Castle, which it still retains. Being forfeited to the crown, it had different proprietors, till the year 1631, when we find t in the possession of Hugh Hare Lord Coleraine. Henry Hare, the last Lord Coleraine of that family, having been Referted by his wife, the daughter of John Hanger Esq. and who obstinately refused, for 20 years, to return to him, formed a connection with Miss Rose Duplessis, a French ady, by whom he had a daughter, born in Italy, whom he named Henrietta Rosa Peregrina, and to whom he left all nis estates. This lady married the late Mr. Alderman Townsend; but, being an alien, she could not take the estates, and the will, having been legally made, barred the neirs at law; fo that the estates escheated to the crown. Towever, a grant of these estates, confirmed by act of parnament, was made to Mr. Townsend and his lady. Their on Henry Hare Townsend, Esq. fold all the estates, in 792, to Thomas Smith, Esq. of the Clock-House in the ame parish. Bruce Castle is partly ancient and partly molern. In the house, to the S. W. is a deep well, over which is an ancient brick tower, the upper part of which erves as a dairy.

In this parish is an elegant brick mansion, called Mount

Mount Pleasant, the residence of Rowland Stephen-

fon, Efq.

The church is situated on an eminence, almost surrounded by the Mosel, a rivulet, which rises on Muswell Hill. Over the porch is an apartment in which the parish business was formerly transacted. It is inhabited by Elizabeth Flemming, an almswoman, who has lived in it sixty years, and, according to her own account, passed her hundredth year on the 17th of March 1790. The vestry was erected in 1697, by Lord Coleraine, who made a vault in it for himself and his family. It has, indeed, the appearance of a mausoleum, having a dome leaded, and crowned with an obelisk.

At the end of Page Green, stands a remarkable circular clump of elms, called The Seven Sisters. In a brick-field on the west side of the road, belonging to Mr. Charles Saunders, is St. Loy's well, which is said to be always full, and never to run over; and, in a field opposite the Vicarage House, rises a spring, called Bishop's Well, of which the common people report many strange cures.

In the town, has been a cross, from time immemorial. It was formerly a column of wood, raised upon a little hillock; whence the village took the name of High Cross. It was taken down about 200 years ago, and the present structure

erected, in its stead, by Dean Wood.

In this parish are three alms houses. Of one of them, for eight poor people, it is remarkable, that it was erected by Balthazar Zanches, a Spaniard, who was confectioner to Philip II of Spain, with whom he came over to England, and was the first that exercised that art in this country. He became a Protestant, and died in 1602. It is faid that he lived in the house, now the George and Vulture Inn; at the entrance of which are fixed the arms of England, in a garter, supported by a lion and griffin, and with the initials E. R: over another door is 1587. Here also is a free school, of which, at the end of the last century, that celebrated scholar and antiquary, Mr. William Baxter, was master.

There is a Quaker's Meeting at Tottenham: on which account, many families of that perfuasion have their coun-

try houses here.

TOTTERIDGE, a village, near Barnet, about ten M. F. L. Its fituation is delightful, adorned with many handsome houses; and it was greatly inhabited by the citizens of London so long ago as the reign of James I.

Here is the house and park of Mrs. Lee.

TRENT PLACE, the beautiful villa of the Earl of Cholmondeley on Enfield Chase. When that part of the Chase, which was reserved to the Crown, in consequence. of the act for disforesting it, was fold by auction in the duchy court of Lancaiter, two of the lots were bought by Dr. Richard Jebb, who had fuccessfully attended the Duke of Gloucester, when dangerously ill, at Trent, the capital of an imperial bishopric at the foot of the Alps. Dr. Jebb converted his purchase into a delightful park, and erected this elegant villa, in imitation of an Italian loggia, with a music-room, and all the accommodations of hospitality. His Majesty, on conferring the dignity of Baronet on Dr. Hebb, gave the name of Trent Place to this villa, in grateful commemoration of that superior medical skill by which the life of his royal brother had been preserved. After the death of Sir Richard, the Earl of Cholmondeley purchased this place, together with the furniture, and every hing upon the premises, for 14,000 guineas.

TURNHAM GREEN, a village, five M. F. L. in the parish of Chiswick. Here is the villa of the late Lord Heath-field, the illustrious defender of Gibraltar, now the property and residence of Dr. Mayersbach; and near this is the

andsome new-built house of Mr. James Armstrong.

TWICKENHAM, a village, 10 M. F. L. situated on he Thames, between Teddington and Isleworth, and adorned with many handsome seats. Proceeding along he river, from Teddington, the first is Strawberry Hill, he elegant Gothic villa of the Earl of Orford. The next is the house of Sir Francis Basset, Bart. Below this, is Mr. May's beautiful little house, built by Mr. Hudson, the paintry, the master of Sir Joshua Reynolds; opposite the back of which is a small house, with an elegant Gothic front, the roperty of Mr. Lewen. Next is the celebrated villa of ope, now of the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis; adjoining to whose gardens is Lieutenant Colonel Pechel's. Near this the seat of Countess Dowager Poulett. Farther down is

the house and gardens, with a terrace next the river, of Mrs. Allanson. All these houses enjoy a pleasing prospect up and down the river, perpetually enlivened by the west-country navigation, and other moving pictures on the furface of the water. Below the church is York House, the seat of Major Webber. On the fite of the late Earl of Strafford's house, Lady Anne Conolly has erected a noble feat. Next to this is the house of George Pocock, Esq. the additional octagon room to which was built to entertain Queen Caroline at dinner. Below this, is the pretty box of George Hardinge, Esq. so hid by trees as hardly to be seen: it is called Ragman's Castle, from a cottage that once stood there, built by a dealer in rags. Near this is Marble Hill, the feat of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. Farther down, is the neat house of Lady Bridget Tollemache: it is fituated in the meadows, and was lately occupied by Lady Diana Beauclerk, who has decorated one of the rooms herfelf with lilacs and other flowers, so very natural, as to be taken at first fight for real ones. Below this, is the house and extensive grounds of Richard Owen Cambridge, Esq. and next is Twickenham Park, the feat of Lord Frederick Cavendish. This leads to Isleworth, which, from the entrance into the meadows at Marble Hill, is about a mile and a half on the bank of the river, opposite Ham Walks and Richmond Hill, and is one of the most beautiful walks in England.

We now return to Pope's house and gardens. In the lifetime of our bard, the house was humble and confined. Venerat on for his m mory has since enlarged its dimensions. The centre building only was the residence of Pope. Sir William Stanhope, who purchased it on his death, added the two wings, and enlarged the gardens. Over an arched way, which leads to the new gardens, is a bust of Pope in white marble, under which are the following lines by Earl

Nugent :

The humble roof, the garden's scanty line, Ill suit the genius of the bard divine. But fancy now displays a fairer scope, And Stanhope's plans unfold the soul of Pope.

Mr. Ellis, who married a daughter of Sir William Stanhope, has stuccoed the front of the house, and adorned it in an elegant style. The lawn has been enlarged; and, toward the margin of the river, propped with uncommon care, till stand the two weeping willows planted by Pope himself. They who can cherish each memorial upon classic ground, will rejoice to find that these trees (one of which, exclusive of its being planted by Pope, is one of the finest crees of its kind, a vegetable curiosity) are as slourishing as ever. Not only the present proprietor himself preserves inviolate the memory of Pope, but slips of this tree are annually transmitted to different parts; and, in 1789, the Empress of Russia had some planted in her own garden at Petersburgh.

The once celebrated grotto is no longer remarkable but for having been erected under the immediate direction of pur bard. The dilapidations of time, and the pious thefis of wisitors, who select the spars, ores, and even the common flints, as so many facred relics, have almost brought it to ruin. It no longer forms a "camera obscura;" nor does "the thin alabatter lamp of an obscular so m" now "irradiate the star of looking-glass" placed in the centre of it. Even the "perpetual rill that echoed through the cavern day and

might," is no longer in existence."\*

In two adjoining apertures in the rock are placed a Ceres and a Bacchus, an excellent buft of Pope, and some other sigures. In the right cavity, which opens to the river, by a small window latticed with iron bars, our bard sat, it is said, when he composed some of his happiest verses. At the extremity next the garden, is this inscription, from Horace, on white marble:

Secretum iter et fallentis semita vitæ.

In another grotto, which passes under a road to the stables, and connects the pleasure-grounds, are two busts, in Italian marble, of Sir William Stanhope and the Earl of Chester-field. In a niche, opposite each, is a Roman urn of exquisite workmanship. Masses of stone are scattered round, in imitation of rocks; and wild plants and hardy forest trees are planted on each side, to give a sylvan rudeness to the scene. From this spot, after visiting the orangery, &c.

<sup>\*</sup> See Pope's Letter to Edward Blount, Efq. June 2, 1725.
Y 2 you

you are led to a small obelisk, erected by the filial piety of our poet, with this tender and pathetic infcription:

> An! EDITHA. MATRUM OPTIMA, MULIERUM AMANTISSIMA, VALE

In the church of Twickenham, Pope and his parents are interred. To their memory, he himself erected a monument: to his own, the gratitude of Bishop Warburton erected another. On the outfide of the church, is a white marble tablet, with the following epitaph, by Miss Pope, the actress, who was the pupil and friend of Clive:

Sacred to the Memory

MRS. CATHERINE CLIVE, Who died Dec. 7, 1785, Aged 75 Years.

Clive's blameless life this tablet shall proclaim, Her moral virtues, and her well-earn'd fame. In comic scenes the stage she early trod, " Nor fought the critic's praise, nor fear'd his rod," In real life, was equal praise her due, Open to pity and to friendship too; In wit still pleasing, as in converse free From all that could afflict humanity: Her gen'rous heart to all her friends was known, And e'en the ftranger's forrows were her own. Content with fame, ev'n affluence she wav'd, To share with others what by toil she fav'd; And nobly bounteous from her flender store, She bade two dear relations not be poor! Such deeds on life's short scenes true glory shed, And heav'nly plaudits hail the virtuous dead.

A branch of the river Coln, which croffes the great weftern road at Cranford Bridge, flows over Twickenham Common, supplies Mr. Hill's gunpowder-mills and Mr. Winflow's oil-mills; and, in its course through Isleworth, where it enters the Thames, turns the flour-mills of Mr. Merchant. See Marble Hill and Strawberry Hill.

TYBURN, anciently a village, west of London, on the rivulet Tyburn, whence it took its name. Here the city

had

had nine conduits, erected in 1238. Close to Tyburn Bridge stood the Lord Mayor's Banqueting House, to which it was usual for his Lordship to repair with the Aldermen and their ladies, in waggons, to view the conduits; after which they had an entertainment at the Banqueting House. This edifice was taken down in 1737, and Tyburn is now only known by having been, till 1783, the place of execution for London and Middlesex.

## V

VALENTINE HOUSE, the feat of the late Sir Charles Raymond, Bart, and now of Donald Cameron, Efq. at Ilford, in Effex. This house was given by King William to Mrs. Tillotson, on the death of her husband, the great and good Archsbishop. In a hot-house, here, Mr. Cameron has a vine, which is almost incredibly productive. \*

VAUXHALL, one of the fix precincts of the parish of

The following account of this vine is taken from Mr. Gilpin's Reflections on Forest Scenery: " This vine was planted, a cutting, in 1758, of the black Hamburgh fort; and as this species will not easily bear the open air, it was planted in the hot-house; though without any preparation of foil, which in those grounds is a stiff loam, or rather clay. The hot-house is a very large one, about 70 feet in the front; and the vine, which is not pruned in the common way, extends 200 feet, part of it running along the fouth wall on the outfide of the hot-house. In the common mode of pruning, this species of vine is no great bearer; but managed as it is here, it produces wonderfully. Sir Charles Raymond, on the death of his lady, in 1781, left Valentine House; at which time the gardener had the profits of the vine. It annually produces about 400 weight of grapes; which used formerly (when the hot-house, I suppose, was kept warmer) to ripen in March; though lately they have not ripened till June, when they fell at 4s. a pound, which produces about 8ol. This account I had from Mr. Eden himself, the gardener, who planted the vine. With regard to the profits of it, I think it probable, from the accounts I have had from other hands, that when the grapes ripened earlier, they produced much more than 801. A gentleman of character informed me, that he had it from Sir Charles Raymond himfelf, that, after supplying his own table, he made 120l, a year of the grapes, and the same gentleman, who was curious, enquired of the fruit-dealers, who told him, that in some years, they supposed the profits have not amounted to less than 300l. This does not contradict Mr. Eden's account, who said, that the utmost he ever made of it (that is, I suppose, when the grapes fold for 4s. per pound in June) was 841. At the lowest calculation, the profits were prodigious. The stem of this vine was, in the year 1789, 13 inches in circumference.

Lambeth. There is a tradition, that the infamous Guy Faukes refided in the manor-house of Vauxhall or Fauxhall, the fite of which is now occupied by Marble Hall and the Cumberland Tea Gardens. But there does not appear the least ground for this tradition except the coincidence of names.\* In the road from Vauxhall to Wandsworth, is an almshouse for seven poor women, founded, in 1612, by Sir Noel Caron. Over the gate is a Latin inscription, importing, that it was founded in the 32nd year of his embassy, as an infignificant monument of what he owed to the glory of God, in gratitude to the nation, and in munificence to the poor." The present income of these houses is 281. per annum, payable out of Caron Park, the villa of Charles Blicke, Esq. (exclusive of a legacy of 1,100l. bequeathed to the almspeople, in 1773, by the Dowager Countels Gower. These women must be parishioners of Lambeth, and upward of 60 years old. They are allowed (which is a very pleafing circumstance) to get an addition to their income, if they can, by the exertions of industry. Farther on, is a fine spring called Vauxhall Well; which, in the hardest winter, is never known to freeze. See Lambeth. South.

VAUXHALL GARDENS, the most celebrated public gardens in Europe, situated near the Thames, in the parish of Lambeth. The time when this enchanting place was sirst opened for the entertainment of the public is not easy to be ascertained. In the reign of Queen Anne, it appears to have been a place of great public resort; for in the Spectator, No. 383, dated May 20, 1712, Mr. Addison has introduced his favourite character, Sir Roger de Coverley, as accompanying him in a voyage from the Temple Stairs to Vauxhall.† The gardens appear to have been originally planted with trees, and laid out into walks, for the pleasure of a private gentleman.‡ Mr. Jonathan Tyers having taken

<sup>\*</sup> See Lyfons' Euv. of Lond. p. 323

<sup>+</sup> Long after we find, in the Connoisseur, No. 68, a vey humorous description of the behaviour of an old citizen, who, notwithstanding his penurious disposition, had treated his family here with a handsome supper.

<sup>†</sup> Sir Samuel Morland, Knight, who displayed in his house and gardens, many whimsical proofs of his skill in mechanics.

a lease of the premises in 1730, opened Vauxhall (then called Spring Gardens) with an advertisement of a Ridotto al Fresco. The novelty of this term attracted great numbers; and Mr. Tyers was so successful in occasional repetitions of the same entertainments, as to be induced to open the gardens every evening during the summer. To this end, he was at a great expence in decorating the gardens with paintings, in which he was affisted by the humorous pencil of Hogarth. He likewise erected an orchestra, engaged a band of music, and placed a fine statue of Handel, by Roubiliac, in a conspicuous part of the gardens.

The feafon for opening the gardens commences fome time in May, and continues till toward the end of August. Every evening (Sunday and Friday excepted) they are

opened at half past fix.

On entering the great gate, to which you are conducted by a short avenue from the road, you pay two shillings for admittance. The first scene that salutes the eye, is a noble gravel walk, 900 feet long, planted on each side with a row of stately elms, which form a sine vista, terminated by the representation of a temple, in which is a transparency, emblematic of gratitude for the liberal encourage-

ment of the public.

Advancing a few steps within the garden, we behold, to the right, a quadrangle, called the Grove. In the centre, is a magnificent orchestra of Gothic construction, ornamented with carvings, niches, &c. The ornaments are plastic, a composition something like plaster of Paris, but known only to the ingenious architect who defigned this beautiful object. In fine weather, the mufical entertainments are performed here by a band of vocal and instrumental performers. At the upper extremity of this orchestra, is a fine organ; and, at the foot of it, are the feats and defks for the musicians, placed in a semicircular form, leaving a vacancy at the front for the vocal performers. The concert is opened with inftrumental music at eight o'clock, after which the company are entertained with a fong; and in this. manner other fongs are performed, with concertos between each, till the close of the entertainment, which is at eleven.

In the front of a large timber building, which you approach

proach from the middle of the great room, is a painted landscape, called the Day Scene. At the end of the first act, this is drawn up, to exhibit the scene of a cascade, with a very natural representation of a water mill, and a bridge, with a mail coach, a Greenwich long stage, and a party of soldiers passing over it, all well-illuminated by concealed lights. At the expiration of ten minutes, it is down again, and the company return to hear the remaining part of the concert. A glee and catch, in three or four parts, are performed in the middle and at the end of the musical bill of fare, which always consists of sixteen pieces.

In that part of the grove which fronts the orchestra a number of tables and benches are placed for the company, and, at a small distance from them, fronting the orchestra, is a large pavilion of the composite order, built for the late Prince of Wales; and his grandson, the present Prince, has often supped in it. The ascent is by a double slight of steps. In the ceiling are three little domes with gilt ornaments, from which descend three glass chandeliers. Behind this pavilion is a drawing-room; and to this is an entrance.

of the royal family.

The grove is illuminated in the evening by about 2000 glass lamps, which glitter among the trees, in addition to which a great number of variegated lamps are interspersed, which produce a fine effect; and the groups of figures moving about, and varying in age, dress, &c. give great vivacity

from the outfide of the gardens, for the admittance of any

to the numberless beauties of the place.

In cold or rainy weather the musical performance is in a rotundo. This rotundo, 70 feet in diameter, is on the left side of the entrance into the gardens, nearly opposite the grand orchestra. Along the front, next the grove, is a colonnade, formed by a range of pillars, under which is the entrance from the grove. Within this room, on the left hand, is the little orchestra, inclosed by a balustrade. In the centre of the rotundo hangs a glass chandelier. The roof of this noble room is a dome, slated on the outside, and within resembling a shell. Its roof is so contrived, that founds never vibrate under it; and thus the music is heard to the greatest advantage. It is now made to represent a magnificent

nagnificent tent, the roof of which is of blue and yellow ilk in alternate stripes; it feems to be supported by 20 pilars, representing Roman fasces gilt, and bound together by deep rose-coloured ribands, with military trophies in the intervals. The sides of the tent being drawn up, and hanging in the form of festoons, the rotundo has the beautiful appearance of a flower garden; the upper part being painted all round like a sky, and the lower part, above the feats, with thrubs, flowers, urns, and other rural decorations. At the extremity of this rotundo, opposite the orchestra, is a saloon, the entrance of which is formed by columns of the Ionic order, painted in imitation of scagliola. In the roof, which is arched and elliptic, are two little cupolas in a peculiar taste; and in the summit of each is a skylight divided into ten compartments; the frames in the Gothic style. Each cupola is adorned with paintings: Apollo, Pan, and the Muses, in one, and Neptune with the Sea Nymphs in the other. Above each cupola is an arch divided into compartments; and, from the centre of each, which is a rich Gothic frame, descends a large glass chandelier. Adjoining to the walls are ten three-quarter columns for the support of the roof. They are also of the Ionic order, painted in imitation of fcagliola. Between these columns are four pictures, in magnificent gilt frames. They were executed by the masterly pencil of Mr. Hay-

The first represents the surrender of Montreal, in Canada, to General (now Lord) Amherst. On a stone, at one corner of the picture, is this inscription:

## POWER EXERTED, CONQUEST OBTAINED, MERCY SHEWN! MDCCLX.

The fecond represents Britannia, holding a medallion of his present Majesty, and sitting on the right hand of Neptune, in his chariot drawn by seahorses. In the background is a representation of the defeat of the French sleet in 1756, by Sir Edward (afterward Lord) Hawke, in 1759. Round the chariot of Neptune are attendant sea nymphs, holding medallions of the most distinguished Admirals in that

that glorious war. For that of Lord Hawke, his Lordship fat to the painter.

The third represents Lord Clive receiving the homage

of the Nabob of Bengal.

The fourth represents Britannia distributing laurels to the principal officers who served in that war; as the Marquis of Granby, the Earl of Albemarle, General (now Mar-

quis) Townshend, Colonels Monckton, Coote, &c.

The entrance into this faloon, from the gardens, is through a Gothic portal, which is the best entrance, when the candles are lighted, for viewing the whole to advantage, the prospect being uninterrupted, and a brilliant company adding lustre to the grandeur of the place.

On each fide of this entrance, on the infide, are the pic-

tures of their Majesties, in their coronation robes.

About fix years ago, a new room 100 feet by 40, was added to the rotundo. This room is now opened as a fupper room. The roof, which is elliptic, is supported by two rows of double fluted columns, twelve on each fide. fides of this room are ornamented by landscapes, divided into compartments by paintings of fluted columns, correfponcing with those that support the roof. In a recess, at the end of this room, is paced the beautiful marble statue of Handel, which formerly stood in the open gardens. He is reprefented, like Orpheus, playing on the lyre. was the first great display of the wonderful abilities of Roubiliac, at least for the public eye; a singular instance of a statue erected to living merit. Although not so large as the life, it is very like the original. The excellence of the sculpture exhibits a model of perfection both in the design and execution. In fine, this combination of rare talents in the person represented, and the happy idea of the sculptor, gave rife to the following well-turned compliment:

Drawn by the fame of these embower'd retreats, See Orpheus risen from th' Elysian seats!

Lost to th' admiring world three thousand years,

Beneath great Handel's form he re-appears.

The grove, already mentioned, is bounded by gravelwalks, and a confiderable number of pavilions, ornamented with paintings from the defigns of Hayman and Hogarth;

and

pavilion

and each pavilion has a table that will hold fix or eight perfons. To give a lift of the paintings in these pavilions, we
must begin with our entrance into the garden. The first
is on the lest hand, under a Gothic piazza and colonnade,
formed by a range of pillars, which stretch along the front
of the great room. Many years ago, a colonnade, which
forms a square, was erected in the walks round the orchestra. It is an admirable protection to the company, from a
shower of rain. The sides are enriched with numberless
lamps. The whole illuminations remind the reader of
the magic representations in the Arabian Nights Entertainment.

The expence of this erection, which cost 2000l. was defrayed by a Ridotto al Fresco. The paintings in the pavilions are, 1. Two Mahometans gazing in altonishment at the beauties of the place; 2. A shepherd playing on his pipe, and decoying a shepherdess into a wood; 3. New River Head, at Islington; 4. The game of quadrille, and the tea-equipage; 5. Music and finging; 6. Building houses with cards; 7. A scene in the Mock Doctor; 8. An Archer; 9. Country dances round the maypole; 10. Thread my needle; 11. Flying the kite; 12. Pamela revealing to Mr. B's house-keeper her wishes to return home; 13. Jobson, Nell, and the Conjurer, in the Devil to Pay; 14. Playing at shuttlecock; 15. Hunting the whistle; 16. Pamela flying from Lady Davers; 17. Falftaff in the basket; a scene in the Merry Wives of Windsor; 18. A sea engagement between the Spaniards and Moors.

The pavilions continue in a fweep which leads to a beautiful piazza and a colonnade 500 feet in length, in the form of a femicircle, of Gothic architecture, embellished with rays. In this femicircle of pavilions are three arge ones, called temples: one in the middle, and the others at each end, adorned with a dome; but the two latter are now converted into portals, (one as an entrance into the great room, and the other as a passage to view the cascade) which are directly coposite to each other: however, the middle temple is still a place for the reception of company, and is painted, in the Chinese taste, by Risquet, with the sto y of Vulcan catching Mars and Venus in a net. On each side of this temple the adjoining

pavilion is decorated with a painting; that on the right reprefents the entrance into Vauxhall, with a gentleman and lady coming to it; and that on the left, Friendship on the grass drinking. The paintings in the other pavilions of this sweep are landscapes.

Having traverfed this semicircle, we come to a sweep of pavilions that lead into the great walk: the last of these is ornamented with a painting representing Black-eyed Susan re-

turning to shore.

Returning to the grove, where we shall find the remainder of the boxes and paintings better than those heretofore seen, and beginning at the east end, which is behind the orchestra, and opposite the semicircle above mentioned, the pavilions are decorated with the following pieces:

1. Dissicult to please; 2. Sliding on the ice; 3. Bagpipes and hautboys: 4. A bonsire at Charing-Cross, the Salisbury stage overturned, &c. 5. Blindman's buff; 6. Leap frog; 7. The Wapping landlady, and the tars just come ashore; 8. Skittles.

Proceeding forward we see another range of pavilions, in a different style, adorned with paintings, and forming another side of the quadrangle. These are, 1. The taking of Porto Bello; 2. Mademoiselle Catherine, the dwarf; 3. Ladies angling; 4. Bird-nesting; 5. The play at bob-cherry; 6. Fallstaff's cowardice detected; 7. The bad family: 8. The good family; 9. The taking of a Spanish

register-ship, in 1742.

Next is a semicircle of pavilions, with a temple and dome at each end, and the space in front decorated with trees. In the centre, is the entrance of an anti-room, which leads to the Prince's gallery. This room, which was built in 1791, and which is opened on masquerade and gala nights only, is near 400 feet long. It is adorned, on each side, by landscapes in compartments, between paintings of double columns, encircled in a spiral form by festoons of slowers. On the side next the entrance, are four recesses for the occasional serving of refreshments; over each of which is a music gallery. At one end, is a sine transparency, representing the Prince of Wales in armour, leaning against his horse, which is held by Britannia, while Minerva is holding the helmet, and Prudence

dence fixing the fpurs; and Fame appears above, with her trumpet in one hand, and a wreath of laurel in the other. At the opposite end, is a bar for the serving of tea and coffee; at the back of which is a landscape. When this room is opened, it is finely illuminated by a number of chandeliers and a profusion of lamps. At the masquerade, May 31, 1792, there were ranges of tables, the whole length of this room; which very conveniently accommodated one thousand persons, who sat down to an elegant cold collation, and had the best attendance, with excellent wines; while other parts of the company were well accomodated in the anti-room, &c. The anti-room, erected in 1792, is open every evening, for the accommodation of the company with coffee, tea, and biscuits, till after the fecond act. It is fitted up all round with Arabefque ornaments, on pannels of a white ground, between fluted pilafters.

The remainder of the paintings in this range are, 1. Bird-catching; 2. See-faw; 3. Fairies dancing by moon-light; 4. The milk-maid's garland; 5. The kifs ftolen.

Here ends the boundary of the grove on this fide; but, turning on the left, we come to a walk that runs along the bottom of the gardens: on each fide of this walk are pavilions, and those on the left hand are decorated with the following paintings: 1. A northern prince and princess in a traineau. 2. Hot cockles; 3. A gypsy telling fortunes by the coffee cups. 4. The cutting of flour, a Christmas gambol; 5. Cricket.

On the opposite side is a row of pavilions; and, at the extremity of this walk, is another entrance into the gardens from the road. At the other end of the walk, adjoining to the Prince's pavilion, is a semicircle of pavilions

ornamented with three Gothic temples.

From the upper end of this walk, where we concluded the list of the paintings, is a narrow vista that runs to the top of the gardens: this is called the Druid's or Lover's Walk: on both sides of it are rows of losty trees, which, meeting at the top, and interchanging their boughs, form a fine verdant canopy. In these trees build a number of mightingales, blackbirds, thrushes, &c. whose sweet harmony adds to the peculiar pleasure which these shades afford.

The anti-room runs across one part of this walk. Returning to the spot where once stood the statue of Handel, we may, by looking up the garden, behold a noble vista, which is called the grand south walk, of the same size as that seen at our first entrance, and running parallel with it. This vista is formed by losty trees on each side, and terminated by a Gothic temple, which is opened on gala nights, and exhibits sour illuminated vertical columns, in motion, and, in the centre, an artiscial sountain: all which is effected by very complicated and ingenious machinery.

In the centre of the cross gravel walk, is a temple, the largest of the kind in England, built in 1786, by Mr. Smith of Knightsbridge, and brought here in three pieces only, though the diameter is 44 feet, and the dome is supported by eight lofty pillars. On the right, this walk is terminated by a fine statue of Apollo; and, at the extremity on the left, is a painting of a stone quarry in the vicinity

of Briftol.

From our fituation to view this painting is another gravel walk that leads up the gardens, formed on the right fide by a wilderness, and on the left by rural downs, as they are termed, in the form of a long square, fenced by a net, with little eminences in it after the manner of a Roman camp. There are likewife feveral bushes, from under which, a few years ago, fubterraneous mufical founds were heard, called by fome the fairy music; which put many people in mind of the vocal forest, or that imaginary being called the genius of the wood; but the damp of the earth being found prejudicial to the instruments, this romantic entertainment ceased. The downs are covered with turf, and interspersed with cypress, fir, yew, cedar, and tulip trees. On one of the eminences, is a statue of Milton, cast in lead by Roubiliac, but painted of a stone colour. He is represented feated on a rock, listening to subterraneous harmony:

Me, goddess, bring
To arched waults of twilight groves,
And shadows brown, that sylvan loves,
Of pine or monumental oak:
There let some strange mysterious dream

Of lively portraiture difplayed, Be foftly on my eye-lids laid; And as I wake, fweet music breathe Above, around, or underneath, Sent by some spirit to mortals good Or th' unseen genius of the wood.

IL PENSORDSO.

At the upper end of these downs is a gravel walk, formed on each side by losty trees. This walk runs across the gar-

dens, and terminates them this way.

The principal parts of all these walks form the boundaries of wildernesses composed of trees which shoot to a great height, and are all inclosed with a rude, but suitable sence, somewhat in the Chinese taste.

In a dark night the illuminations are very beautiful, and cannot fail to surprise and delight every susceptible spectator; but in a moon-light night there is something more perculiarly pleasing, which so strongly affects the imagination,

that it almost instils an idea of enchantment.

When the music is finished, great numbers of the company retire to the pavilions to supper. To detain their viitors, the proprietors have engaged a band of wind mufic o continue playing in the grand orchestra, while, at interrals, a band of Savoyards, in a small moveable orchestra, contribute also to enliven the festive board or the nocturnal promenade. This extraordinary music is engaged at a great expence; and not one of these performers is permitted take money, or any refreshment, from the company. On gala nights, the band of the Duke of York's regiment of guards, dreffed in full uniform add to the splendour of he gardens by the magnificence of military farmony; and, n the last birthday of his royal highness, the walk between the two temples mentioned above was occupied by a real kreet camp, which produced a very pleasing effect. In a word, nothing is wanting that can heighten the pleafure of his entertainment: every thing is ferved in the best manuer, and with the greatest readiness.

About one hundred nights make the season of Vauxall; and the average of one thousand persons a night supposed to make a good season to the proprietors. More than 11,000 persons have been assembled in these gardens at once; and of these, on so small a spot, not less than 7000 were accommodated with provisions and refreshments.

The proprietors of this enchanting place have spared no expence, to augment or to heighten its beauties. Beside the covered walks, all paved with composition, instead of clinkers or gravel, almost all the pavilions have colonnades in front, seven feet broad, which effectually shelter them from rain; and there is a handsome waiting-room 30 feet by 20, near the coach entrance into the gardens.

Here it may not be improper to subjoin an account of the provisions and wines as they are sold in the gardens.

	s. d,	s. d.
Champagne -	10 0	A dish of ham - 20
Frontiniac	6 6	A plate of ham - 10
Burgundy	70	A plate of beef 10
Claret	50	A plate of collared beef - 1 •
Ditto double bottle -	10 0	A potted pigeon - 1 o
Old Hock, vintage 1748	90	A lettuce 0 6
Ditto, vintage 1786 -	60	A cruet of oil 0 4
Rhenish	30	Alemon - 03
Madeira — —	46	A flice of bread - or
Sherry — —	3 6	A biscuit 01
Calcavella — —	26	A pat of butter - 0 2
Mountain — —	2 6	A flice of cheese — 02
Lifbon — —	26	A tart 1 0
Old Bottled Port -	26	A custard — — 04
Arrack, per quart -	80	A cheefecake 04
Sugar for a bottle -	06	A heart-cake — — 0 2
Ditto for a pint -	03	A Shrewsbary cake — 0 2
Cyder — —	10	A plate of Anchovies - 10
Two pounds of ice -	10	A plate of Olives - 10
Table-beer, a quart mug	06	A cucumber — — o 6
Achieken — —	30	A jelly - 0 6
A pulled chicken -	40	Wax lights — — 1 4

Upward of 14,000 lamps have been used, at one time, in the lighting of these gardens, which, are every night illuminated with neat splendour. The refreshments of tea and coffee, mentioned above, it is to be observed, are allowed without any addition to the price of admission.

VERULAM.

VERULAM, a town celebrated in remote antiquity, was fituated close by St. Alban's. In the time of Nero it was a municipium, or town, the inhabitants of which enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens. By Tacitus it was called Verulamium; and, by Ptolemy, Urolamium. After the departure of the Romans, it was entirely ruined by the wars between the Britons and Saxons; and nothing remains of ancient Verulam, but the ruins of walls, tessellated pavements, and Roman coins, which are sometimes dug up. The site of it has been long converted into corn-fields: Seges

est, ubi Troja fuit. See St. Alban's.

VETERINARY COLLEGE, a new and singular institution in this country, established in the year 1791, under
the auspices of persons of the first rank and fortune in the
kingdom. The design is for the improvement of farriery
and the treatment of cattle in general; but, perhaps, it is
more immediately intended to promote a reformation in that
particular branch of veterinary science, called Farriery;
and to rescue the management and cure of disorders incident to horses, and frequently the lives of those truly valuable animals, from the hands of the unskilful and illiterate.
It is calculated also to render that a respectable profession,
which has hitherto been considered a disreputable occupation, beneath the study and attention of men of liberal education. From the nature of this institution, it cannot fail to
be of great national utility.

The Duke of Northumberland was the first Prefident of the College. There are likewise, eleven Vice-presidents, 24 Directors, a Treasurer, Professor, Secretary, and Collector. The President, Vice-Presidents, and ten of the Directors, the Treasurer, and Collector, are chosen annually, by ballot. The entire management of the College is in the Council, which consists of the President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors; subject to the controul of sour quarterly general meetings of the subscribers. The College is situated in Camden Town, in the parish of St. Pancras. It extends in front 270 seet, and consists of a house for the Professor, and Secretary; apartments for the Pupils; committee-rooms, &c. In the plan likewise, was included an amphitheatre, a museum, a laboratory, a room for pharmacy, an operating room, a forge, very commodi-

ous stabling for 500 horses, a spacious riding house, a botanical garden, &c. The depth of the building is 650 feet. The whole is designed by Mr. James Burton, Architect, of New Bridge Street. A school for the instruction of Pupils in the Veterinary Science is to be under the direction of the Professor; and diseased horses of any description, are to be admitted, upon certain terms, into the infirmary. A volume of the transactions of the society is to be published annually, and presented to each subscriber gratis. The sum of two guineas is a qualification for an annual member, and a subscription of 20 guineas constitutes a perpetual member.

UPMINSTER, a village in Essex, 15 M. F. L. in the road to Tilbury Fort, called Upminster, from its lofty situation. Dr. Derham, author of two excellent works, Astro-Theology, and Physico-Theology, was Rector here from 1689 to 1735. In this parish is a spring, which he mentions in the latter work, as a proof that springs have their origin from the sea, and not from rains and vapours. This spring, in the greatest droughts, was little, if at all diminished, after an observation of above twenty years, although the ponds all over the country, and an adjoining

brook, had been dry for many months.

Upminster Hall, the ancient seat of Mr. Bransill, was granted by King Harold to the Abbey of Waltham Holy Cross, and was the hunting-seat of the Abbots. The house is supposed to have been erected in the reign of Henry VI, and to be the same house that was inhabited by some of the Abbots. The situation is beautiful, the grounds being well wooded, and falling in a sine slope from the house, the back front of which commands a delightful distant view of Laindon Hills in the same county, and of the high hills of Kent on the other side of the Thames, of whose water, between them, a glimpse is sometimes caught. Here Mr. Esdaile has a beautiful seat, called Gaines, from a mansion house belonging to the family of Engaine, which once stood on the same spot.

UXBRIDGE, a market town in Middlesex, 15 M. F. L. in the road to Oxford. Though it is independent, and governed by two bailiss, two constables, and four head-boroughs, it is only a hamlet to Great Hillingdon. The

river

river Coln runs through it in two streams; and, over the main stream, is a stone bridge. The chapel was built in the reign of Henry VI. This town is distinguished by the whiteness of the bread. There are many corn-mills at a small distance, and a considerable number of waggon-loads of meal are carried hence every week to London. A treaty was carried on here between Charles I, and the Parliament in 1644. The house in which the plenipotentiaries met is still called "The Treaty House," and is situated at the lower end of the town, on the left hand. Near Uxbridge are the remains of an ancient camp.

## W.

WALLINGTON, a hamlet of the parish of Beddington, situated on the banks of the Wandle. It is more populous than the village to which it is a hamlet. Here is a considerable calico-printing manufactory. In a field, near the road, is an ancient chapel, built of slint and stone, now used as a cart-house and stable. Its origin cannot be traced. The present proprietor would have pulled it down, but was

opposed in his intention by the parishioners.

WALTHAM ABBEY, or WALTHAM HOLY CROSS, a market town, in Effex, 121 M. F. L. had its fecond appellation from a holy cross, said to have been miraculoufly conveyed here from fome distant spot: its first name it received from a magnificent abbey founded here, in honour of this cross, by the unfortunate King Harold. This abbey was so much distinguished by a series of royal and noble benefactors, that it was one of the most opulent in the kingdom, and its Abbot was one of the twenty-eight mitred Abbots that fat in the Great Council of the Nation. Henry III, to avoid the expences of a court, used frequently to refide in it; in confideration of which he granted to the town of Waltham a market and fair. At the Dissolution, this abbey was granted to Sir Anthony Denny, from one of whose descendants it came, by purchase, into the family of Sir William Wake, Baronet, who had, on the fite of it, a modern-built feat, called " The Abbey House." This he fold to James Barwick, Esq. who pulled it down, in 1770, and has let the fite, and the grounds belonging to it, to a gardener. The

The tower of the church was erected in the time of Queen Mary; but the infide of the church is a beautiful specimen of the Saxon architecture. This, however, is only the nave of the original church; the cross aisles having extended beyond what is now the chancel; and the old tower, which fell down after the Dissolution, rose, in course, as the centre of a cross. A few beautiful fragments of the abbey still remain, in a style of architecture much later than that of the church; particularly, a Gothic arch, which formed the entrance and terminated a noble vista of tall trees which no longer exist; and, adjoining to this gateway, is still standing the porter's lodge. Within the precinct of the abbey is also a celebrated tulip tree, said to be one of the largest in England.

King Harold, and his two brothers, after the battle of Hastings, in which they were slain, were interred at the east end of the ancient church, at the distance of 40 yards from the extent of the present structure. A plain stone is said to have been laid over him, with this expressive epitaph, "Harold Inselix;" and a stone cossin, said to have been his, was discovered, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the gardener of Sir Edward Denny: the bones, upon the touch, mouldered into dust. About three years ago, another cossin was found, nearly on the same spot, which contained an entire skeleton inclosed in lead. If this were not the skeleton of one of Harold's brothers, it is in vain to

form any other conjecture.\*

At

WAY

<sup>\*</sup> An incident occurred in this town, which is memorable as having been one of the principal circumstances that led to the Reformation. It is related by several historians, and particularly by John Fox, who here compiled his celebrated Martyrology. \* This was the fortunate introduction of Dr. Thomas Cranmer, afterward Abp. of Canterbury, to the notice of Henry VIII. The King, it seems, had a small house on Rome Land (a parcel of land near the abbey, so called from having been granted by Henry II, to Pope Alexander) to which he occasionally resorted for his private amusements; as may be inferred from Fuller, who says, that Waltham bells told no tales when the King came there," He took this place in his way, when he commenced a journey to diffipate the chagrin, he felt, from the obstructions to his divorce from Queen Catherine, Stephen Gardiner, his Secretary of State, and Edward Fox, his Almoner, by whom he was accompained, spent the evening at the house of Mr. Creffy, to whose sons Dr. Cranmer was preceptor. As the divorce became the subject of conversation, Cranmer observed, that the readiest

At Waltham Abbey, are some powder mills, in the hands of Government; some manufactories for printed linens, and some newly-erected buildings for the manufacture of pins, which happily affords employment to a great number of children of both sexes. The river Lea here forms several islands.

WALTHAM CROSS, or WEST WALTHAM, a village in Herts, on the west side of the river Lea, is situated on the road to Ware, 114 M. F. L. It takes its sirst appellation from the cross erected here by Edward I, in honour of his Queen Eleanor. It was a noble structure, and round it were several essigies, with the arms of England, Castile, Leon, Poitou, &c. which are now greatly defaced. It is situated near the entrance into the parish of Cheshunt.\*

WALTHAMSTOW, a village in Essex, 5 m. f. 1. con the road from Lea Bridge to Epping, has many hand-stome houses; particularly, Higham Hall, the seat of Governor Hornby, situated on the side of the road, in a line between the houses of Mr. Goddard and Mr. Moxon at Woodsford. It was built by Anthony Bacon, Esq. and named Higham Hall, from a once magnificent mansion house, at Higham Hill, near Clay Street, which was purchased by Mr. Bacon. Near Marsh Street, is an ancient mansion, the residence of Thomas Grosvenor, Esq. and here are the seat and pleasure grounds of Sir Charles Pole, Bart.

way, either to quiet the King's conscience, or to extort the Popes consent, would be to consult the universities of Europe on this controverted point. If they approved of his marriage with Catherine, his remorses would naturally cease: if they condemned it, the Pope would find it difficult to resist the solicitations of so great a monarch, seconded by the opinion of all the earned men in Christendom. When the King was informed of this proposal, he was delighted with it; and, with more alacrity than delicacy, he swore, that, "Cranmer had got the right sow by the ear." He sent for that divine, adopted his opinion, and ever after entertained for him the highest regard. Mr. Cressy's house is not now to be found.

\* This cross, we understand, is to be removed for the better preserration of it, into Theobalds Park. An idea of peculiar fanctity was once nnexed to these crosses. Thus Shakspeare:

> She doth stray about By holy crosses, where she kneels and prays For happy wedlock hours.

The church of Walthamstow is a large edifice, and confists of three aisles: that on the north side, built by Sir George Monox, Lord Mayor of London in the reign of

Henry VIII, is called Monox' aifle.

WALTON, a village in Surry, on the Thames, between Weybridge and Moulsey. Here are the ramains of an antient camp, supposed to have been Roman; and from this village runs a rampart of earth, with a trench, as far as St.

George's Hill in the sume parish.

Here was a curious bridge over the Thames, erected, in 1750, by Mr. Decker. But it has fince been taken down, and a new one erected in its stead. In this parish is Apps Court, the seat of Jeremiah Hodges, Esq; Ashley Park, the seat of Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. and the seat of the Earl of Tankerville. See Burwood Park.

WALWORTH, a village in the parish of Newington, in Surry, between that and Camberwell. It was probably the birthplace of the celebrated Sir William Walworth, the story of whose exploit in Smithsield, in killing the rebel Wat Tyler, is handsomely painted on the sign of one of the

public-houses here.

WANDLE, or VANDAL, a river, which rifes near Carshalton in Surry, and passing by Croydon and Merton, falls into the Thames at Wandsworth. It is a fine trout stream; but more celebrated for the consequence which Pope has given it in his "Windsor Forest:"

"The blue transparent Vandalis appears."

WANDSWORTH, a village in Surry, five M. F. L. is fituated in the road to Kingston, near the confluence of the Wandle with the Thames, and between two hills called East Hill and West Hill. At the close of the last century many French resugees settled here, and established a French church, which is now used as a meeting by the methodists. The art of dying cloth has been practised at this place, for more than a century, and there are two dyers here, Mr. Barchard and Mr. Williamson; the former a scarlet dyer. There are likewise several considerable manufactories here: namely, one for bolting cloth; Mr. Henchell's iron-mills; the calico-printing manufactories of Mr. Gardiner and of Mesirs. Lawrence and Harris; Mr. Rigby's manufactory

for printing kerseymeres; Mr. Dibble's for whitening and pressing stuffs; Mr. Were's linseed oil and white lead mills; Mr. Shepley's oil mills; Messrs. Gattey's vinegar works; and the distilleries of Messrs. Bush and Co.

The tower of the church is ancient; but the church itself is a modern edifice. Beside the small cemetery contiguous to this, there is a more spacious one at East Hill, at the en-

trance into the town from London.

On East Hill, on the right, are the houses of Thomas Tatlock, and Richard Bush, Esquires. Farther on, to the left, fronted by fine tall elms, and furrounded by a large pleasure-ground and gardens, is the manor house, formerly of the family of Porter, and afterward the refidence of the Hon. Edward Digby, whose sons, Henry, now Earl Digby, and Admiral Robert Digby, were born here. It is now in the possession of the right honourable Sir James Sanderson, Lord Mayor of London, M. P. for Malmesbury, and Vice-President of the Philanthropic Society. Next is the handfome house of Miss Elizabeth and Miss Harriet Howard; and opposite this is the elegant villa of John Webster, Esq. All these houses have a delightful view of the Thames, between the bridges of Putney and Battersea. The two churches of Fulham and Putney to the left, embosomed, as it were, in woods, form, with the bridge, a picture que appearance; and the prospect is greatly improved by a view of Harrow-on-the-Hill in the front, and of Hampstead and Highgate to the right.

On West Hill, to the left, is Down Lodge, the excellent new house of Henry Gardiner, Esq. To the right, is
West Hill House, lately the residence of Sir George Collier,
which is greatly enlarged and improved by Henry Goodwin
Esq. Farther on, to the left, is the new capital mansion,
crected by John Anthony Rucker, Esq. whose pleasuregrounds are contiguous to Lord Spencer's Park at Wimbledon, and seem to be part of it, and whose sine situation commands a view of the Thames toward London, as well as of
the delightful country toward Merton, Tooting, Dulwich,
Sydenham, and Shooter's Hill. A little farther, to the
light, facing Putney Heath, is the handsome villa of Philip

De Visme, Esq.

Here is a Quaker's meeting-house, rebuilt in 1787, and

two schools for children of that persuasion; at one of which, that excellent citizen, senator, and magistrate, Sir John

Barnard, received his education.

In Garret Lane, between this village and Tooting was formerly a mock election, after every general election, of a Mayor of Garret, to which Mr. Foote's dramatic piece of

that name gave no fmall celebrity.

WANSTED, a village, fix M. F. L. on the skirts of Epping Forest, is adorned with several villas; among which, that of George Bowles, Esq. is distinguished for extensive pleasure-grounds. But these are all eclipsed by the magnificence of Wansted House.

In 1787, the foundation of a beautiful church was laid here by Sir James Tylney Long, Bart. and was finished in 1790. Simplicity and neatness were aimed at in this rural temple, by the architect, Mr. Thomas Hardwick. portico is of the Doric order; and the cupola supported by eight Ionic columns. The whole of the external part of the edifice is faced with Portland stone. The internal order is Corinthian. The pavement of the church, remarkable for its beauty and neatness, was brought from Painswick in Gloucestershire: that of the chancel is of the same kind of stone, intermixed with black marble dots. The window of the chancel is of stained glass; the subject, Our Saviour bearing the Cross: the circular windows, at the east end of the galleries, are also of stained glass; that, on the right of the altar, being the royal arms; and the correspondent one, the arms of the Patron, Sir J. T. Long. These stained windows were executed by Mr. Eginton of Birmingham. The pews in the church are of wainfcot; and, in the christening pew, is a font of excellent workmanship in artificial stone. In the chancel is a monument of white marble (removed from the old church) to the memory of Sir Josiah Child. The ground on which the church was erected, was given to the parish, by Sir J. T. Long, out of his own Park; from this pious motive, that the remains of the persons interred in the old church and churchyard might not be disturbed, and that divine service might continue, without interruption while the new structure was erecting.

WANSTED HOUSE, the magnificent feat and extenave park and gardens of Sir James Tylney Long, Baronet,

M. P.

M. P. for Wilts, and Hereditary Warden of Epping Forest. The ancient manor was granted, by Edward VI, to Robert Lord Rich. He fold it to Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester, who, in 1578, entertained Queen Elizabeth here. Reverting to the Crown, King James gave it to Sir Henry Mildmay, who having been one of the Judges of Charles I, it was forfeited. Charles II gave it to the Duke of York, who fold it to Sir Robert Brooks. Of the representatives of this gentleman it was purchased by Sir Josian Child, Bart. a confiderable merchant, author of some valuable commercial tracts, and grandfather to the late Earl Tylney, from whom

it descended to his nephew, the present proprietor.

Sir Josiah Child planted a great number of trees in avenues leading to the fite of the old mansion. His son laid out some extensive grounds in gardens; and, after these were finished, he employed the celebrated Colin Campbell, to build the present structure, which is cased with Portland stone, and is upward of 260 feet in length, and 70 in depth. It is ione of the noblest houses in Europe; and its grand front is thought to be as fine a piece of architecture as any in Italy. It consists of two stories, the basement and the state story. It is adorned by a noble portico of fix Corinthian columns. In the tympanum of this portico (which we afcend by a double flight of steps) are the family arms; and, over the door which leads into the Great Hall, is a medallion of the architect.

The Great Hall is 53 feet by 45. On the ceiling are Morning, Noon, Evening, and Night, by Kent. The pictures are, Mr. Kent, the Painter; and three by Cafali, the subjects Coriolanus, Porsenna, and Pompey taking Leave of his Family. This hall is also decorated by two antique statues of Agrippina and Domitian; four statues of Poetry, Painting, Music, and Architecture; and four wafes. We then enter

A Dining Room, 27 feet square; the pictures, St. Francis; Madonna; a Ruin; and fix Family Portraits.

A Drawing Room, 27 feet square; the pictures, a Magda-

en; Herodias; and a Madonna.

A Bed Chamber, 24 feet by 20: it has five Views, and a peautiful chest inlaid with mother of pearl.

In a Light Closet adjoining, are three Madonnas; and in

another light closet, two pictures.

These rooms form the front line to the lest of the Hall; returning to which, we enter the suite of apartments to the right. First,

A Dining Room, 25 feet square. On the ceiling are painted the Seasons; and the pictures are, Lord Chief Justice Glyn and his Family, Lely; a Holy Family; three Land-

scapes; and two Ruins.

A Drawing Room, 30 feet by 25; the ceiling painted with the story of Jupiter and Semele: the pictures, three slowerpieces, by Baptist. The chimney-piece is elegant: an eagle taking up a snake, in white marble, is let into the centre of it: this is the family crest.

A Bed Chamber, 25 feet by 22; the pictures, Apollo and Narcissus; Satyrs; Cupids; a Madonna; and St. John and

the Infant Jesus.

The Ball Room, 75 feet by 27, extends the whole depth of the house: it is splendidly sitted up with gilded ornaments of all kinds, in the taste of that period; and hung with tapestry, in two compartments, the subjects Telemachus and Calypso, and one of the Battles of Alexander. Over the chimney, is Portia, by Scalken. From this room we enter the suite of apartments in the back front. First,

A Bed Chamber, 27 feet by 22; the pictures, Venus Sleeping; Adonis Sleeping; Venus and Psyche; and Di-

ana and Endymion.

A Dressing Room, 27 feet by 25: it has four Landscapes.

Anti-Chamber, 40 feet by 27: it has seven pictures of Ruins, and is ornamented with a curious cabinet, a chimney piece of white marble, and marble tables.

A Saloon, 30 feet square: over the white marble chimney-piece, is a picture of Pandora, by Nollikens, father of the present sculptor of that name: and this room is adorned with three statues; namely, Apollo, antique; Flora, Wilton; and Bacchus, Ditto.

A Dining Room, 40 feet by 27: the pictures, Alexander directing Achilles to paint Campaspe, Casali; the Continence of Scipio, Ditto; Sophonisha taking Poison, Ditto; two Landscapes; and three Ruins.

A Drawing Room, 27 feet square: it is adorned with the

picture of Angelica and Medora, by Cafali.

A Bed Chamber, 27 feet by 21: it is hung with rich figured velvet: the bed the same, and lined with a white Indian satin, trailed with coloured flowers and Chinese figures. In this room is a picture of Ruins.

A Dressing Room, 26 feet by 18; it has a picture by

Nollikens.

Under the Great Hall is a noble arcade, from which we enter a common Dining Parlour, 40 feet by 35, and hence into a Breakfast Room, 32 feet by 25, ornamented with prints by the most eminent masters, pasted on a straw-

coloured paper, with engraved borders.

In the avenue leading from the grand front of the house to Laytonftone, is a circular piece of water, which feems equal to the length of the front. There are no wings to the house, although they were included in the original design. On each fide, as we approach the house, is a marble statue; that on the left, Hercules, and the other Omphale; and hence, to compensate, as it were, for the defect of wings, obelisks and vases extend alternately to the house. The garden front has no portico, but a pediment, enriched with a bas-relief, and supported by fix three-quarter columns. From this front is an easy descent, through a fine vista, to the river Roding, which is formed into canals; and, beyoud it, the walks and wildernesses rife up the hill, as they floped downward before. Highland House, the clegant feat of Isaac Currie, Efq. built of thore, forms a beautiful termination to the vista. Among other decorations of the gardens is a curious grotto.

Mr. Young, in his "Six Weeks Tour," observes, that "Wansted, upon the whole, is one of the noblest houses in England. The magnificence of having four state-bed chambers, with complete apartments to them, and the ball-room, are superior to any thing of the kind in Houghton, Holkam, Blenheim, and Wilton. But each of these houses is superior to this in other particulars; and, to form a complete palace, something must be taken from all. In respect to elegance of architecture, Wansted is second to Holkam. What a building would it be, were the wings added, ac-

cording to the first defign !"

WARE, a market town in Herts, on the great north road, and on the river Lea, 21 M. F. L. In 1408, the

town was destroyed by a great inundation; and sluices and wears being made in its river to preserve it from future floods, Camden supposes, that it hence acquired the name of Ware. The church is large, in the form of a crofs, and has a gallery erected by the Governors of Christ Hospital in London; but the school, which was for the younger children of that hospital, is removed to Hertford. Here is a confiderable market for corn; and 5000 quarters of malt and other corn are frequently fent in a week to London, by the barges, which return with coals.

In the vicinity of Ware are several good feats; of which the principal are Ware Park, the feat of Thomas Hope Byde, Efq. Cold Harbour, the feat and park of T. Caswell, Efq. Blakesware and Gilston Park, the feats of William Plumer, Efq. who resides in the latter; Bury Park, the seat of Job Tiger, Efq. and New Hall, the feat of William Leake, Efq.

See Amwell. WARE PARK, the feat of T. H. Byde, Efq. beautifully fituated upon a hill, rifing above the rich vale, terminated by Ware and Hertford. The park has all the advantages which refult from inequality of ground, abundance of water, fine plantations, and a rich circumjacent country. In the beginning of the last century, this was the feat of Sir Henry Fanshaw, whose garden Sir Henry Wotton calls " a delicate and diligent curiofity, without parallel among foreign nations."

WARLEYS, the beautiful feat and park of Mr. Urquhart,

two miles N. E. of Waltham Abbey.

WATFORD, a market town in Herts, 14 M. F. L. upon the Coln, where it has two streams that run separately to

Rickmansworth. See Cashiobury and Russel Farm.

WATTON WOOD HALL, an elegant leat, five miles from Hertford, built by the late Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart. The park is planted with great tafte; and a beautiful rivulet called the Rib, which runs through it, is formed into a spacious canal, with islands for the haunts of swans. This estate was fold, in 1792, to Sir H. G. Calthorpe, Bart.

WELWYN, a village in Herts, 25 M. F. L. in the road to Bedford. Of this place, the celebrated Dr. Young was Rector, and here was the scene of his melancholy, but pleafing effutions, "The Night Thoughts."

WESTCOMB

WESTCOMB PARK, in the parish of Greenwich was the manor of Mr. Lambard, author of the "Perambulation through Kent." It came, after a fuccession of different proprietors, into the possession of the late Earl of Pembroke. This nobleman, whose fine taste and skill in architecture have been justly celebrated, pulled down the old house, which stood on the spot now occupied by the stables, and rebuilt it in its prefent fituation, about the year 1732. Of Lord Pembroke it was purchased by Charles third Duke of Bolton, who refided here, upward of twenty years, with Mifs Lavinia Fenton (the celebrated Polly Peachum) whom he married in 1751; and who continued here, as Duchefs Dowager of Bolton, from 1754, till her death in 1760, when this feat became the property of her son, the Rev. Mr. Powlett. After her death it was fuccessively occupied by Lord Clive, the Marquis of Lothian, the Duchess of Athol, and Mr. Halliday, the Banker, whose widow now resides lin it. The house is highly finished with carving and rich ceilings. The wainfcot and chimney-pieces appear to be of an older date, and were probably brought from the ancient imansion. The principal beauty of Westcomb Park is the terrace, near the house, which, in the Duke of Bolton's time, was kept, no doubt, in fmooth and proper order. The prospect it commands of Shooter's Hill, from the summit to the base, and of a long extent of the river, which terminates in feveral windings under Charlton Wood, is beautiful and magnificent.

WESTERHAM, a market town, 21\(\frac{3}{4}\) M. F. L. in the road to East Grinstead. Near this place is the noble seat of John Ward, Esq. called Squirries. It stands on a small eminence with respect to the front; but, on the back of the edifice, the ground rises very high, and is divided into several steep slopes. Near the house are some woods, through which are cut several ridings. On the other side of the hil, behind the house, arise nine springs, which, uniting their streams, form the river Darent. Near this place also is Hill Park, the seat of John Cotton, Esq; famous for its sine

cascades, formed by the Darent.

Westerham is celebrated as the birthplace of that eminent defender of civil and religious liberty, Dr. Hoadly, Bp. of Winchester. Here also General Wolfe was born: he is buried in the church; and on his monument is this inscription:

> ames, Son of Colonel Edward Wolfe, and Henrietta his wife, Was born in this parish, January 2, 1727; And died in America, Sept. 13, 1759,

Conqueror of Quebec.

While George in forrow bows his laurel'd head, And bids the artist grace the soldier dead; We raife no fculptur'd trophy to thy name, Brave youth, the fairest in the lists of fame : Proud of thy birth, we boast th' auspicious year; Struck with thy fall, we shed the general tear; With humble grief infcribe one artlefs stone, And with thy matchless honours date our own.

WEY, the principal river in Surry, rifes in Hampshire, and, after passing Guilford, slows on to the Thames, which it joins near Chertsey. Pope, in his Windsor Forest, thus characterizes this river,

The chalky Wey, that rolls a milky wave.

WEYBRIDGE, a village in Surry, four miles from Hampton Court, took its name from a bridge formerly erected here over the river Wey. In this village are Say's Place, and Brooklands, the feats of Mr. Payne. See Oat-

lands, Ham Farm, and Woburn Farm.

WHITCHURCH, or LITTLE STANMORE, near Edgware, is celebrated for the magnificent feat built here by James first Duke of Chandos, The church, which is an elegant little structure, contains all that now remains of the magnificence of Canons. The body of it was built by the Duke, who would have erected a new tower also; but the parishioners having fold their bells, in expectation that this munificent nobleman would provide a new fet, his Grace took fuch offence at this circumstance, that he would proceed no farther in his defign, than decorating the infide. The organ is placed at the east end of the church, in a recess behind the altar, and not much elevated above it: it is viewed through an arch, supported by Corinthian columns, and forming an opening over the communion-table, which

which produces a fine effect. The sides of the church are enriched with paintings of various subjects from the Old and New Testament; and, at the west end, is a gallery, which was erected for the use of the Duke and his family. There is likewise an elegant chamber, containing monuments of the Brydges family. Passing through an antichamber, which communicates immediately with the church, it is approached by a slight of steps, and immediately in view at the entrance, appears the costly monument of "The Grand Duke" and his two sirst wives. See Canons and Edgware.

WHI ITON, a hamlet of the parish of Twickenham, adjoining to Hounslow Heath. Here Sir Godfrey Kneller, the celebrated painter, built a handsome house, adorned with extensive plantations, which have been much enlarged and improved by the present proprietor, Samuel Prime. Esq. In this house Sir Godfrey acted as a Justice of the

Peace; and here he died in 1717.

WHITTON DEAN, in the same hamlet, the seat of

Mrs. Campbell.

WHITTON FARM, in the same village, the scat of Mr. Aylmer.

WHITTON HOUSE, in the same place, the seat of

George Goftling, Efq. See the next Article.

WHITTON PLACE, the feat of Sir William Chambers, Knight of the Swedish Order of the Polar Star, was built by Archibald third Duke of Argyle. The fpot now occupied by the pleafure-grounds confifted partly of cornfields, and partly of land taken from Hounflow Heath. To this nobleman, we are principally indebted for the introduction of foreign trees and plants, that contribute effentially to the richness of colouring so peculiar to our modern landscape; and, in forming his plantations at Whitton, his Grace displayed great elegance of taste, although the modern art of gardening was, at that time, in a state of infancy. He planted a great number of cedars, firs, and other evergreens, which now make a majestic and venerable appearance, and are some of the finest to be found in this country. He likewise built a noble conservatory, in which he formed one of the best collections of exotics in England. These are no longer to be seen; but of their number and value, some idea may be conceived, when it is considered

that this very conservatory was sufficiently large to be converted into an elegant villa, now in the possession of George Gostling, Esq. After the death of the Duke, this place underwent great revolutions, and had many proprietors. At last, after having been long neglected, it came into the possession of Mr. Gostling's father, who converted the conservatory into a villa for himself; and, having divided the pleasure-grounds into two parts, sold the principal house, with the grounds allotted to it, to Sir William Chambers.

In his improvements of this delightful spot, Sir William Chambers appears to have had in contemplation the decorations of an Italian villa. Temples, statues, ruins, and antiques, are interspersed throughout. In one part appears the imitation of some ancient Roman baths; and in another, a modern temple of Æsculapius, erected in compliment to the Rev. Dr. Willis, to whose skill, under the Divine Blessing, we are indebted for the happy restoration of our beloved Sovereign to health, in the ever-memorable year 1789. In gold letters, over the door, is the following inscription:

## ASCVLAPIO SALV. AVG. RESTITVIT SACR. MDCCLXXXIX.

The house is fitted up with valuable pictures, ancient marbles, original drawings, &c. There is also an excellent library, in which, in particular, are included the most valuable books in ancient and modern architecture.

WICKHAM, WEST, a parish in Kent, between Croydon and Bromley, containing two villages: the one, at a small distance after having passed Wickham Green from Beckenham; and the other, about a mile farther to the south. In the former is the seat of Richard Jones, Esq. In the latter are the church, and the ancient manor house, called West Wickham Court, the property of John Farnaby, Esq. In this house lived the celebrated Gilbert West, author of "Observations on the Resurrection of Christ." Here he devoted himself to learning and piety; and, "here," says Dr. Johnson, "he was very often visited by Lyttelton and Pitt, who, when they were weary of faction and debates, used, at Wickham, to find books and quiet, a decent table, and literary conversation. There is at Wickham a walk made

made by Pitt; and, what is of more importance, at Wicknam Lyttelton received that conviction, that produced his Differtation on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul." In a summer-house, Mr. West placed the following inscription, in imitation of Ausonius "Ad Villam:"

> Not wrapt in smoky London's sulphurous clouds, And not far distant, stands my rural cot: Neither obnoxious to intruding crowds, Nor for the good and friendly too remote.

And when too much repose brings on the spleen, Or the gay city's idle pleasures cloy; Swift as my changing wish, I change the scene, And now the country, now the town enjoy.

WICKHAM, EAST, a village in Kent, ten M. F. L. o the left of the road to Dover. Near the church is an ancient house, once the residence of the Leighs, but for many years uninhabited. Here also is the handsome modern teat of J. Jones. Esq.

WIDBURY HILL, near Ware, s celebrated by Mr. Scott, for the prospect it commands, which, on a fine even.

ng, he observes, is beautiful beyond recription.

My roving fight
Pursues its pleasing course o'er Widbury's mount,
With that fair crescent crown'd of losty elms,
Its own peculiar boast.

AMWELLS

WIDFORD, a village in Herts, near Hoddesdon. In his parish, on a hill to the west of the river Lea, are two purrows, supposed to have been thrown up by the Danes, in memory of some battle.

WILDERNESS, near Sevenoaks, the small feat and park

of Viscount Bayham.

WILLINGALE, DOE and SPAIN, two parishes in Essex, between Chelmsford and Fisield; of which it is remarkable, that they have each a church, almost close together, in one churchyard.

WILTON PARK, the elegant feat of Mrs. Dupré, near Beaconsfield in Bucks. It is built of Portland stone, in a

wery beautiful fituation.

WIMBLEDON, a village, in Surry, on a fine heath, feven

feven miles S. W. of London. The manor here, which included that of Mortlake, belonged formerly to the fee of Canterbury, and was exchanged by Abp. Cranmer, for other lands, with Henry VIII. We find it afterward fuccessively, by grant, fettlement, purchase, or inheritance, the property or residence of Thomas Cromwell Earl of Essex, Queen Catherine Parr, Sir Christopher Hatton, Sir Thomas Cecil, afterward Earl of Exeter; of his father, the great Lord Burleigh, when Sir William Cecil; Edward Cecil Vifcount Wimbledon, Queen Henrietta Maria; " General Lambert, the famous parliamentary General; + Queen Henrietta Maria, after the Restoration; George Digby Earl of Briftol; the Duke of Leeds, Sir Theodore Janssen, Bart. and Sarah Duchefs of Marlborough. Her grace pulled down the old mansion house (a magnificent ancient edifice, built in 1588, by Sir Thomas Cecil) and rebuilt it on or near the old fite, after a design of the Earl of Pembroke's. She left it to her grandson John Spencer, Esq. whose son, the late Earl Spencer; formed here one of the finest parks in England. It contains about 1,200 acres, and is adorned with fine plantations, beautiful declivities, and a sheet of water, containing 50 acres. The eminences in this park present many varied and delightful points of view-Harrow-onthe-Hill, Highgate, the Metropolis (in which may be diftinguished his Lordship's house in the Green Park), Norwood, and Epsom Downs. No less than 19 parish churches may be counted in this prospect, exclusive of those of London and Westminster. This park has been enlarged by a confiderable piece of ground, taken from that part of the heath which is in the parish of Wandsworth, for which his lordship pays 50l. a year to that parish. The house was burnt down in 1785, and the fite of it is now covered with verdure; but fome of the offices, that were at a distance from the house, serve for the occasional residence of his Lordship.

<sup>\*</sup> That unfortunate monarch, Charles I, was so little aware of his impending fate, that a few days before he was brought to trial, he ordered the seeds of some Spanish melons to be sown in his garden at Wimbledon.

<sup>+</sup> When discarded by Cromwell, he turned florist here, and had the finest tulips and gillislowers that money could procure: he likewise excelled in painting flowers.

On the east side of Wimbledon Common, is a seat, ately the property of M. de Calonne, Comptroller General of the Finances of France, before the Revolution in 1789. The plantations, which contain upward of 70 acres, join Lord Spencer's; and M. de Calonne, when he purchased this place of Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. laid the foundation of a ball-room and two tea-rooms; but he sold the estate, in September 1792, for 15000l. to Earl Gower.

Near the church, is the elegant villa of William Beaumaris Rush, Esq. which has likewise fine pleasure-grounds,

and commands fome extensive views.

On the fouth fide of the Common, is a neat villa, of which the Duke of Newcastle has a long lease; and, next o this, is Wimbledon Lodge, a new and elegant house, built by Gerard De Visme, Esq.

On the west side of the Common are two good houses, both in the occupation of the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas,

and the pretty villa of Abraham Aguelar, Efq.

In the lane leading to Kingston is Prospect Place, the seat of James Meyrick, Esq. adjoining to which is the handcome villa of Samuel Castell, Esq. Both these have beautiful pleasure-grounds, and command delightful views of Epsom Downs and all the country adjacent.—There are se-

weral other good houses on the Common.

The parish church was rebuilt in 1788 with greystock bricks. It is sitted up in the Grecian style; has galleries on the north, west, and south sides; and is ornamented with a small tower and spire of stone, which have a light and pleasing effect.\* The contributions of the inhabitants, on this occasion, were so liberal, that the whole was completed, without the necessity of recurring to Parliament, or to a brief; and it ought to be recorded, to his honour, that Mr. Levi, the Jew, then of Prospect Place, was one of the most considerable subscribers. At one corner of the churchyard, is a sepulchre of brick and stone, for the family of Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. The entrance, which

<sup>\*</sup> The chancel, however which seems to be of the 14th century, underwent no alteration. In it are some remains of painted glass; particularly, in the north window. St. John the Baptist, St Christopher, and a Crusader completely armed. On the S. side is a small chapel or aisle, for the interment of Lord Wimbledon's samily.

is on the outside of the churchyard, is by a slight of steps into a sunk area, senced in by iron rails. We then enter an apartment, illuminated by the door, and a small window on each side, which are all grated; and opposite the door are four rows of horizontal niches, above each other, being 16 in the whole. Five of these are silled with each a relation of Mr. Hopkins', and the entrance, of course, closed up with marble, on which is inscribed the name, &c. In the churchyard is the tomb of John Hopkins, Esq. celebrated by Pope as Vulture Hopkins: he died in 1732. See Page 182, Note.

At the S. W. angle of Wimbledon Common, is a circular encampment with a fingle ditch, including a furface of feven acres; the trench very deep and perfect. Camden, who fays that this camp was called, in his time, Benfbury, is of opinion, that this was the fite of a battle between Ceaulin, King of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert, King of Kent, in which the latter was defeated; and which is faid to have been fought in 568, at a place called Wibandune. On the same common, near the village, is a well,

the water of which is never known to freeze.

At Wimbledon are the copper mines of Messrs. Henckell, Mr. Coleman's calico-printing manufactory, and Messrs.

Wall's manufactory of japan ware.

WINDSOR, NEW, a borough and market town, in Berks, 22 M. F. L. fituated on the Thames. In the grant of it to the monks of Westminster, by Edward the Confessor, it is called Windleshora, which fignifies a winding shore; and hence the derivation of its prefent name. The Abbot of Westminster exchanged it with William I, for other lands. Edward I, in 1276; made it a free borough, and refided here. Windfor foon became a place of great refort. The corporation confifts of a Mayor and 30 Brethren, 13 of whom are styled Benchers; and ten of these Benchers have the title of Aldermen, out of whom the Mayor is annually chosen. The town is well paved and lighted, an act of parliament, for that purpose, having been obtained in 1769. The Guildhall, is a brick structure, with arcades of Portland stone, erected in 1686. In a niche, is the statue of Queen Anne, with an adulatory Latin inscription, in which the sculptor is told, that " a resemblance of Anna is not to

be given by his art; and that if he would exhibit her likeness, he must attempt a goddess. In another niche, is a statue of her consort, Prince George of Denmark, with a Latin inscription, in which he is styled " a hero, whom future ages must revere." The parish church is a large ancient structure.

WINDSOR CASTLE, the most delightful palace of our Sovereigns, was built by William the Conqueror, on account of its pleasant situation, and as a place of security. It was enlarged by Henry I. Our succeeding monarchs refided in the same castle, till Edward III, who was born in it, caused the ancient building to be taken down, (except the three towers at the west end of the lower ward) erected the present stately castle, and St. George's chapel; inclosed the whole with a rampart of stone; and inffituted the order of the Garter. The rebuilding of the castle was principally under the direction of the celebrated William of Wykeham, afterward Bp. of Winchester. Great additions were made to it by Edward IV, Henry VII, Henry VIII, Elizabeth, and Charles II. This last Prince restored the castle to its ancient splendour. He entirely changed the face of the upper court; enlarged the windows, and made them regular; richly furnished the royal apartments; decorated them with paintings; and erected a magazine of arms. He likewise enlarged the terrace walk, nade by Queen Elizabeth on the north fide of the caftle, and carried another terrace round the east and south sides If the upper courts. His present Majesty also has made nany fine improvements.

This caftle is divided into two courts or wards, with a arge round tower between them, called the middle ward; ne whole containing about twelve acres of land; and it has nany towers and batteries. It is fituated upon a high hill, thich rises by a gentle ascent. On the declivity of this hill the fine terrace, faced with a rampart of free stone, 1870 et in length. It is one of the noblest walks in Europe, ith respect to strength and grandeur, and the extensive ospect of the Thames and the adjacent country, with a

ariety of beautiful villas.

From the terrace we enter the Little Park, which extends ound the north and east sides of the castle, and forms a beau-

tiful lawn, computed to be four miles in circumference, and to contain about 500 acres of land. This park was enlarged, and inclosed by a brick wall, in the reign of William III, and is admired for its shady walks and natural beauties. It is plentifully stocked with deer, and other game, particularly hares; and here his Majesty frequently takes the diversion of courling.

Adjoining the park, and opposite the south-east side of the castle, are two neat modern-built mansions; the one named "The Queen's Lodge," which is the royal residence; the ot hercalled "The Lower Lodge," for the accommodation of the younger branches of the royal family. Both thefe buildings are of brick faced with stucco, with an embattled

coping. The garden is elegant.

But to return to the castle. The upper court is a spacious quadrangle, containing, on the north fide, the royal apartments, and St. George's chapel and hall: on the fouth and east sides, are the royal apartments, those of the Prince of Wales, and the great officers of state : and, in the centre of the area, is the statue of Charles II, with an inscription, celebrating as the best of Kings, the tyrant in whose reign a

Ruffel and a Sydney fuffered!

The Round Tower, which forms the west side of this upper court, contains the Governor's apartments. It is built on the highest part of the mount, and there is an ascent to it by a flight of stone steps. This mount is neatly laid out in floping walks round the hill, covered with verdure, and planted with shrubs. The apartments command an extensive view to London, and into the counties of Middlefex, Effex, Herts, Bucks, Berks, Oxfordshire, Wilts, Hants, Surry, Suffex, Kent, and Bedfordflire. guard chamber is shewn the coats of mail of King John of France, and David King of Scotland, both prisoners here at the same time; and here is the room in which Marshall de Belleisle resided, when a prisoner in 1744.

The lower court is larger than the other, and is, in a manner, divided into two parts, by St. George's Chapel, which stands in the centre. On the north, or inner side, are the houses and apartments of the Dean and Canons of St. George's Chapel, with those of the Minor Canons, Clerks, and other officers; and, on the fouth and west sides

Windsor. In this court are also several towers belonging to the officers of the Crown, when the Court is at Windsor, and to the officers of the order of the Garter.

The royal apartments are on the north fide of the upper court, and are termed the Star Building, from a star and carter in the middle of the structure, on the outside next

he terrace.

The entrance into the apartments is through a handfome restibule, supported by Ionic columns, with some antique bustos in several niches. Hence we proceed to the great taircase, finely painted by Thornhill with subjects from Dvid. In the dome, Phaeton is represented desiring Apollo o grant him leave to drive the chariot of the fun. In large ompartments, on the staircase, are the transformation of Phaeton's fifters into poplars, and of Cycnus into a fwan. In feveral parts of the ceiling are the figns of the zodiac fupported by the winds, with balkets of flowers beautifully difpofed: at the corners are the four elements, each expressed by a variety of figures. Aurora is represented with her nymphs in waiting, giving water to her horses. In several parts of the staircase are the figures of Music, Paining, and other sciences. The whole is beautifully difpofed, and heightened with gold; and from this flaircafe it view of the backstairs, painted with the story of Meleag is nd Atalanta. From this staircase we proceed through teh partments in the following order.

The Queen's Guard Chamber, which is furnished with guns, listols, &c. beautifully disposed in various forms. On the ceiling is Britannia in the person of Catherine, Conport to Charles II, seated on a globe, bearing the arms of England and Portugal, with Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, attended by deities, making their respective of erings. On the outer part of this group are the signs of the zodiac; and, in different parts of the ceiling, are Minerva, Mars, Venus, &c. Over the chimney is a portrait of Prince George of Denmark, on horseback, by Dahl;

with a view of shipping, by Vandervelde.

The Queen's Presence Chamber. Here Queen Catherine is epresented attended by Religion, Prudence, Fortitude, and other virtues: she is under a curtain spread by Time

and supported by Zephyrs, while Fame sounds the happiness of Britain: below, Justice is driving away Envy, Sedition, &c. The room is hung with tapestry, representing the beheading of St. Paul, and the persecution of the primitive Christians; and it is adorned with the pictures of Edward III and the Black Prince, both by Belcamp; and of James I, by Vandyck. In this room also are three of the cartoons of Raphael.

"Give me, fair Fancy, to pervade Chambers in pictur'd pomp array'd! Peopling whose stately walls I view The godlike forms that Raffaelle drew; I feem to see his magic hand Wield the wond'rous pencil-wand, Whose touches animation give, And bid th' insensate canvass live; Glowing with many a deed divine Atchiev'd in holy Palestine, The Passions feel its potent charm, And round the mighty master swarm."

The first of these celebrated cartoons is the Sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas, at Lystra;\* the second, the Miraculous Draught of Fishes; † the third, the Healing of the Cripple at the Beautiful Gate of the Temple.

- The occasion of this is finely told: the man healed of his lameness, to express his sense of the divine goodness which appeared in these apostles, and to shew it to be him, not only a crutch is under his seet on the ground, but an old man takes up the lappet of his garment, and looks upon the limb he remembers to have been crippled, expressing great devotion and amazement; which are sentiments seen in the other, with a mixture of joy.
- † Christ appears in this with an air of divine benignity. The exotic birds, the magnificent large fowl placed on the shore in the fore-ground, have a sea wildness in them, and, as their food was sish, contribute to express the business in hand, which is sishing; and being thus placed on the shore, prevent the heaviness which that part would otherwise have had, by breaking the parallel lines that would have been made by the boat and the base of the picture. However, in this cartoon Raphael has made a boat too little to hold the figures he has placed in it; but had he made it large enough for those sigures, the picture would have been all boat; and to have made his sigures small enough for a vessel of that size, would have rendered them unsuitable to the rest of the set.

In this, all the figures are admirably performed: the boys are done with

The Queen's Audience Chamber. The ceiling is painted with Britannia in the person of Queen Catherine, in a car lrawn by swans to the temple of Virtue, attended by Flora, Ceres, &c. The canopy is of sine English velvet, set up by Queen Anne; and the tapestry was made at Cobentz; and presented to Henry VIII. The pictures are, William and Frederic Henry, Princes of Orange, Honthorst;

and the Queen of James I, Vansomer.

The Ball Room. On the ceiling Charles II is represented giving freedom to Europe, by the figures of Perseus and Andromeda: on the shield of Perseus is inscribed Perseus Britannicus, and over the head of Andromeda is written Europa Liberata! Mars, attended by the celestial leities, offers the olive branch. The tapestry, which was made at Brussels, and set up by Charles II, represents the welve months of the year; and the room is adorned with the ollowing pictures: William Earl of Pembroke, Vansomer; Bt. John, after Correggio; Countess of Dorset, after Vanlyck; Duchess of Richmond, Vandyck; a Madonna; and the Duchess of Hamilton, Hanneman.

The Queen's Drawing Room. On the ceiling is painted he Assembly of the Gods and Goddess. The room is nang with tapestry, representing the seasons of the year, and adorned with the pictures of Judith and Holosernes, Judo; a Magdalen, Lely; Henrietta Duchess of Orleans, a the character of Minerva; Lady Digby, wife of Sir Kenelm Digby, Vandyck; De Bray and his family, by himself; Killegrew and Carew, Vandyck. In this room is a peautiful clock by Vulliamy; the case and figures of Time

clipping Cupid's wings are in an elegant tafte.

The Queen's Bed Chamber. The bed of state in this room was put up by the Queen: the inside, counterpane, and curtains, are of white satin, embroidered with slowers, in the most exquisite taste, by Mrs. Wright and her assistants. It is said to have cost 14,000l. The ceiling is painted with

with great judgment, and by being naked make a fine contrast. The figures are placed at one end near the corner, which varies the side of the picture: and gives an opportunity to enlarge the building with a fine portico, a similar portico is supposed to be on the other side of the main tructure; so as to form a noble piece of architecture.

the story of Diana and Endymion; and the room is adorned with the picture of her Majesty at full length, with all her children in miniature, West; six landscapes, Zucarelli; and two Flower-Pieces.

The Room of Beauties, so named from the original portraits of sourteen of the most celebrated beauties in the reign of Charles II; viz. Mrs. Knot and Mrs. Lawson, Wissing; Lady Sunderland, Lady Rochester, Lady Denham and her sister, and Mrs. Middleton, Lely; Lady Byron, Houseman; Duchess of Richmond, Countess of Northumberland, Lady Grammont, Duchess of Cleveland, and Duchess of Somerset, Lely; and Lady Ossory, Wissing; with thirteen portraits of ladies, after Vandyck, by Russel.

The Queen's Dressing Room. Here is Anne of Denmark, Queen to James I; and, in a closet, is the banner of France annually delivered on the second of August by the Duke of Marlborough; the tenure by which he holds Blenheim

House.

Queen Elizabeth's, or the Picture Gallery, is adorned with the following paintings: James 1, Vansomer; the Holy Family, after Raphael; Charles V, after Titian; the Offering of the Wife Men, Paul Veronese; the Misers, Quintin Matsys; Perseus and Andromeda, Schiavone; Titian and a Senator of Venice, by Titian; Henry VIII, Holbein; the Battle of Spurs; two Italian Markets, Bomboccio; a Conversation, Teniers; Sir John Lawson, Sir Christopher Minnes, Earl of Sandwich, Sir Thomas Allen, Sir William Penn, Sir George Ayscough, Sir Thomas Tiddyman, Anne Duchefs of York, Prince Rupert, Sir Jeremiah Smith, Sir Joseph Jordan, Sir William Berkeley, Duke of Albemarle, and Sir John Harman, Lely; a Boy with Puppies, Murillo; our Saviour and St. John, Vandyck; Expedition of Henry VIII, to Boulogne; St. Joseph, Fetti; a Man's Head, Carlo Cignani; a Boy paring Fruit, Michael Angelo; Men playing at Bowls, Teniers; Afcension of the Virgin, Bassan; Boors drinking, Teniers; St. Charles de Borromeo, Fetti; Angel and Shepherds, N. Pouffin; Interview between Henry VIII and Francis I; our Saviour in the Garden, N. Poussin; Emanuel Phillibert Duke of Savoy, More; Angel and St. Peter, Steenwyck; Indian Market, Post: Marquis del Guafto

Guasto and Family, after Titian; and Rinaldo and Armida? Romanelli.

Queen Caroline's China Closet, filled with a great variety of curious china, elegantly disposed; and the whole room finely gilt and ornamented: the pictures are, Prince Arthur, and his two Sisters, Children of Henry VII, Mabuse; a Woman with a Kitten, and a Woman squeezing Blood out of a Sponge. In this closet is also a fine amber cabinet, prefented to Queen Anne by Dr. Robinson, Bp. of London.

The King's Closet: the ceiling is painted with the story of Jupiter and Leda. The pictures are, Anne Duchess of York, the Princess Mary, and Mary Duchess of York, Lely; a Man's Head, Raphael; St. Catherine, Guido; a Woman's Head, Parmegiano; two Landscapes, Brueghel; a Landscape, Teniers; Thomas third Duke of Norsolk, Holbein; Holy Family, Vanuden; Luther, Holbein; Erasmus, Pens; Queen Henrietta, Vandyck; the Creation, Brueghel.

The King's Dressing Room. On the ceiling is the story of Jupiter and Danae. The pictures are Prince George of Denmark, Kneller; a Magdalen, Dolci; two Views of Windsor Castle, Wosterman; a Man's Head, Da Vinci; a Landscape, Wouvermans; Nero depositing the ashes of Britannicus, Le Sueur; Countess of Desmond, who lived 150 years, wanting a few days, Rembrandt; a Farrier's Shop, Wouvermans; a Youth's Head, Holbein; Charles II, Russel; Herodias' Daughter, Dolci; an Old Man's Head, Holbein; James Duke of York, Russel; Queen of Charles II, Lely.

The King's Bed Chamber is hung with tapestry, representing the story of Hero and Leander: the state-bed is of rich slowered velvet, made in Spitalsields, by order of Queen Anne; and, on the ceiling, Charles II is represented in the robes of the Garter, under a canopy supported by Time, Jupiter, and Neptune, with a wreath of laurel over his head; and attended by Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The paintings are, Charles II, when a boy, in armour, Vandyck; and Henry Duke of Gloucester.

The King's Drawing Room. The ceiling is painted with Charles II, riding in a triumphal car, drawn by the horses

of the fun, attended by Fame, Peace, and the polite arts; Hercules driving away Rebellion, Sedition and Ignorance; Britannia and Neptune paying obedience to the Monarch as he passes. In the other parts of the ceiling are painted the Labours of Hercules. The pictures are, a converted Chinese, Kneller; a Magdalen, Young Palma; the Roman Charity; St. John; St. Stephen stoned; St. Peter, St. James, and St. John, Mich. Angelo Caravage; Cupid and Pfyche, Dahl; Endymion and Diana, Genario; Harvest, Bassan; our Saviour before Pilate, Schiavone; Martha and Mary, from Baffan; a Shepherd and Shepherdefs, Genario; Danae,

Ditto; and Venus turned l'ainter, a Copy,

The King's Public Dining Room. The ceiling represents the Banquet of the Gods. The pictures are Hercules and Omphale, Cephalus and Procris, the Birth of Venus, and Venus and Adonis, Genario; a Naval Triumph of Charles II, Verrio; the Marriage of St. Catharine, Danckers; Nymphs and Satyrs, by Rubens and Snyders; Hunting the Wild Boar, Snyders; Still Life, Kalf; the Taking of Bears, Bassan; a Bohemian Family, by Purdinoni; Divine Love, Baglioni; Lacy, a Comedian, in Three Characters, Wright; a Sea Piece; Diana; a Family Singing by Candle-light, Honthorst; a Japan Peacock; the Cocoa Tree; Architecture and Figures. The beautiful carving of this cham-

ber is by Gibbons.

The King's Audience Chamber. On the ceiling is reprefented the re-establishment of the Church of England at the Restoration, in the characters of England, Scotland, and Ireland, attended by Faith, Hope, Charity, and the cardinal virtues; Religion triumphing over Superstition and hypocrify, who are driven by Cupids from before the church. This room is decorated by the masterly hand of West. The picture, over the door, is the Surrender of Calais. The companion to this is the Entertainment given by Edward to his Prisoners, in which the brave Eustace de Ribaumont, who engaged the King, unknown, in fingle combat, during the fiege of Calais, is introduced. The King makes himself known, and is in the act of nobly rewarding the valour of his enemy with a crown of pearls, and, at the same instant, granting him his liberty.

Under this picture is the third, representing the Passage of the Somme, near Abbeville, in which Edward is opposed by

Godemar de Faye, General of King Philip.

The fourth is the Interview between the King and his victorious son, the Black Prince, after the battle of Crecy. The monarch is tenderly embracing his son, who looks with attention on the slain King of Bohemia, lying at his feet. The conduct of this monarch (who was almost blind with age) and of his noble attendants, was truly heroic. They agreed, to prevent being separated, to tie their horses bridles together, and to conquer or die; and, in this situation, the attendants were found, the next morning, near the body of their brave old King.

The fifth is the victory of Poitiers, in which the Black Prince is represented receiving as captives the French King

John, and his youngest fon Philip.

The fixth is the first Installation of the Garter, in St. George's Chapel. The Bps. of Winchester and Salisbury are performing the service, and the King, Queen, and Knights, kneeling round the altar. In the Gallery appear the King's children, the captive King of Scotland, Bp. of St. Andrews, French prisoners, and spectators. In the fore ground are two of the poor Knights of Windsor, kneeling; behind them two Foreign Ambassadors; and, behind these, is the portrait of Sir Benjamin West, &c.

The feventh, over the other door, is the Battle of Nevil's Crofs, near Durham, where Queen Philippa, in the absence of the King, takes the command of the army, and defeats,

and makes prisoner, David King of Scotland.

Over the chimney is the History of St. George.

The ingenious poet, already quoted, after a fine eulogy of Raphael, and a beautiful compliment to his Majesty, and to the late Sir Joshua Reynolds, introduces the panegyric of Sir Benjamin West, and of these paintings:

Artist supreme! by nature taught
To clothe with life each glowing thought,
Too soon the Destinies conspire
To quench thy pencil's glorious fire;
Too soon the soul that warm'd thy clay
Aspir'd to realms of endless day,

On wings of ecstafy to join Sages and faints, a band divine, Whose awful forms (ere death withdrew The veil that darkens mortal view) Heav'n bade thy penetrative eye Amid her dazzling courts defery ; Thence bade thee trace the faultless line, Th' expressive grace, the chafte defign, The mien that love and awe inspires, And wakes Devotion's purest fires. Thy mem'ry still, to genius dear, Britain's enlighten'd fons revere; And grateful hail the monarch's name, Whose lib'ral care thy labours claim: To heights impervious heretofore Who bids immortal Science foar; Far feen in venerable pride, Whose regal feat, expanding wide Its portals, at his high beheft, Hails ev'ry Art an honour'd guest; Beneath whose mild, auspicious reiga The Genius of old Greece again, Awaken'd from his deep repose, In Reynolds' living canvais glows, Where grace and energy divine With beauty truly blent combine; And braids his deathless bays around The British Raffaelle's brows renown'd, Lo! by bis daring hand portray'd, The fanguinary scene display'd, Where martial peers, in glitt'ring mail, Unfold their pennons to the gale; O'er Normandy's difmantled plains Where iron-clad Contention reigns: And Havock waits (his treffes wet With gore) thy nod, Plantagenet ! Wafted from Albion's Isle afar, Where wake her fons the storm of war; Where, ravish'd from the parent-stem, To grace the victor's diadem,

Thy lilies, France, no more assume The splendour of their wonted bloom, No more with peerless lustre glow, But soil with blood their native snow.

This is, unquestionably, fine poetry and exquisite painting; but the philosopher can derive no permanent pleasure from the contemplation of victories which were obtained by enforcing the most unjust and impolitic pretensions; which engendered and perpetuated, for ages, the most fatal antipathy between two neighbouring nations; and which, had their great object been attained, might have rendered this island a dependent province of France. The loss of Calais, in the reign of Queen Mary, was a far happier event for Great Britain, than the glorious, but mischievous victories of Cre-

cy, Poitiers, and Agincourt.

The King's Presence Chamber is hung with tapestry, containing the History of Queen Athaliah; on the ceiling, Mercury is represented with an original portrait of Charles II, which he shews to the four quarters of the world, introduced by Neptune; Fame declaring the glory of that Prince, and Time driving away Rebellion, Sedition, &c. Over the canopy is Justice, shewing the arms of Britain to Thames and the river nymphs. At the lower end is Venus in a marine car, drawn by tritons and sea-nymphs. The paintings are, Duns Scotus, Spagnolet; Peter I, of Russia, Kneller; Prometheus, Young Palma; and the other four Cartoons of Raphael. The first is the Death of Ananias; the second, St. Paul Preaching to the Athenians; the third, Christ delivering

<sup>\*</sup> The greatest dignity appears in the Apostles. They are, however, only a subordinate group, because the principal action relates to the criminal; thither the eye is directed by almost all the figures in the picture; and what a horror and reverence is visible in the whole assembly, on this mercenary man's falling down dead!

<sup>&</sup>quot;Lo! where Difmay, with haggard gaze,
The death-fmote hypocrite furveys;
Behold his eye convulfive roll,
And Fate arrest his fordid foul.

<sup>†</sup> Here the divine orator is the chief figure; but with what wonderful art are almost all the different tempers of mankind represented in that elegant

delivering the Keys to Peter; \* the fourth, Elymas, the Sorcerer, struck with Blindness.+

elegant audience! One is eminently diffinguished as a believer, holding out his hands in rapture, and has the second place in the picture; another is wrapped up in deep suspence; another saying there is some reason in what he fays; another angry and malicious at his destroying some favourite opinion; others attentive, and reasoning on the matter within themfelves, or with one another; while the generallity attend, and wait for the opinion of those who are leading characters in the assembly; some are placed before the Apostle, some behind, not only as caring less for the preacher or the doctrine, but to raise the apostolic character, which would lose something of its dignity, if his maligners were supposed to be able to look him in the face. This picture is conducted with the great-est judgment. The attitude of St. Paul is as fine as possible, pointing out his hands to the statue of Mercury, alluding to their idolatry; for the men of Lystra would call him by that name, and worship him as a god prefiding over eloquence. Thus the picture shews the subject of his preaching. The little drapery thrown over the Apostle's shoulder, and hanging down to his waift, poifes the figure, which otherwife would feem ready to tumble forward. The drapery is red and green. The back-ground is expressive of the superstition St. Paul was preaching against. No historian, orator, or poet, can give so great an idea of the eloquent and zealous Apostle as this figure does; for there we see a person, whose face and action no words can sufficiently describe!

Where to the firmament his hands
Sublime the great instructor rears!
While Athens, rapt in wonder, hears
Truth's energetic voice proclaim
Her unknown God's tremendous name!

\* This has received fome injury, and is not now what Raphael made it. As this is the appearance of our Saviour after the refurrection, prefent authority, late suffering, humility, majesty, and divine love, are at once visible in his celestial aspect. He is wrapt only in one large piece of white drapery, his left arm and breaft are bare, and part of his legs naked, which was undoubtedly done to denote his appearing in his refurrection-body, and not as before his crucifixion, when this drefs would have been altogether improper. The figures of the eleven apostles all express the same passion of admiration, but discover it differently, according to their characters. Peter receives his Matter's orders on his knees, with an admiration mixed with a more particular attention: the words used on this occasion are expressed by our Saviour's pointing to a slock of theep, and St. Peter's having just received two keys. The two next express a more open ecstacy, though still constrained by their awe of the divine presence. The beloved disciple has, in his countenance, wonder drowned in love; and the last personage, whose back is toward the prefence, one would fancy to be St. Thomas, whose perplexed concern could not be better drawn, than by this acknowledgment of the difficulty to deferibe These inestimable cartoons had remained in Flanders' from the time that Pope Leo X sent them thither to be copied in tapestry; the money for the tapestry having never been paid. They were purchased by Charles I, at the recommendation of Rubens. At the sale of the royal pictures in 1653, they were purchased, for 300l. by Cromwell, against whom no one would presume to bid. He pawned them to the Dutch court for upward of 50,000l; and, after the revolution, King William brought them again to England, and built a gallery for their reception in Hampton Court.

The King's Guard Chamber, a noble room, in which are thousands of pikes, pistols, guns, bayonets, &c. disposed in colonnades, pillars, and other devices, by Mr. Harris, then master-gunner of this castle; the person who invented this beautiful arrangement of arms, and placed those in the armory in the Tower of London. The ceiling is sinely painted in water colours: in one circle is Mars and Minerva, and in the other Peace and Plenty. In the dome is also a representation of Mars. The pictures are, Charles XI of Sweden, on horseback, Wyck; and eight paintings of battles and sieges, Rugendas. At an installation, the Knights of the Garter dine here in great state, in the absence of the Sovereign.

St. George's Hall is fet apart to the honour of the Order of the Garter, and is one of the noblest rooms in Europe. In the ceiling, Charles II is represented in the habit of the

describe it. The apostle who stands in profile, immediately behind St. John, has a yellow garment, with red sleeves, which connects the figure with St. Peter and St. John, whose draperies are of the same species of colours: next is a loose, changeable drapery; then another different yellow with shadows, bearing on purple; all which produce wonderful harmony.

+ The whole body of Elymas, from head to foot, expresses his being blind. How admirable are terror and aston shment expressed in the people present, and how variously, according to their several characters! The Proconsul has these sentiments, but as a Roman and a gentleman; the rest in several degrees and manners. What grace and majesty is seen in the great Apostle of the Gentiles, in all his actions, preaching, rending his garments, denouncing vengeance on the sorcerer! The Proconsul has a greatness and grace, equal to what one can suppose in Cæsar, Augustus, or Trajan.

Order, attended by England, Scotland, and Ireland; Religion and Plenty hold the crown over his head; Mars and Mercury, with the emblems of war and peace, stand on each side. Regal Government is upheld by Religion and Eternity, with Justice attended by Fortitude, Temperance, and Prudence, beating down Rebellion and Faction. Toward the throne is represented, in an octagon, St. George's cross encircled with the Garter, within a glory supported by Cupids, with the motto, Honi soit qui mal y pense; the Muses at-ending in full concert.

On the back of the throne, is a large drapery, on which repainted St. George and the dragon, as large as the life; and on the lower border of the drapery is inscribed, Veniendo restituit rem, in allusion to William III, who is painted in the habit of the Order, sitting under a royal canopy, by Kneller. To the throne is an ascent of sive marble steps, to which the painter has added sive more, done

with fuch perfection as to deceive the fight.

This noble room is 108 feet long; and the whole north fide is taken up with the triumph of Edward the Black Prince, after the manner of the Romans. At the upper part of the hall is Edward III, the founder of the Order, feated on a throne, receiving the Kings of France and Scotland prisoners; the Black Prince is feated in the middle of the procession, crowned with laurel, and carried by flaves, preceded by captives, and attended by the emblems of Victory, Liberty, and other infignia of the Romans, with the banners of France and Scotland displayed. painter has indulged his fancy, by cloting the procession with the fiction of the Counters of Salisbury, in the person of a fine lady making garlands for the Prince, and the representation of the Merry Wives of Windsor. In this last, he has humorously introduced himself in a black hood and scarlet cloak.

At the lower end of the hall is a noble music gallery, supported by slaves larger than the life, in proper attitudes, said to represent a father and his three sons, taken prisoners by the Black Prince. Over this gallery, on the ower compartment of the ceiling, is the collar of the Order of the Garter fully displayed. The painting of this room was by Verrio.

St.

St. George's, or the King's Chapel. On the ceiling is represented the ascension; and the altar piece is adorned with a painting of the last supper. On the north side of the chapel is the representation of our Saviour's raising Lazarus from the dead, and other miracles, by Verrio; and, in a group of spectators, the painter has introduced his own effigy, with those of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and Mr. Cooper, who assisted him in these paintings. The east end of the chapel is taken up with the closets belonging to his Majesty and the Royal Family. The carved work is done by Gibbons, in lime-tree.

From this chapel we are conducted to the Queen's Guard Chamber, the first room we entered; for this is the last of the state apartments at present shewn to the public, the others being only opened when the court resides at Windfor. They consist of many beautiful chambers, adorned

with paintings by the greatest masters.

In passing hence, we look into the inner or horn court, so called from a pair of stag's horns of a very extraordinary size, taken in the forest, and set up in that court, which is painted in bronze and stone colour. On one side is represented a Roman battle, and on the opposite side a sea sight, with the images of Jupiter, Neptune, Mercury, and Pallas; and in the gallery is a representation of David playing before the ark.

From this court a flight of stone steps leads to the King's Guard-Chamber; and, in the cavity under these steps, and fronting this court, is a sigure of Mercules also in a stone colour. On a dome over the steps is painted the Battle of the Gods; and, on the sides of the staircase, is a representation of the Four Ages of the World, and two Battles of

the Greeks and Romans in fresco.

St. George's Chapel, or the Collegiate Church, already mentioned as fituated in the middle of the lower court of the castle, must not be consounded with St. George's, or the King's Chapel, in the Castle. It is a beautiful structure, in the purest style of Gothic artichecture, and was first erected, by Edward III, in 1377, for the honour of the Order of the Garter. But however noble the first design, Edward IV, not finding it entirely completed, enlarged the structure, and designed the present building, with the houses

of the Dean and Canons, on the north and west sides of the chapel. The work was carried on by Henry VII, who finished the body of the chapel; and Sir Reginald Bray, K. G. affifted in ornamenting the chapel and completing the The architecture of the infide has ever been esteemed for its great beauty; and, in particular, the stone roof is reckoned an excellent piece of workmanship. It is an ellipsis supported by Gothic pillars, whose ribs and groins fustain the whole roof, every part of which has fome different device well finished, as the arms of feveral of our kings, great families, &c. On each fide of the choir, are the stalls of the Sovereign and Knights of the Garter, with the helmet, mantling, crest, and sword of each Knight, fet up over his stall, on a canopy of ancient carving curiously wrought. Over the canopy is affixed the banner of each Knight blazoned on filk, and on the back of the stalls are the titles of the Knights, with their arms neatly engraved and blazoned on copper. The Sovereign's stall, on the right hand of the entrance into the choir, is diffinguished by rich ornaments. The Prince's stall is on the left, and has no distinction from those of the rest of the Knights; the whole society, according to the statutes of the institution, being companions, equal in honour and power.

In a vault under this choir are interred Henry VIII, his Queen Jane Seymour, Charles I, and a daughter of Queen Anne. In the fouth aifle, near the door of the choir, is buried Henry VI; and Edward IV is interred in the north

aifle.

Let fofter strains ill-sated Henry mourn,
And palms eternal flourish round his urn.
Here o'er the martyr-king the marble weeps,
And, fast behind him, once-sear'd Edward sleeps:
Whom not th' extended Albion could contain,
From old Belerium to the northern main,
The grave unites; where ev'n the Great find rest,
And blended lie th' oppressor and the oppress.

POPE.

In 1789, the workmen employed in repairing the church, discovered the vault of King Edward. The body, inclosed in a leaden and wooden cossin, measuring six feet three inches in length, appeared reduced to a skeleton. The bottom of the

the coffin was covered with a muddy liquor, about three inches deep, of a strong saline taste. Near this was a wooden coffin, supposed to have contained the body of his Queen, who died three years after the King, in consinement, at Bermondsey Abbey, and is supposed to have been secretly interred. On the sides of this vault were inscribed, in characters resembling those of the times, "Edward IV," with some names, probably those of the workmen employed at the funeral. The tomb of this king is fronted with touch-stone: over it is a beautiful monument of steel, said to have been the work of Quintin Matsys.

There are several chapels in this church, in which are the monuments of many illustrious persons; particularly, of Edward Earl of Lincoln, a renowned naval warrior; George Manners Lord Roos, and Anne, his consort, niece of Edward IV: Anne Duchess of Exeter, mother of that lady, and sister to the King; Sir Reginald Bray, before mentioned; and Charles Brandon, Duke of Sussolk, who

married the fifter of King Henry VIII.

This church was shut up a considerable time, in order to be completely repaired and beautified. It was opened again in 1790. The most conspicuous alterations are, first the altar, which confifts of the most curious and delicate workmanship, in various carved devices, surrounding West's picture of the Last Supper. Over this altar is a noble painted window. The subject of this is the Resurrection; and it is divided into three compartments. In the centre is our Saviour ascending from the Sepulchre, preceded by the Angel, above whom, in the clouds, are Cherubims and Seraphims, and among these is a portrait of their Majesties' son, Octavius. In the front ground are the Roman foldiers, thrown in various postures with terror and astonishment. In the right-hand compartment are represented Mary Magdalen, Mary the Mother of James, and Salome, approaching the fepulchre with unguents and spices, in order to anoint the body of their Lord. In the left hand division, are Peter and John, who are supposed to have been informed by Mary Magdalen, that the body of Christ was missing, and are running with the greatest anxiety, astonishment, and speed, toward the sepulchre. This masterly performance was defigned figned by Sir Benjamin West, in 1785, and executed by Mr. Jarvis, assisted by Mr. Forest, between that period and

the year 1788:

The organ, of Gothic exterior construction, built by Green, is a noble production of genius. The case is of brown varnish, which covers at the front next the choir some gilt pipes, giving it a sine effect. The carved work to this erection is also very costly. The ascent to the choir from the west door, is by a slight of steps, under an arcade of artissicial stone, extending the whole width of the choir; and it affords a pleasing, airy view of the organ,

which is supported by its pillars.

The improvements in the choir are general, and particularly the stalls of the Knights of the Garter, which have received great embellishments; the most conspicuous of which is the King's stall, composed of a very curious carved circular front; curtains of purple velvet, bordered with a deep gold fringe and taffals, and cushions of the same: over the stall is a new velvet banner, quartered with the King's arms in embroidered gold, a beautiful helmet and crest, with a Knight's sword suspended. The old banners of the Knights that have been installed are taken down, and beautiful new filk ones fubfituted, with helmets, crefts, and fwords. Vacancies are left for the new-elected Knights. No part of the church appears to have been neglected. Tafte, as well as convenience, has been confulted; a great degree of airiness pervades the whole, and the effect of the stone work, with the neatness of the finishing, strikes the fpectator with wonder. The tout ensemble is one of the most magnificent ever feen in a place of divine worship.

At the east end of St. George's chapel, is a free-stone edifice, built by Henry VII, as a burial-place for himself and his successors; but afterward altering his purpose, he began the more noble structure at Westminster; and this remained neglected until Cardinal Wolsey obtained a grant of it from Henry VIII, and, with a profusion of expence, began here a sumptuous monument for himself, whence this building obtained the name of Wolsey's Tomb House. This monument was so magnificently built, that it far exceeded that of Henry VII, in Westminster Abbey; and, at the time of the Cardinal's disgrace, the tomb was so far executed,

that

that Benedette, a statuary of Florence, received 4250 ducats, for what he had already done; and 380l. 18s. had been paid for gilding only half of this monument. The Cardinal dying soon after his disgrace, was buried in the cathedral at York, and the monument remained unsistshed. In 1646, the statues and sigures of gilt copper, of exquisite workmanship, were fold. James II converted this building into a popish chapel, and mass was publicly performed here. The ceiling was painted by Verrio, and the walls were finely ornamented and painted; but the whole having been neglected since the reign of James II, is now in a state of decay, and being no appendage to the college, waits the royal favour, to retrieve it from the disgrace of its present appearance.

The royal foundations in this Caftle are the most noble Order of the Garter, which confifts of the Sovereign and 25 Knights Companion; the Royal College of St. George, confisting of a Dean, 12 Canons, seven Minor Canons, 11 Clerks, an Organist, a Verger, and two Sacrists; and the Alms Knights, who are 18 in number, viz. 13 of the royal foundation, and five of the foundation of Sir Peter le Maire, in the reign of James I. The Order of the Garter was instituted by Edward III, in 1349, for the improvement of military honour, and the reward of virtue. It is also called the Order of St. George, the patron of England, under whose banner the English always went to war, and St. George's Cross was made the enfign of the Order. The Garter was at the same time appointed to be worn by the Knights on the left leg, as a principal mark of distinction; not from any regard to a lady's garter, "but as a tye or band of affociation in honour and military virtue, to bind the Knights Companion, strictly to himself, and to each other, in friendthip and true agreement, and as an enfign or badge of unity or combination, to promote the honour of God, and the glory and interest of their Sovereign." At that time, King Edward, being engaged in profecuting, by arms, his right to the crown of France, caufed the French motto, Hini foit qui mal y penfe, to be wrought in gold letters round the garter; declaring thereby the equity of his intention, and, at the same time retorting shame and defiance upon him who should dare to think ill of the just enterprise in which he had engaged, for the support of his right to that crown.

2

In the Little Park an old oak is faid still to exist, by the name of Herne's oak. Those who would investigate the subject we must refer to Mr. Gilpin's Forest Scenery. It is thus celebrated by Shakspeare:

There is an old tale goes, that Herne, the hunter, Sometime a keeper here in Windfor Forest, Doth all the winter-time, at still midnight, Walk round about an oak, with great ragg'd horns; And there he blasts the tree, and takes the cattle; And makes milch-kine yield blood, and shakes a chain, In a most hideous and dreadful manner.

Merry Wives of Wind. Act. IV. Sc. 4.

The Great Park, already mentioned, lies on the fouth fide of the town, and opens by a noble road in a direct line to the top of a delightful hill at near three miles diffance. This roads leads, through a double plantation of trees on each fide, to the Ranger's Lodge. William Duke of Cumberland greatly improved the natural beauties of the park, and ren-

dered this villa worthy of a Prince.

The Belvedere, on Shrub's Hill, is a triangular building, with a tower at each corner. It is encompassed by a fine plantation of trees, forming a delightful scene. The noble piece of water, in the valley underneath, was formed at a great expence, and, from a small current, is rendered capable of carrying barges and boats of pleasure. Over this water Duke William built a bridge of curious architecture, being one arch, 165 feet wide in the clear, which is sive feet wider than the Rialto at Venice. This piece of water terminated in a beautiful cascade; but the pond-head blowing up, the rapidity of the torrent did such damage to the bridge, that the whole was obliged to be taken down, and rebuilt with five arches to it. Half a mile from this bridge is the Chinese Island, so named from the building on it, after the Chinese manner; and near this pond is a beautiful grotto.

Beside these improvements, the Duke laid out the raceground on Ascot Heath, (which is within the limits of Windsor-Forest already mentioned) at a large expence. In this extensive forest are several towns and villages, of which Wokingham, or Oakingham, near the centre of the forest, is the principal; and though the soil is generally barren and

uncultivated,

uncultivated, it is finely diversified by hills and vales, woods and lawns, and delightful villas. Binfield, in this forest, was the native spot of Pope; here he composed his beautiful poem, "Windsor Forest;" and on one of the trees in a wood in this parish, is cut this inscription:

## " HERE POPE SUNG."

WINDSOR, OLD, a village on the Thames, between New Windsor and Egham, is adorned with several handsome villas; particularly, Lord Walsingham's, at the foot of Priest's Hill; The White House, the property of William Pitt, Esq. of Eton, and residence of Rice James, Esq. Bowman's Lodge, late the seat of Warren Hastings, Esq. now of Henry Griffiths, Esq. Crawley House, the seat of Henry Isherwood, Esq. Lord of the Manor; and Grove House, the

feat of Lady Onflow.

WOBURN FARM, the feat and beautifully ornamented ffarm of the Hon. Mr. Petre, near Weybridge in Surry, is in the occupation of Lord Loughborough. It contains 150 facres, of which 35 are adorned to the highest degree; of the west two thirds are in pasture, and the remainder in tillage. The decorations are communicated, however, to every part; for they are disposed along the sides of a walk, which, with its appendages, form a broad belt round the grazing grounds, and is continued, though on a more contracted scale, through the arable. This walk is properly a garden; all within it is a farm.

These enchanting scenes were formed by the late Philip Southcote, Esq. and exhibit a beautiful specimen of the ferme ornée, of which he was the introducer, or rather the inventor; and him, therefore, the Poetical Preceptor of English Gardening thus apostrophizes, immediately after his eulogy on Mr. Kent:

On thee too, Southcote, shall the Muse bestow
No vulgar praise: for thou to humblest things
Couldst give ennobling beauties; deck'd by thee,
The simple farm eclips'd the garden's pride,
Ev'n as the virgin blush of innocence
The harlotry of art.

MASON,

WOKING, a village in Surry, to the S.W. of Ripley. Henry VII repaired and enlarged the manor-house, which had been the seat of his mother, Margaret Countess of Richmond, who died here. Fine brick foundations, and the shell of a guard-room are still remaining.

WOODCOTE, now only a fingle farm-house, in the parish of Bedington, is supposed to have been a Roman station, from many remains of antiquity sound here. Camden, and other antiquaries, contend, that it was the city of

Noviomagus, mentioned by Ptolemy; while others maintain that it was in Kent.

WOODFORD, a village, eight M. F. L. in the road to Epping, has fome agreeable villas on each fide of the road, which command fine prospects over a beautiful country. The most worthy of notice are, Woodford-Hall, close to the church, the feat of John Goddard, Efq; Prospect House, the property of John Moxon, Eiq; and the houses of Job Mathew, and Robert Preston, Esqrs. Governor Hornby's elegant house is situated between Woodford Hall and Prospect House; but it is in the parish of Walthamstow. A mineral spring, which rifes in the forest, at a little distance from the Horse and Groom, was formerly in great repute, and much company reforted to drink the waters, at a house of public entertainment called Woodford Wells; but the waters have long lost their reputation; and the house having been converted into a private one, is now the property of Mr. Preston. See Hearts.

In the churchyard is an elegant monument to the memory of some of the family of the unfortunate Sir Edmundsbury Godfrey, whose murder excited such agitation in the reign of Charles II, (See Primrose Hill) and of whom it ought to be recorded, that in the great plague in 1665, he exposed his life to danger, for the good of his sellow citizens, by remaining in London, and faithfully discharging his duty as a magistrate. This monument was designed by the late Sir Robert Taylor. It consists of a Corinthian column, with the base and capital complete: the shaft, which is of coloured marble, was brought from Italy; the base and capital are of white marble; and the whole cost 1500l. In the churchyard is a yew-tree, supposed to be the finest in England.

WOODFORD-

WOODFORD-BRIDGE, a village in the same parish, nine M. F. L. in the road to Ongar, is fituated on a fine eminence, forming a picturefque appearance. Near the bridge, over the Roding, is a pump of excellent water, brought hither, in 1776, at a great expence, by the proprietor of the estate, for the accommodation of the poor inhabitants; and not far from this is a manufactory of artificial stone. In his village is Ray House, the seat of Sir James Wright, Bart. and a pretty villa, built by Cæfar Corfellis, Efq. on the ite of a house that had been the residence of Mrs. Eleanor Gwin, mother of Charles first Duke of St. Alban's.

WOODLAND HOUSE, the villa of John Julius Angerstein, Efq. on the north side of Blackheath, toward Charlon. The face of the building is a beautiful stucco. The Front, which has a handfome portico, is enriched by a niche on each fide, containing elegant statues, representing the woung Apollo and the Dancing Fawn. Immediately over each niche is a circular baffo-relievo, with a femicircular window in the centre. The gardens communicate with a fmall paddock, and command the fame beautiful prospect as Westcomb Park, of Shooter's Hill and the Thames.

WOOLWICH, a market town in Kent, nine M. F. L. is fituated on the Thames, and is famous for its fine docks and yards, (where men of war are built, and the largest have, at all times, fufficient depth of water to ride in fafety) as also for its vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, cannon-balls, and other military ftores. In the lower part of the town, is the Warren, where upward of 7000 pieces of ordnance have been laid up at one time. Here also is the house where the engineers prepare bombs, carcasses, and grenades. In this town is a royal military academy, in which young officers, called Cadets, are instructed in fortification. The church was rebuilt in the reign of Queen Anne, as one of the 50 new churches.

For some years past, two or three hulks have been moored off this town, for the reception of convicts, to the number, sometimes, of 400. It is remarkable, that part of this parish is on the Essex side of the Thames (where there was once a chapel, and where now flands a house called "The Devil's House) and is included in the county of Kent. WORMLEY

WORMLEY BURY, the feat of Sir Abraham Hume,

Bart. in the parish of Wormley, near Cheshunt.

WOTTON, a village in Surry, to the S. W. of Darking. Here is the feat of the family of Evelyn, ever fince the reign of Elizabeth. It was the favourite retreat of that great philosopher John Evelyn, Eiq. who was born here, till he went to Says Court, in Deptford, which had belonged to his wife's father, Sir Richard Browne. It is now the feat of his great-great-grandson, Sir Frederic Evelyn, Bart.

WRAYSBURY, a village of Buckinghamshire, seated on the River Thames, opposite Egham. In this parish is Charter Island, in which Magna Charta was signed. [See

Ankerwyke House and Runny Mead.

WROTHAM, a market town in Kent, 24½ M. F. L. has a large church, in which are 16 stalls, supposed to have been made for the clergy, who attended the Archbishops of Canterbury, to whom the manor formerly belonged, and who had a palace here, till Abp. Islip, in the fourteenth century. pulled it down, and built another at Maidstone. Several pieces of antiquity have been dug up here, particularly some military weapons.

WROTHAM PARK, in the parish of Hadley, in Middlesex, the magnificent seat of George Byng, Esq. was built by his great uncle, Admiral John Byng. The views from the house and park are very sine. The estate probably took its name from the town of Wrotham, in Kent, where the family had been settled upward of 200 years, before John Byng, Esq. sather of George sirst Viscount Torrington, dis

posed of the family estate in that place.

## Y

YOUNGSBURY, the feat of David Barciay, Efq. nea Wade's Mill, to the north of Ware.



